VII

79

Report on Education
Central
Provinces
1869-1870

Sub. - Education/
Central Provinces/
Report

Place :-

Year :- 1869-70

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No. 4583 of 1881.

From

COLIN A. R. BROWNING, Esquire, M. A.,

Inspector General of Education,

Central Provinces,

To

The SECRETARY to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Dated Nagpur, the 6th June 1881.

Sir,

I have the honor to present this the nineteenth annual Educational report.

Present report.

SECTION I.—Introduction.

Introduction containing a summary of the year's operations, and of the proposed establishment of a College.

2. I had hoped to have written that the most important educational event was the completion of the Jubbulpore College by the addition of third and fourth year classes. But the proposals have not been accepted ; still as they were made, they cannot wholly be ignored in the annual educational narrative. After nineteen years' uninterrupted labour, chiefly on middle class and primary education, we are now in a position to fill a college with pupils educated in our own schools. The completion of the Jubbulpore College would no doubt react upon and improve the high, middle, and primary education that we already give. It can hardly be said, that an educational scheme for eight millions of people is complete without a college, nor can it be said, I think, that we are precipitate in wishing to add two classes to a college after we have spent nineteen years mainly on middle and primary education. Primary education in these Provinces would no doubt be a most pressing want, if the people would largely fill additional primary schools, that we might open. But it is not that "the hungry sheep look up and are not fed." On the contrary, it is only by great pains and attention that we can keep our rural schools filled with scholars. We have now 1,437 schools, of which only 5 are high schools, 4 of the 5 being aided schools, and we have 50 middle schools, all the rest with the exception of a few technical schools are primary schools. The addition of two college classes to a college may seem a small thing as compared with the education of 79,551 boys and girls. But I do not think the middle classes of these Provinces so regard it. Wherever I have travelled this year in these Provinces, educated native gentlemen, not necessarily or even generally educated at our schools or after our system, have congratulated not only me, but themselves on the proposed completion of the Jubbulpore College. They seem to feel it a personal gratification. They are even now proud of any success that the junior department of the college achieves. Our high schools both Government and private have already enabled the Administration to fill many ministerial and some executive offices by men born and bred in these Provinces, and the addition of two senior classes to the college would still further tend to provide year by year educated native gentlemen fit for office. It is true that ardent students can, if they like, enter some foreign college. They do so occasionally, but the majority prefer to stay in those Provinces. The non-addition of two college classes merely means that for the most part the intellectual training of the young men we educate, will stop short at the close of the F. A. course, and that the Educational department and other departments of the Administration will be deprived of the advantages they would derive from the two years' additional culture that young men seeking for the higher ministerial and junior administrative appointments might have received. I think that as compared with colleges in the North-Western Provinces, we can provide at least as many 3rd year men or senior college students as they do. I compare for the

principal colleges of the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces the number of passes in the F. A. examination for the last five years :—

	Passed in the F. A. examination.						Annual average.
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Total.	
Agra	4	10	1	5	5	25	5·
Benares	4	13	10	10	6	43	8·6
Muir College	6	8	6	14	10	44	8·8
The Jubbulpore College ...	16	7	9	4	16	52	10·4

We have thus during the last five years provided more students for senior college classes than three of the principal colleges of the North Western Provinces. In 1879-80, the Jubbulpore College had in its college department 37 students, or seven more students than in the same classes of Muir College. This year there are in the Jubbulpore College 58 students. I agree with the President of the Jubbulpore College in thinking, that if higher education is now to receive due attention in these Provinces, the addition of two college classes could not have been made hitherto at a more opportune time than the present. The success of the college has been achieved, when the students knew that they could not proceed to their degree, unless they left the Provinces. I think that had not this been the case, the success obtained would have been greater. Students would have had a definite aim, the college staff would have been stronger. There would, I think, not only have been more students in our junior college classes, but harder work on the students' part, and more individual attention on the part of the increased staff of professors might have been possible. The same reasoning that forbids the establishment of a college in the Central Provinces as premature, because of so few passes by the F. A. standard, might condemn, I think, the three principal colleges in the North Western Provinces, as none of them have in 5 years passed so many students as the Jubbulpore College. I must apologise for dwelling so long on this subject, but I should like the reasons that compelled me to think this to be a fit time for the completion of our college scheme to be known.

Improvement of the curriculum.

3. The sanitary primer has been translated into Hindi and Marathi, and is now used in all schools in which these vernaculars are taught. It has also been translated into Urya, and is now being revised at Sambalpur. A very imperfect Hindi Geography has been replaced by a much better book, being a translation into Hindi of the last edition of the late Professor Blochmann's Geography of Asia. The Calcutta School Book Society gave me permission to translate this book. An Urdu translation of the Geography of the Central Provinces, with map, has been published, as also an Urdu translation of our Hindi 2nd book, and an Urdu translation of the 3rd book is ready for publication. These books are for the Urdu scholars, mostly Mahomedans, that attend our schools. A new coloured Hindi map of the Central Provinces, on a large scale, has been prepared and is now printing in Bombay for our schools. An Urya Geography of the World is in the press, and the School Manual in Urya was published during the year. A 4th Hindi reader is ready, and I merely have to read it through and to circulate it amongst the members of the text book Committee. Lastly a translation of the Mahomedan period of Sewell's Analytical History of India has been made for Marathi scholars. A manual of surveying has also been prepared in Marathi.

Text-book committee.

4. This Committee has been reorganised.

Physical education.

5. A covered gymnasium has been completed for the Kamptee zila school and open air gymnasia have been provided for Raipur, Chhindwara, Warora, and Chanda. A gymnasium is in course of construction at Bilaspur. The cost of these gymnasia was partly met from municipal grants and private subscriptions.

6. The drill book has been translated into Hindi, and published. It is now used in all Hindi schools. A Marathi version has been prepared by Mr. Balaji Vinayak Gokle, the head master of the Nagpur Normal School, and is now being revised by Major Jacob.

Drill.

7. The fee rules for village schools have been republished. There was formerly some discrepancy in the way the fees were charged and collected at village schools. In some cases they were collected in a manner calculated to make schools unpopular. The republication of the fee rules will prevent any irregularity in future. They are or will be suspended in every village school room.

Fees.

8. The Census could not have been undertaken in some parts of these Provinces without the active assistance of the Educational department. Zila Inspectors, school masters and in some places school boys even were all employed. When then in this report I notice the injury that has sometimes been done to schools, I do not make complaints, I simply state facts, which I am afraid will next year tell injuriously upon the number of passes by the middle and primary standards, and which may explain some shortcomings observable this year.

The Census.

General Statistics.

General statistics.

9. Our schools and pupils and their cost may be thus shown :—

			Schools.	Pupils.	Each pupil costing per annum to Government.
					Rs.
University education ...	Arts College ...	Government ...	1	58	292
		Unaided ...	1	2	...
Secondary education ...	High and Middle Schools for Boys, English ...	Government ...	40	1,894	35
		Aided ...	15	624	29
Primary education ...	Primary Schools for Boys, English ...	Government ...	39	1,474	10
		Aided ...	16	1,040	9
		Unaided ...	1	33	...
	„ Vernacular ...	Government ...	793	50,000	4
		Aided ...	330	17,017	2
		Unaided ...	91	3,269	...
	„ for Girls, English.	Aided ...	7	456	12
	„ for Girls, Vernacular ...	Government ...	62	2,558	7
		Aided ...	10	325	4
		Unaided ...	2	36	...
	Normal Schools for Masters...	Government ...	3	177	134
	„ for Mistresses ...	Government ...	1	20	394
	Schools of Carpentry ...	Government ...	15	225	23
	Patwari Schools ...	Government ...	1	37	...
	Other Schools ...	Aided ...	9	306	2
	Total ...	Government ...	955	56,443	7 nearly.
		Aided ...	387	19,768	3
		Unaided ...	95	3,340	...
		Grand Total ...	1,437	79,551	6 nearly.

10. Scholars have increased from 77,746 to 79,551 and their average attendance from 51,335 to 53,600, or pupils have increased by 1,805 and average attendance by 2,265. In the above table the average cost to Government of educating each pupil at a Government school is 7 rupees nearly. But in General Form No. 3 the cost to Government is entered for Government schools at 11 rupees nearly, and the cost to aided schools is entered at 4. The difference between the above statement and the tabular statement is due to the fact that in the above statement the cost of direction, inspection, the book depot, scholarships and school

Increase of scholars and explanation of statistics.

buildings does not appear, whereas in the statement in Form No. 3, all these items appear, and the cost of direction, inspection and the book depot is made to fall entirely on Government schools. It is also to be remembered that in both the above statement and in Form No. 3, the Educational cess is considered to be State money. The Government expenditure is thus the grant from Provincial funds added to the Educational cess expenditure. As in the year 1879-80 there was a large increase in scholars and attendance, it is considered that this year's increase upon an increase speaks well for our schools and their management.

Comparative statistics.

11. The comparative statistics of Government and aided schools may be thus shown :—

			Schools.		Pupils.		Each pupil costing per annum to Government.	
			Last year.	Present year.	Last year.	Present year.	Last year.	Present year.
							Rs.	Rs.
University education...	Arts College ...	Government ...	1	1	38	58	291	292
		Unaided ...	1	1	6	2	...	...
Secondary education ...	High and Middle Schools for Boys, English ...	Government ...	40	40	1,821	1,894	38	35
		Aided ...	13	15	451	624	34	29
Primary education ...	Primary Schools for Boys, English ...	Government ...	39	39	1,423	1,474	11	10
		Aided ...	17	16	958	1,040	10	9
		Unaided ...	1	1	24	33	...	...
	„ Vernacular ...	Government ...	775	793	49,032	50,000	5	4
		Aided ...	324	330	17,059	17,017	1	2
		Unaided ...	97	91	2,690	3,269	...	...
	„ for Girls, English ...	Aided ...	4	7	362	456	15	12
	„ Vernacular ...	Government ...	70	62	2,729	2,558	8	7
		Aided ...	9	10	345	325	4	4
		Unaided ...	4	2	112	36	...	...
	Normal Schools for Masters ...	Government ...	3	3	179	177	131	134
	„ for Mistresses ...	Government ...	1	1	13	20	308	394
	Schools for Carpentry ...	Government ...	14	15	186	225	21	23
	Patwari School ...	Government ...	1	1	36	37	...	...
	Other Schools ...	Aided ...	8	9	282	306	4	2
	Total ...	Government ...	944	955	55,457	56,443	7	7 nearly.
		Aided ...	375	387	19,457	19,768	3	3
		Unaided ...	103	95	2,832	3,340	...	...
	Grand Total ...		1,422	1,437	77,746	79,551	6	6 nearly.

12. All classes of schools excepting girls' schools have shared in the general improvement. I do not anticipate any further decrease in girl education, as most of the hopelessly bad schools have been closed.

All classes of schools but girls' schools have improved.

13. As already mentioned, the rural cess in those Provinces is considered to belong to the Government, and therefore the rural cess forms an item in the calculation of Government expenditure. If this be remembered, the total expenditure may be thus exhibited:—

Total expenditure.

			Total expenditure.	Receipts from local sources not including the Educational cess.	Net expenditure debitable to Provincial Revenues and the Educational cess.	Balance in favor of Provincial Revenues.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education.	Arts Colleges ...	Government...	11,978	900	11,078	...
		Unaided ...	1,175	1,175	...	...
Secondary education.	English High and Middle Schools for Boys.	Government...	63,044	14,929	48,115	...
		Aided ...	27,913	15,285	12,628	...
	Primary Schools.—					
Primary education...	For boys, English ...	Government...	17,394	7,158	10,236	...
		Aided ...	21,192	13,925	7,267	...
		Unaided ...	513	513	...	...
	For „ Vernacular.	Government...	1,81,631	30,258	1,51,373	...
		Aided ...	36,402	19,307	17,095	...
		Unaided ...	2,284	2,284	...	...
	For girls, English ...	Aided ...	14,346	9,880	4,466	...
	For „ Vernacular.	Government...	13,729	1,351	12,378	...
		Aided ...	4,267	3,321	946	...
		Unaided ...	15	7	8	...
Schools for Special or Technical Training.—						
Normal Schools for Masters.		Government...	21,122	138	20,984	...
„ „ Mistresses		„ ...	5,520	...	5,520	...
Schools of Carpentry ...		„ ...	3,359	131	3,228	...
Patwari Schools ...		„ ...	472	472	...	...
Other Schools ...		„ ...	406	...	406	...
Direction ...		„ ...	26,464	...	26,464	...
Inspection ...		„ ...	79,763	...	79,763	...
Scholarhips ...		Colleges ...	6,997	168	6,829	...
		Schools ...	18,694	78	18,616	...
Buildings ...		...	42,055	17,668	24,387	...
Miscellaneous ...		...	30,065	31,408	...	1,343
		Total ...	6,30,800	1,70,356	4,61,787	...
True net balance debitable to Provincial Revenues..			...	...	...	4,60,444

14. In 1879-80 the total expenditure was Rs. 6,10,090, this year the total expenditure is Rs. 6,30,800, or there has been an increase of Rs. 20,710. The increase is for buildings Rs. 9,027, for inspection Rs. 5,192, for primary aided schools for boys Rs. 2,637, for college education Rs. 2,176, for Normal schools Rs. 848, for aided middle schools Rs. 2,821, and for aided primary vernacular schools Rs. 3,405. The increase in building expenditure is due principally to the cost of the aided Christ Church School buildings and of the two additional rooms for the Jubbulpore College and High School. The increase under inspection is owing to the return of Major Jacob from leave. Mr. Elliott, who officiated in the vacancy caused by Major Jacob's absence, drew the pay only of an officer of the 4th grade, whereas Major Jacob is in the 3rd grade. So also the Normal School increase is owing to the fact that Mr. Elliott took three months' privilege leave and his pay on leave was debited to the Normal School. The increase under the head of aided primary schools for boys is owing to the greater sum disbursed under the payment by

Expenditure increased.

result system. The increase under the head of aided middle schools is due to the increased number of these schools. The other items seem to call for no remark.

Net expenditure.

15. If we now deduct the rural cess receipts from Rs. 4,60,444, the net cost to Provincial Revenues was Rs. 3,28,482. The net expenditure in 1879-80, was Rs. 3,21,313. There is thus an increase of Rs. 7,169, due chiefly to the increased expenditure on inspection, on Normal Schools, on College education, and on result aided schools. I omit all consideration of the grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Christ Church Schools, as that grant was more than met by decreased expenditure on Government school buildings. This does not affect the statement of the last paragraph, that most of the excess in the *total* expenditure is due to expenditure on school buildings. For, aided private schools spent during the year under review on buildings no less than Rs. 11,418 from their own resources, whereas in 1879-80 less than Rs. 2,000 were spent from such sources in this way.

School buildings.

16. Besides the sum spent by the Educational department on school buildings, a small sum was spent by the Public Works Department. The entire expenditure disbursed by Government officers on school buildings may be thus shown :—

Expenditure on school buildings from Public Works Department Budget 1880-81.	Amount.	Expenditure from Educational Budget 1880-81.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
(A.)—Repairs ..	894	(D.)—Repairs to Government Buildings ...	24,983
(B.)—Minor works under Rs. 2,000	...	(E.)—Minor ...	
(C.)—Larger works above Rs. 2,000	...	(F.)—Grants in aid under Rs. 1,000	654
		(G.)—Larger grants above Rs. 1,000	5,000
Total from P. W. D. Budget ...	894	Total ...	30,637

Expenditure including sums spent from the Public Works Department Budget.

17. The total cost of education including the sums spent by the Public Works Department, may be thus contrasted for two years :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total Expenditure	6,10,787	6,31,694
Receipts from all sources	2,88,777	(a) 3,02,318
Total ...	3,22,010	3,29,376

(a.) This includes cess receipts and depot receipts not expenditure merely as shown in General Form 3.

Expenditure on all schools as disbursed by Government officers including Public Works Department expenditure on school buildings.

18. Much of the expenditure noted in paragraph 13 was spent by Missionary and other societies. The sums actually disbursed by Government officers are here shown :—

		Rs.
Direction		26,464
Inspection		79,763
Arts College	Government ...	11,978
English High and Middle schools	Government ...	63,044
	Aided ...	12,628
Primary schools for boys, English	Government ...	17,394
	Aided ...	7,267
Primary schools for boys, Vernacular	Government ...	1,81,631
	Aided ...	17,501
English primary schools for girls	Aided ...	4,466
Vernacular primary schools for girls	Government ...	13,729
	Aided ..	946
	Unaided ...	8
Schools for special or technical training.		
Normal schools for Masters	Government ...	21,122
„ for Mistresses	„ ...	5,520
Industrial schools	„ ...	3,831
Scholarships	...	25,655
Encouragement to Vernacular Literature	... ...	710
Book Depot	... ...	29,355
Buildings including Public Works Department expenditure	... ...	31,531
	Total ...	5,54,543

Classification of expenditure.

19. The expenditure may be thus classified :—

	Sums disbursed by Government Officers.	Percentage on total expenditure.
	Rs.	
On Direction and Inspection	1,06,227	19·15
Training and technical schools	30,473	5·49
Arts College	11,978	2·16
High and middle schools	75,672	13·65
Primary schools for boys	2,23,793	40·36
„ „ for girls	19,149	3·45
Scholarships	25,655	4·63
Buildings including the Public Works Department expenditure ...	31,531	5·69
Book Depot	29,355	5·29
Miscellaneous	710	·13
Total ...	5,54,543	100·

long stay in the lower classes. This long stay is owing partly to natural incapacity, partly to neglect, and partly to previous irregularity in attendance. During the year though the attendance improved, it was still only 60 per cent of the average number enrolled. The former Zila Inspector was incompetent. He was replaced by Mr. Cheda Lal, who has suffered from fever, and when a capable energetic Zila Inspector officiated, he had to devote much of his time to Census work. The Commissioner of Division in reviewing the Deputy Commissioner's report thinks, that considerable energy has been displayed during the past year, but is afraid that the masters are not good, and suggests a decrease in the number of schools and an increase in the expenditure on the remaining schools. As we now have in this district only 1 school to every 29 villages, or 1 school to every 89 square miles, I should be sorry to reduce the number of schools, and I hope to be able to improve the condition of existing schools without much extra expenditure. Some of the defects in existing schools are owing to inefficient management and inspection. Such defects can and will be removed. But when every thing is done that can be done, still schools will be backward in a district where there are no great high roads, where the people are naturally dull, and where the climate is dreaded by foreigners. Major Bloomfield commends the work of both the Zila Inspectors, Mr. Cheda Lal and Mr. Bhao Bharde, and thinks the Tahsildars did well. Mr. Janki Prashada, Tahsildar of Burha, visited all the schools in his tahsil, making 88 inspections. Mr. Ganpat Rao Dhani made 24 inspections of the 5 schools in the tahsil of Behir. Major Bloomfield further expresses his determination to make the school masters work with greater industry than they have hitherto done.

Betul.

25. There are 26 schools in this district, the girls school having been closed. The pupils have increased from 1,291 to 1,513, and the average daily attendance from 900 to 1,044. Four students passed the middle school examination, 57 the upper primary, and 104 the lower primary. The number of passes in 1879-80 was 1, 57, and 53. Though the zila school was more successful than formerly in passing boys by the middle school standard, still the school is not so good as it should be. The masters are not zealous. The three town schools are now all in fairly good order. But only one, that at Bhainsdehi, shows much improvement. To this town school a carpenter master has been attached. He has not done much yet. A gymnasium for this school has also been sanctioned. There are 19 village schools, 11 of which were seen by the Circle Inspector, who classifies one as good, seven as fair, and three as bad. I saw the zila and town schools and three of the village schools. One of the three was in excellent order and very popular, and I rewarded the master. I asked the master how it was he had succeeded in making so bad into so good a school, and he said, it was by treating the boys kindly and by thus making friends with their parents. I believe this to be the case. In spite of the strict rules laid down in the school manual, masters too frequently punish boys with indecent severity. I dismissed one master myself this year for a breach of the rule regarding corporal punishment that came under my own notice, and I mention the subject in my annual report that Zila Inspectors may be careful to check undue severity and improper punishments by school masters. Boys in this country are very tractable, and corporal punishment, except for moral offences, is hardly ever necessary, if the master is a man of temper and tact. Drill has been introduced into the schools, and boys are drilled for 20 or 30 minutes daily. Gymnastic apparatus will be supplied as funds permit. The schools are with few exceptions all properly housed. Rs. 552 were spent on repairs during the year, and Rs. 368 have been sanctioned for the Satner school, of which 75 rupees were raised by private subscription. The Multai town school house requires somewhat extensive repairs. Most of the schools are sufficiently provided with furniture. Hour glasses have been supplied to all schools and the Amla school committee bought a clock.

Mr. Kazim Ali, Tahsildar of Betul, paid 8 visits to 10 village schools in his Tahsil, and the Naib Tahsildar 23 visits.

Mr. Gholam Mahomed Khan of Multai made 19 inspections of 9 village schools, and the Naib Tahsildar 7. The schools in the Multai Tahsil are more advanced than those in the Betul Tahsil.

Mr. Balwant Rao, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, visited each of the town schools of Multai and Betul twice during the year and saw 16 village schools.

The Deputy Commissioner Mr. MacGeorge saw and examined a good many schools during the year, and says that everywhere he found efforts were being successfully made to improve schools. The work of school committees and of the Zila Inspectors is recorded elsewhere. There is only one private school in Betul. It received a small grant on the capitation system. The Census work in this district did not harm the schools. No master was absent from school on census work for more than 6 days and no school was closed for more than 5 days. I am indebted to the Deputy Commissioner for his care.

Bhandara.

26. Schools continue to be successfully managed in this zila. There are now 54 schools with 3,899 pupils and an average attendance of 2,994. At the close of 1879-80 there were 55 schools with 3,707 enrolled and an average attendance of 2,511 scholars. The school closed was an unaided indigenous school. Seven scholars passed the middle school examination, 178 the upper primary examination, and 420 the lower primary examination against 8,166, and 320 of the previous year. I am glad to say that this year 5 girls passed the upper primary examination and 11 the lower primary examination. Fifty-one of the 54 schools are Government schools. The Government schools contain 3,805 pupils, being an average of 74 boys per school. The primary schools contain generally as many boys as the staff of teachers can possibly teach, and additional masters may be necessary. There are six town schools, 5 are really good schools, and all show improvement. Two of the 6 town schools were seen by Major Jacob, one of the two he classed as "very good," the other, Sahangarhi, is the indifferent school that has improved. In all the six town schools are 770 boys taught by 23 masters, so on an average each master has 33 boys to teach. Additional help is required, and if this were given, the number of pupils would increase. There are 36 village schools, of which 12 are classed as good, 18 as fair, and 6 as indifferent. Major Jacob saw 19 of the 36 village schools and classed 17 of the 19 as good or fair. The classification of the village schools has improved, and the scholars have increased from 2,339 to 2,465; the average attendance has risen from 1,609 to 1,920. It is now 81 per cent of the average number enrolled, and is higher than in any other district in the Central Provinces. The promotions in all primary schools in this zila were sufficient and judicious, and there are comparatively few boys of long-standing in their respective classes. There are, as before, two girls schools, at which the scholars have increased from 110 to 122 and the average attendance from 57 to 71. I have already noticed the fact, that several girls passed the upper primary examination this year. The number of passes by the lower primary standard doubled. Both the Bhandara and Powni girls schools are now in fairly good order. All the town schools but one are comfortably housed. The Tirora town school is being enlarged, the cost being defrayed by private liberality. During the year 409 rupees were spent on village school repairs, and Rs. 667 on village school construction. All village schools but six have fairly good school houses with sufficient accommodation. Two of the defective school houses are those of Mahagaon which is being re-roofed, and of Downiwara which requires enlargement. The remaining four schools have only recently been established. If they succeed, they will obtain suitable accommodation. During the year 37 masters were promoted, 7 were degraded, and 9 dismissed. Three new teachers were sent from the Nagpur Normal school. As soon as they have gained experience as Assistant masters, they will be sent out to take charge of schools. Five boys educated in Bhandara are now studying for school mastership. The Tahsildars seem to have done a great deal. The Tahsildar of Tirora paid 85 visits to 28 schools, and his Naib paid 25 visits. The Tahsildar of Sakoli made 55 inspections, and his Naib 22 inspections of 17 schools. Each school, it is directed, is to be visited once a quarter by the Tahsildar or his Naib. The Tahsildar of Tirora, the Deputy Commissioner reports, takes the most interest in his educational work. Mr. Neill, the Commissioner, thinks the report records "a fairly satisfactory state of things, and that the "Bhandara schools are well looked after." The Census work was very well managed. No schools were closed during the time the Census work was going on, and no master except the Head master of the zila school was absent from his duties for more than a few days. I am greatly indebted to the Deputy Commissioner.

27. In this district schools have increased from 35 to 36, scholars from 1,683 to 1,749, and average attendance from 1,093 to 1,198. One pupil passed the middle examination, 62 the upper primary examination, and 147 the lower primary examination. The figures are no better than those for 1879-80, when five passed the middle school examination, 65 the upper primary examination, and 107 the lower primary examination. I regret to say that no girls passed either the upper or lower primary examination. No schools can be considered efficient that do not annually pass a fair proportion of pupils of sufficient standing. All the town schools are in good order. They are situated at Pandurna, Mohgaon and Lodhikhera. I saw the Pandurna school, and Major Jacob saw Lodhikera and Mohgaon. These schools supply some of our best Normal school students to be trained as school masters. Lodhikhera is not a prosperous town, as the Kaseras or brass workers have lost much of their trade. The last Census shows a decrease of 12 per cent in the population. The solitary girls' school is at Chowrai. It was visited by the Chief Commissioner during the year. The aged master has applied for a gratuity and has been replaced by a certificated school mistress. All the school houses excepting those at Linga and Chand are suitable and in good repair. During the year 1,100 rupees were spent on school buildings. Seven pupils are now reading for school masterships, 5 at the Jubbulpore training school and 2 at Nagpur. A school mistress has also gone to the Female training school at Jubbulpore. She was accompanied by her husband, who will qualify as a school master. The Deputy Commissioner reports, that he is satisfied with the school supervision exercised by the Tahsildar of Sausar and the Naib-Tahsildar. They made 35 inspections. The Tahsildar of Chhindwara did not do much, he only made 19 inspections. There are 5 private schools, 3 of which receive aid. The other 2 did not desire aid. One of the 3 aided schools is a primary school belonging to the Free Church Mission, and is, Major Jacob says, in good order.

Chhindwara.

Fifty-three masters and monitors were employed in Census work. Twenty-two masters were absent from their schools for more than one month, but for less than 48 days. The rest were absent from 16 to 29 days. One village school was closed for 38 days, the Lodhikhera town school for 34 days, the Chowrai village school for 35 days, and 23 other schools were closed from 4 to 29 days.

28. There are 65 schools in this district if we include the Sironcha Subdivision. At these schools the number of scholars has decreased from 3,782 to 3,670, but the average attendance has increased from 2,375 to 2,489. All the schools suffered from the employment of their teachers on Census work. The Zila Inspector was also so employed during portions of several months. Ninety-three teachers assisted in taking the Census and were absent from their schools for periods variyng from 4 to 90 days. Seven were absent for 90 days, 31 for periods varying from 40 to 90 days, and the rest for less than 40 days. Without the help of school masters the Census could not have been taken. Forty-two of the 55 schools are managed by the Deputy Commissioner. There are only 6 private schools in Chanda, all of which receive aid. The middle school examination was passed by 7 scholars, the upper primary by 197, and the lower primary by 359, of whom 3 were girls. In the previous year the passes were 11, 247, and 359. There are 4 middle class schools The Zila school is in good order. The 3 Anglo-vernacular town schools are at Warora, Brahmapuri and Sironcha. Their middle departments contain but few pupils, but their upper and lower primary departments are well filled. Two of the three schools were seen by the Inspector Major Jacob, who classified them as "fair." The Sironcha school was not visited; it is but seldom that the Inspector can spare time to visit this very remote school. To the Warora Anglo-vernacular school gymnastic apparatus was supplied during the year at the cost of the Municipality. There are 4 vernacular town schools containing 521 scholars, the average attendance being 332. Major Jacob saw two of the schools, namely, those at Mul and Chimur. He classed them as good and fair. The Chamursi and Gadchiroli schools were only examined by the Zila Inspector. At the former school the Head master was absent on Census work for 66 days, and at the latter for 73 days, the assistants too being absent for periods of varying length. Seventeen of the 36 village schools were seen by the Inspector, who classified 3 as good, 8 as fair, and 6 as indifferent or bad. All the 6 schools

Chanda.

in Sironcha, where Telugu is taught, are poor schools. In no school is the average attendance above 20, in one it is 10 only! Three of the Sironcha village schools are partly supported by subscription. The number of boys enrolled and the average attendance in village schools have both increased. The Zila Inspector of Chanda classifies 14 of the village schools as good and fair; 8 are improving, and 8 are indifferent or bad. In all the schools, boys were examined by the Zila Inspector by the upper and lower primary standards and more boys passed this year than last. During the year 5 masters were promoted, 5 degraded, and 3 dismissed. All the school-masters in Chanda excepting 8 are certificated. Two masters were supplied by the Nagpur Normal School, and both are working satisfactorily. Six scholars are under training at Nagpur for school-mastership. Rupees 562 were spent on school repairs. All the Anglo-vernacular and vernacular town schools are well and comfortably housed. Twenty-two of the 30 village schools in Chanda have good school-houses. Of the 8 village schools wanting good school-houses 3 were opened during the year under report, and assemble in houses belonging to the malguzars or mahajans of the villages in which the schools are established. The six village schools in Sironcha are lodged in small temporary buildings. The school houses, however, of Asarali and Nagram, are, it is believed, suitable buildings. The carpentry school at Chanda has but few pupils, but in other respects is doing fairly well. The Tahsildar of Warora paid 44 visits to 10 schools, the Mul Tahsildar paid 38 visits to 12 schools, and the Brahmapuri Tahsildar 33 visits to 9 schools. Some of the Chanda schools were seen by the Commissioner of the Nagpur Division. Mr. Neill thought the Warora and Brahmapuri Anglo-vernacular schools had improved, but that generally the improvement that might have been expected in village schools had not taken place. Still Mr. Neill thinks that "in the matter of schools Chanda takes a good place amongst the zilas of the Nagpur Commission."

Wardha.

29. In this district are 71 schools, at which scholars have increased from 3,617 to 3,685. The average attendance has slightly decreased from 2,491 to 2,483. The number of scholars that passed the middle school examination was 7, 100 passed the upper primary examination and 264 the lower. In 1879-80 the numbers were 7, 158, and 215. This shows that the school masters have neglected the upper primary classes. The schools indeed have not done well. The stagnant or retrogressive state of the Hinganghat, Wardha and Deoli Anglo-vernacular schools I attribute to the bad management of the Head masters. Two of the Head masters have been transferred, and the Head master of Deoli has been reduced. The non-progressive state of the village schools is due to the teachers and to the poor average attendance. At these schools during the past year the average attendance was only 66 per cent of the average number enrolled. This is 1 per cent worse than in 1879-80. At all schools in Wardha the average attendance is only 68 per cent. Until this attendance improves proper progress is impossible. I thought that perhaps the bad attendance at schools might be owing to the presence of a large number of foreigners acting as school masters. But there are only 16 masters out of 115, who are not natives of these Provinces. The Deputy Commissioner in his report does not mention the work of Tahsildars. I am afraid they do not render the Educational department the assistance they should do. One of the Tahsildars, Mr. Amrit Rao, of Arvi, was zealous and successful in his educational work at Burhanpur in Nimar, and there is no reason why he should be less zealous or less successful in the Wardha district. Both Mr. Thompson and Major Jacob, the late and present Inspectors of Schools speak well of the Zila Inspector, Mr. Govind Raghunath. The district, however, always in educational matters difficult to manage, is perhaps too much for him, and his transfer will shortly be arranged. All the five middle schools and their primary departments were seen be the Inspector. Two are in bad order, one has made insufficient progress, and two are in fair order. There are 5 town vernacular schools. Major Jacob saw 4 of the five schools and classed one as bad, one as indifferent, and two as fair. The worst town schools are those at Karinja and Anji Khas. The Head master of the latter has been transferred on reduction, and the Head master of the former school has been fined. The attendance at the town schools is not good, being only 66 per cent. Unless the attendance improve progress cannot be expected. There are 43 village schools, at which the

scholars have increased from 2,219 to 2,301, and the average attendance from 1,493 to 1,525. The Inspector saw 21 of the village schools, and classed 1 as good, 9 as fair, and 11 as indifferent or bad. Sufficient attention has not been paid to Modi reading and writing and to mental arithmetic. There are many schools without upper primary departments, and the lowest classes in some schools contain boys of long standing. The Zila Inspector is doing what he can to remedy defects, and if only greater regularity in attendance can be secured, he will be successful. There are two girls' schools, one at Wardha and the other at Hinganghat. The former is a bad school, the latter is a fairly good school, and the master was recently rewarded. The bad state of the Wardha girls' school is occasioned partly by the idleness of the teacher. I have not yet been able to secure a proper person to succeed him. Both the schools contain 55 pupils. The average attendance is 32. The girls' school at Deoli was closed during the year, as for years past in spite of every effort it had made no progress. There is only one technical school, that at Ashti. The Ashti carpenter master did no work at all. He was removed and sent elsewhere on reduced pay, and under the present master some improvement has taken place. The committee interest themselves in this school and indeed in the Ashti schools generally. During the year 14 students obtained employment as masters and pupil teachers. No village school masters were dismissed, 6 were degraded, and 7 promoted during the year.

The District report is silent on the work of the school committees. Generally speaking the school committees do not take an interest in the schools and the members are penurious. All middle class and town schools have suitable school houses. The total sum spent on school repairs was Rs. 1,817. Most village schools have suitable school houses. The Circle Inspector remarks, that repairs to school houses are not carried out in this district with such promptness as they are in Nagpur, nor, so far as I have observed, are they so well done. The schools suffered a little harm from the Census operations. Ninety-four masters were absent from their school duties from 2 to 34 days and 55 schools were closed from 2 to 23 days. However, only 11 schools were closed for 9 or more days. So there was not much interruption to school work.

Seoni.

30. There are in this zila 33 Government schools, at which the scholars have increased from 1,697 to 1,786 and the average attendance from 1,163 to 1,197; it is now 71 per cent of the average number enrolled. There is also a large unaided middle class school with primary departments, which submits no returns. It is therefore not included in my report. It is, however, a well conducted school. It was seen during the year by the Chief Commissioner. I also visited the school and gave a few prizes. The number of pupils that passed the middle school examination was five, two being from the unaided school; 62 passed the upper primary examination and 164 the lower primary examination, 12 being girls. The number of passes for the year 1879-80 was 7, 39, and 117. There has thus been considerable improvement. I saw both the town schools; the Chappara school I classed as "good" and that at Lakhnadon as "fair." After my visit the Head master of the Lakhnadon school was employed for 47 days on Census duty, and the school deteriorated. This was the only school that seems to have suffered in this district from the employment of the teachers on Census work. Very suitable arrangements seem to have been made; masters as a rule performing out of school hours what Census work they had to do. There are 22 village schools, the scholars have increased in numbers and in average attendance. The Circle Inspector saw 8 of the 22 schools, 7 of which he classed as good or fair. The Zila Inspector reports that there are but two bad village schools and one is "indifferent." To the bad schools new masters have been sent. There are 5 girls' schools, of which 4 were seen by the Inspector and myself. They have much improved, and as their teaching staff has been increased, they will, I think, still further improve. Girl scholars have increased from 227 to 247, and average attendance from 148 to 160. I have already noticed that 12 girls passed the lower primary examination; this is 5 per cent of the number enrolled at the commencement of the year. It is a fair beginning. The Anglo-vernacular and town schools are well housed, as are most of the village schools. Two new school-houses at a cost of Rs. 800 were built during the year, Rs. 125 being realised from local subscriptions.

Three new village school-houses are required for the Khapa, Baki, and Mohburra schools. For repairs Rs. 778 were sanctioned, Rs. 389 from Government and Rs. 389 from subscriptions. The whole sum was spent. Two school-houses have been enlarged; two re-roofed and the others repaired. Eight school masters from the Normal school Jubbulpore received employment during the year, and four students from this zila are now studying at the Normal school. The Deputy Commissioner reports favorably on the attention of school committees to their schools. Only three committees are noticed as being lax. The Tahsildar of Seoni made 14 school inspections and the Naib Tahsildar 10. The Tahsildar of Lakhnadon made 31 school inspections, and the Naib Tahsildar, Mr. Imam-ud-din, made 46 inspections. Of the Tahsildars, Munshi Kishan Prashada seems to have been most successful in his educational work. The Deputy Commissioner speaks favorably of the work of the Zila Inspector, Mr. Syud Rahmat Ali. I inspected his office, found it in capital order, and commended the Moharrir, Ajudhia Prashada. In this district the year has been one of successful exertion. My department are indebted to the Deputy Commissioner for his management of the Census work with the least detriment to schools.

Nagpur.

31. Schools have increased from 193 to 199, scholars from 10,127 to 10,696, and average attendance from 6,880 to 7,603. Ninety-one of the schools are Government schools. At these schools scholars have increased from 4,925 to 5,056 and the average attendance from 3,167 to 3,349. It is still only 68 per cent of the average number of scholars enrolled. There are in this district 3 high schools, all aided schools, and 14 middle schools, 7 being aided. One pupil passed the First Arts examination. 27 Matriculated, 76 passed the middle school examination, 453 the upper primary examination, and 894 the lower primary examination, of whom only 6 were girls. Girls' schools do not prosper in Nagpur. The results excepting for girl education are, it is thought, good. It may be added that this year two girls passed the middle school examination, taking up French as their second language. One of the two passed 24th, there were 387 scholars examined including previously passed candidates not shewn in General Form 4, see also para. 23. She obtained a scholarship. The seven Government middle schools were all seen by the Inspector, and three I examined myself. Major Jacob reports that Ramtek and Umrer are in excellent order. Katol is a fair school, Kalmeshwar, Saoner and Khapa are improving. They are not bad schools. Four of the six vernacular town schools were seen by the Inspector. Narkher and Patansaongi are good schools, Bhiwapur and Mhopa are fair. The Head master of Kohi was reduced for bad work. Dhapewara is improving. There are many cloth-weavers at Dhapewara, who are steeped in poverty. The attendance in these town vernacular schools has improved and is now fair, being 76 per cent of the average number enrolled. There are 55 village schools, of which 27 were examined by Major Jacob. He classified 18 as good or fair, and 9 as indifferent or bad. The attendance at village schools in Nagpur is very indifferent indeed, being only 63 per cent. The Government girls' schools contain 131 pupils, but the attendance is only 50 per cent of the average number enrolled, good progress is thus out of the question. The three girls' schools are at Nagpur, Ramtek and Umrer. They were all seen by the Inspector and two by myself. The master of the Ramtek school who would not work, has been replaced by a school mistress, and under her there has been some improvement. The aided schools are very numerous in this district. Those belonging to Missionary Societies are inspected by Major Jacob, but the indigenous result aided schools are inspected by the Zila Inspector. The Circle Inspector and the Zila Inspector share between them the labour of examining for grants. The number of result aided schools is 59. They are attended by 2,968 boys and obtained Rs. 2,632 as grants on the result system. A few of the schools are said to be as good as ordinary village schools. The registers kept by the masters are said to be generally correct. The Assistant Masters in Kamptee visit the indigenous schools in that town. The students of the Normal School Nagpur have fallen off in the frequency of their visits. Most of the schools are very suitably accommodated. Two village schools are without proper school houses. One school house was built during the year, and two were enlarged. The total sum spent on construction is Rs. 440, and Rs. 1,416 were spent on repairs. The discipline in all classes of schools, the Deputy Commissioner thinks

to be " fair." 125 masters were employed on Census work. The solitary master of Gondegaon was absent for 82 days, his school being closed all that time. The solitary master of old Kamptee was absent for 87 days, but his school was only closed for 15 days. The Head master of Kodamendi was absent for 3 months and 10 days, of Aroli for 3 months and 6 days, of Khairi for 2 months and 11 days, and during the whole of this time his school was closed. The master of Mahuli was absent for 2 months and 21 days, of Bina for 68 days, during the whole of which time his school was closed. Two other masters were absent for 2 months and the Head master of Parseoni was absent for 2 months and 15 days. Two masters of the important middle school of Khapa were absent for 52 and 55 days. The solitary master of Chachar was absent for 78 days and his school closed for two months. For the rest, 20 other masters were absent from their school duties for periods varying from 1 month to 2 months. The remaining masters were absent for less than a month. Seven schools were closed altogether for periods varying from one to nearly 3 months, and 46 other schools were closed for periods varying from 2 to 25 days. I think that instead of the employment of masters required to be absent for more than a month, paid enumerators might have been appointed, if it were possible to obtain them. Twenty-eight schools must have suffered severely from the employment of their masters on Census duty. Two of the Tahsildars were more than usually active. The Tahsildar of Nagpur made 20 school inspections and his Naib 20. The Tahsildar of Ramtek paid 142 visits to schools and his Naib 25. The Tahsildar of Umrer made 47 school inspections, and the Naib 9. The Tahsildar of Katol made 31 inspections and his Naib 9. Mr. Seoraj Singh, the Tahsildar of Ramtek, was the most active. As remarked by the Deputy Commissioner, Major Bowie, " this Tahsildar always " takes great interest in the work of education." The other Tahsildars Major Bowie thinks did fairly, as they were much hampered by Census work. The school committees and private gentlemen mentioned will be found in para. 158. The Commissioner, Mr. Neill, in passing on Major Bowie's report records the opinion that " in Nagpur the schools have been well attended to, and that some " progress has been made." Mr. Neill adds that he was much pleased " at the " interest which many masters took in their schools, an interest going beyond " the mere satisfactory performance of their duty."

Damoh.

32. In this zila the Census work was carried on without much disturbance in the ordinary working of schools. The Zila Inspector, Mr. Beni Shankar, is a man of capacity and transacted all the ordinary school work and his Census duties as well. Fifty-three masters were employed on Census duty. The Hindoria school was closed for 50 days, 4 schools were closed for more than 15 but less than 33 days, and 20 schools were closed for periods varying from 3 to 15 days. 42 masters were absent from their duties from 1 to 63 days, 29 being absent for 15 days or less. There are 52 schools, at which the numbers have increased from 2,358 to 2,420 and the average attendance from 1,592 to 1,690. Forty-two of the schools are Government schools. At these schools the pupils have increased from 2,082 to 2,106, and the average attendance from 1,410 to 1,480. The average attendance at Government schools during the year was 71 per cent of the average number enrolled. The middle school examination was passed by 9 pupils, the upper primary by 166 and the lower primary by 254, of whom 28 were girls. The numbers for the previous year were 1,190 and 288. I saw both the middle schools and their primary branches in this district and examined them carefully. All are in good order. The Hatta Anglo-vernacular school is one of the best in the circle. I also saw both the town schools. The Patharia town school has for years past been one of the best vernacular schools in the Northern Circle. It still maintains its reputation. A carpenter class was added during the year. The Hindoria town school has always been difficult to manage. The place is inhabited by Lodhis, who do not care for school instruction, and in these Provinces are as quarrelsome and turbulent as in the North Western Provinces the same class of people are quiet and peaceable. During the year a bond to keep the peace with the school master had to be taken from the leading Lodhi and Malguzar, Thakur Umrao Singh. I thought the school had very much improved. I have never seen it in better order than it is now. There are 30 village schools, at which the numbers have increased from 1,395 to 1,402, and the

average attendance from 925 to 972. The Circle Inspector Mr. Carnduff saw 17 of the village schools and classed 7 as "good", 5 as "fair", and 5 as "indifferent". He found no "bad" village school. I saw and examined 4 of the village schools, and I agree with the Inspector, who writes, that vernacular education is making steady progress in the Damoh district, and that the schools are year after year giving a more and more useful education to the boys of the villages in which these schools are placed. Five sets of surveying apparatus with Gunter's chains were distributed during the year to the most advanced schools in the district. The standard acre bigha chain will shortly be sent to replace the Gunter's chains. There are four girls' schools, two in the Hatta and two in the Damoh Tahsil. I saw three of them; all the schools have improved, and an additional monitor has been solicited for Panchamnagar, so that an upper primary department may be opened. The Circle Inspector saw all the girls schools and classed them all as good. They are attended by 161 pupils. The best of the schools is at Panchamnagar, where 23 of 35 girls are in the highest lower primary class. So soon as the additional teacher is sanctioned, an upper primary class will be attached to this school. At this school the average attendance is exceptionally good, being 80 per cent of the average number enrolled. There are 10 private schools in this district, six of which after examination received aid during the year. These 10 schools are attended by 314 scholars. Many of the school committees are very liberal towards their schools, and during my tour I was frequently asked to give away prizes provided by the school committees themselves. The least zealous of the school committees are those established in villages inhabited chiefly by Koormis and Lodhis. The Deputy Commissioner speaks well of the work and conduct of school masters, but does not note in his report the number of masters rewarded and punished during the year. Ten scholars appeared from this district for the Normal school examination. All passed after one year's training, and five of the 10 are now employed in Damoh. All the middle class and town vernacular schools have good houses, and most of the village schools are comfortably lodged. Rupees 390 were spent on school house repairs during the year. Of this sum Rs. 165 were granted by municipalities or raised by subscription. Four village schools require new school houses. There are two debating societies both connected with the Zila school. Drill has been commenced in most of the schools, and where there is gymnastic apparatus gymnastic exercises are practised. Many of the schools have adopted uniform. The dress for poor boys has been given by school committees. The Zila Inspector is doing good work, and I give an extract from the remarks I recorded in his diary of inspection :—

> "All the schools in the Damoh district that I have seen, have very much improved. I mean the schools managed by the Zila Inspector. For, the Zila school under the immediate control of my own department has not made such great relative improvement as the Hatta anglo-vernacular town school. The Zila Inspector seems to have a happy knack of carrying people with him. I was rather embarrassed some times by the liberality of school committees to the scholars attending their schools, as my own prizes were not always so valuable as theirs. The discipline of the schools is generally good. The school houses and apparatus are in order. I am glad to see that drill has been introduced in some schools. As schools improve additional monitors will be required. All the schools have been regularly visited by the Zila Inspector, and his visits are of real use, as he pays attention to defects pointed out on previous visits. To the Zila Inspector has been entrusted some important Census work, which he has performed and is performing in addition to his own duties. He is one of the few Zila Inspectors who has so managed his Census work as not to interfere with his school work, and I am very much pleased with him and think him to be a valuable public officer."

During the year there were 3 Tahsildars at Damoh. They paid 22 visits to 14 schools. The Naib Tahsildar paid 23 visits to 5 schools. Munshi Ram Baksh, Tahsildar of Hatta, made 17 inspections of 8 schools, and the Naib Tahsildar made 9 inspections of 5 schools. At Hatta resides Mr. Takhat Singh, formerly Tahsildar of Kurai and now retired. He is still most enthusiastic and judicious too in educational matters, and we owe the good schools at Kurai very much to his exertions. I was very glad to meet him again this year at Hatta. The Commissioner, Mr. Venning, thinks Mr. Carnduff's report on the Damoh schools "shows a very satisfactory state of things."

Hoshangabad.

33. Primary education has made no progress during the year. Mr. Nand Lal, the Zila Inspector, was ill for a considerable portion of the year. Before his illness he on one occasion left the district without leave and wrote himself down in his diary as present. I have been compelled to view all his work with suspicion. His own laxity has made his vernacular teachers lax too. There are two inspecting officers at Hoshangabad, so there is no reason why the schools should not progress. During my tour in this district I came to the conclusion, that the Educational department was not popular, and that some masters were not properly trained and encouraged to keep up their studies. In the new Hindi 3rd book are several chapters on the shape of the Earth and other subjects that require careful thought. Some masters did not understand these chapters, and inspecting officers had made no attempt to instruct them. Orders have been issued. Mr. Nand Lal has been transferred to a school mastership at Sambalpur, and Mr. Mohan Lal has been transferred from Betul to Hoshangabad as Zila Inspector. The office records I found incomplete. This is not surprising, as during the year there have been no less than four Mohurrirs. Schools have apparently decreased from 92 to 88 and scholars from 4,150 to 3,778. The decrease is in private schools, and I suspect, is incorrect. I am now making inquiries. There are 85 Government schools, at which scholars have decreased from 3,848 to 3,694, and the average attendance from 2,645 to 2,551. I heard a great deal, when I was in the district, of the injury inflicted on schools by the absence of school masters on Census duties. But from a statement I have since received, I believe the mischief done was a good deal exaggerated. Major S. Brooke, who only assumed charge of the district towards the close of the year, reports that instances have occurred of village school masters leaving their schools without notice and without leave. There are four middle class schools, all of which I saw. Three are in good order. The fourth requires an additional master, for which application has been made. The schools in good order are those of Hoshangabad, Seoni and Harda. The non-progressive school is that of Sohagpur. I dismissed one of the Assistant teachers for deliberately disobeying the orders of the Head master and beating a boy so severely that his father complained to me. The Harda school committee are most liberal and active. A gymnasium was opened during the year. One of the teachers is an excellent gymnast, and he has taught his scholars well. The Circle Inspector saw and examined all the middle schools twice during the year, and excepting the school noticed found them all doing well. There is one vernacular town school, that at Babai, which is doing very well indeed. A carpenter master was attached to the school during the year, but the technical school had not opened in March. At the town schools one of the Assistant teachers succeeded in passing by the lower primary standard, the examination was conducted by myself, no less than 20 out of 22 scholars, and I gave the teacher a month's pay. There are 64 village schools, at which scholars have decreased from 2,892 to 2,800, and the average attendance has fallen from 1,910 to 1,829. It is 67 per cent of the average number enrolled. During the year at all schools in this district 7 scholars passed the middle school examination, 141 the upper primary examination and 365 the lower primary examination, of whom 9 were girls. The figures for the previous year were 10,217 and 458. Vernacular education has evidently deteriorated. The deterioration was caused entirely by bad management and inefficient inspection. The Sub-Inspector's visits to schools have been productive of little real good. Mr. Carnduff saw 32 of the 64 village schools and classified 5 as good, 14 as fair, and 13 as indifferent. In every one of the 6 village schools that I saw, were instances of indifferent inspection or bad management. There are but 2 girls' schools, 2 others were closed during the year. They made no progress at all. Both the existing schools were seen by the Inspector. He thought the Sobhapur school doing very well indeed, and the Babai school is in fairly good order. The school of carpentry attached to the Seoni Anglo-vernacular school is doing fairly well and is popular. It is chiefly employed in making school furniture. We cannot sell the ploughs we make. I have asked the Director of Agriculture in the North Western Provinces to send me an approved model of a plough. Such ploughs we may get made up at Seoni, and perhaps we shall be able to sell them. The Inspector says, the boys seem to like their training and to be proud of the work they turn out. During the year Rs. 1,419 were sane-

tioned for school construction and Rs. 841 for school repairs. Of these sums the Sohagpur municipality contributed Rs. 367, and Rs. 250 were paid by the Malguzar of Sodhalpur. The Tahsildars, especially Mr. Dori Lal, were active in the cause of education. The Tahsildars of Hoshangabad paid 139 visits to 82 schools. Mr. Ramchand of Harda made 49 inspections of 12 schools, the Tahsildar of Seoni 30 inspections of 16 schools, and the Tahsildar of Sohagpur 36 inspections of 10 schools. Thus Mr. Dori Lal and Mr Ram Chand were the most active. The School committees, excepting that of Harda presided over by Mr. F. St. Clair Williams, have not been very active.

Jubbulpore.

34. Schools have increased from 137 to 146, scholars from 8,081 to 8,300, and average attendance from 5,726 to 5,977. Six of the nine additional schools are private schools. Government schools have increased from 81 to 84, scholars from 5,309 to 5,507, and average attendance from 3,707 to 4,070. The average attendance is very good, being for all Government schools 74 per cent of the average number enrolled. The increase in Government schools is owing to the establishment of two Municipal primary schools in Jubbulpore itself and of one technical school. The number of pupils that passed the F. A. examination was 16, that matriculated was 28, that passed the middle school examination was 17, that passed the upper primary examination was 380, and that passed the lower primary examination was 743. The numbers for the previous year were 4, 22, 18, 667, and 913. The decrease in the number of passes by the upper and lower primary standards may be thus explained. These examinations were first instituted in 1879-80. It was ruled that no boys attending Government schools could be examined by the upper primary standard who had been more than a year in the 5th class, nor by the lower primary standard who had been more than a year in the 4th class. In indigenous schools, however, the date of the entry of boys in their respective classes is not readily ascertainable. Therefore all boys presented were examined irrespective of their length of stay at school. Consequently 63 boys were passed at these schools by the upper primary standard against 59, and 104 boys by the lower primary standard against 59 of the year under report. There was also a mistake committed in the Inspector's office, 163 having been written for 63. In Government schools the length of stay of boys in their respective classes is readily ascertained. But the ruling quoted was not, I think, always observed, and so in vernacular village schools there were many more boys passed by the upper and lower standards last year than this year, such boys being boys of long standing. This, I think, is the true explanation of the decrease in the number of primary passes in this zila. The Inspector in his report attributes the decrease to greater exactness in the conduct of the examination. Some of the decrease may be due to this cause. There is only one middle school managed by the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore. It is a very good school, and the Head master was rewarded for his good work by promotion. The school was inspected by me during the year and I was entirely satisfied. The new school house is not yet finished. I saw three of the four vernacular town schools and found all three schools in good order. The fourth school, that at Garha, has suffered somewhat from changes in the teaching staff. The Inspector Mr. Carnduff examined the two new Municipal schools and 45 village schools, and classed 12 as good, 18 as fair, and 17 as indifferent or bad. Mr. Carnduff was disappointed to find so large a proportion of indifferent schools, and thinks that this large proportion is partly due to the fact that there are a good many masters very poorly paid. But there are only 13 masters in independent charge, who draw so little as 7 rupees a month. There are 46 masters drawing from 8 to 15 rupees. There are including the practising school attached to the Normal school 7 Government girls' schools containing 222 pupils with an average attendance of 147. There is a slight decrease of three in the average attendance. Fifteen girls at Government schools passed the lower primary examination. In the previous year 21 passed. The decrease is not satisfactory. School masters in this district, as in other districts, were employed in Census work. This may have told upon the scholarship of the schools. The Zila Inspector too is new to the district. There are now 3 technical schools for boys. There are 47 scholars enrolled and the average attendance has been 26. Two of the schools were visited by the Circle Inspector. The Katangi school is

doing well and working at a profit. The other schools are not of such long standing. They have commenced fairly. It has already been mentioned that the Murwara Anglo-vernacular town school house is still under construction. On primary school buildings Rs. 668 were spent on construction and Rs. 1,082 on repairs. Of this sum, Rs. 476 were raised by subscription. Mr. Naik Rishi Ram of Bilheri is constructing a girls' school house there entirely at his own expense. Only two village schools are in need of better accommodation. The annual games could not be held this year owing to the Census. I inspected the office records of the Zila Inspector and found them all well kept and in good order. The Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Grace, is not satisfied with the assistance to education given by the Tahsildars. The Tahsildar of Jubbulpore only saw 19 schools of the 37 in his tahsil. To these 19 schools he paid 52 visits. In the Sihora tahsil are 35 schools; 16 remained unvisited by any Tahsildar. The Tahsildar of Murwara did fairly well. He saw 25 out of the 31 schools in his district, making 75 inspections. The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore has had frequently to call the attention of the Tahsildar of Jubbulpore to his remissness in educational matters. School committees are said to interest themselves in the schools under their charge. I should have been perfectly satisfied with the state of education in this district, had there not been so great a decrease in the number of pupils passed by the lower and upper primary standards. I believe the explanation given to be correct.

Narsinghpur.

35. There are 89 schools. Pupils have increased from 4,299 to 4,334, and average attendance from 2,896 to 3,021. Seventy-one of the schools are Government schools. At these schools the scholars have increased from 3,737 to 3,895, and the average attendance from 2,560 to 2,696. It was 70 per cent of the average number enrolled. Nine pupils passed the middle school examination, 239 the upper primary examination, and 426 the lower primary examination. The numbers for the previous year were 9, 95, and 377. I am sorry that no girl pupils passed the lower primary examination. There are 2 middle schools in this district. Both are in good order. One of them I saw; both were seen by the Circle Inspector, who was fairly satisfied with the Zila school, but better pleased with the Gadarwara school, which is a very good one. There are three town vernacular schools. Their pupils have increased from 363 to 377, and the average attendance from 259 to 268. All the schools were seen by Mr. Carnduff. He reports that the Singhpur town school has made great progress, and he classed it as "good." The other two schools of Kouria and Tendukhera he classed as "fair." There are 49 village schools, and the number of their scholars has increased from 2,564 to 2,668, and their average attendance from 1,708 to 1,814. The Circle Inspector saw 42 of the village schools, and classed 14 as "good," 18 as "fair," and 10 as "indifferent" or "bad." There has been very considerable improvement. Mr. Carnduff noticed a better tone amongst the teachers. The improvement in vernacular education in this district is mainly due to the good management and industry of the Zila Inspector, whom I have gladly promoted. There are 9 girls' schools, at which the pupils have increased from 288 to 322, and the average attendance from 169 to 188. Mr. Carnduff saw all the girls' schools, and classed 1 as "good," 5 as "fair," and 3 as "indifferent." The Circle Inspector thought a good number of the girls at Kareli could have passed the lower primary examination, but as there was only one teacher and a 4th class could not well be opened without another teacher, the number of passes was not recorded. Sanction has just been given to increase the staff, and the girls will now be examined by the lower primary standard, and those that pass will be promoted. There is a decrease in the number of indigenous schools. There are 18 such schools. In the previous year there were 22. The scholars have fallen from 562 to 439, and the average attendance from 336 to 325. The decrease occurred chiefly in unaided private schools. The result aided schools have improved in scholarship and earned larger grants. Two unaided private girls' schools have been opened, one at Birhman and the other at Kouria. The Birhman school I saw, and gave a few prizes. It had been opened but a very short time. The Midhli school is the best indigenous boys' school in the district; it earned a grant of Rs. 103. There are two carpenter schools containing 38 pupils, one at Singhpur, and the other at Barha. A third was opened at the close of the year at Imjhira. School furniture is made up at these schools. The people, the Zila Inspector reports, seem to like the schools. The schools when

once started with wood and tools pay their own expenses but not the salary of the teacher. He is rewarded, however, from time to time from the profits. The Patwari school has been placed under the Tahsildar and is no longer under my management. During the year 26 patwaris obtained certificates. The usual examination could not take place in January owing to the long continued absence of the patwari scholars on Census work. In future the examinations for certificates will be conducted by the Deputy Commissioner, who will nominate examiners. All the school houses were repaired during the year. A new school was opened at Amgaon and the Malguzar, Mr. Bajee Rao Sukul, gave a convenient school house. I saw this school, which is a fairly good primary school. The school house at Imjhira is too small, so some of the boys and the girls school assemble in the house of the Raja. The Newari school house is also said to be too small. All other schools have suitable accommodation. Most of the primary school masters were collected at Birhman during the fair time and examined in Geography and Grammar. A sum of Rs. 33-4-0 was raised to be distributed in prizes. The masters assembled after the examination. Mr. Priest, the Assistant Commissioner, presided, and essays were read on school management. The committees and private gentlemen that deserve mention are recorded in paragraph 158. The Tahsildar of Gadarwara, Munshi Kishan Kumar, paid 60 visits to 24 schools, 23 of his visits were to the important schools at head quarters. Nine Government and nine indigenous schools were not seen by him. The Naib Tahsildar, Mr. Dwarka Prashada, of Gadarwara, paid 31 visits to 19 schools: 16 Government and 7 indigenous schools were not inspected by him. The visits of the Tahsildar and the Naib secured good average attendance. The Tahsildar of Narsinghpur, Mr. Ajudhia Prashada, paid 81 visits to 30 schools, 23 visits being to schools at head-quarters. One Government and 7 indigenous schools were not seen by him. The Circle Inspector complains of the indifference of this Tahsildar in educational matters. He saw, however, more schools than the Tahsildar of Gadarwara. The Naib Tahsildar Mr. Tikaram, paid 20 visits to 8 schools. He left 21 Government and 9 indigenous schools unvisited. A good deal of good work was done during the year in this district, and this short memorandum shows what progress has been made. The schools however suffered from the Census. Masters were absent from their schools for periods varying from 2 to 75 days. Twenty-one masters were absent for 30 days or more up to 75, and 6 were absent for periods varying from 20 to 30 days. The rest were absent for less than 20 days. The Anglo vernacular school of Gadarwara was closed for 9 days, the vernacular town school of Tendukhera was closed for 14 days, and 9 village schools were closed for periods varying from 20 to 42 days.

Mandla.

36. In this district the Zila Inspector was employed for portions of three months during the cold weather on Census duty. Many school masters were also so employed. So far as I can judge from the returns, the schools have not suffered. There are 30 schools, scholars have increased from 927 to 949, and the average attendance from 622 to 638. In Government schools, of which there are 18 only, scholars have increased from 845 to 874, and the average attendance from 566 to 588. Five boys passed the middle school examination, 32 the upper primary examination, and 106 the lower primary examination. The numbers for the previous year were 0, 14 and 58. There has been therefore considerable improvement. There is one middle school. This school with its branches was seen by Mr. Carnduff. He considered the school admirably managed by its Head master, Mr. Yado Nago Rao. The school accommodation is said to be too scanty. The improvement of the school is very creditable to the Head master. For, during the year he was often employed on Census work. There are two town schools, their scholars have decreased from 173 to 161. Their average attendance has slightly improved. The Bamhni school has been very badly instructed, and in February the Head master was removed. The Shapura town school is in fairly good order. There are 10 village schools. The number of their scholars has increased from 446 to 449, but the average attendance fell from 276 to 264, and was only 58 per cent of the number enrolled. This is very poor indeed, and almost precludes progress; indeed there are but 63 boys in the upper division of these schools and 386 in the lower. Mr. Carnduff saw 5 of the 10 village schools, and classed 3 as

"fair" and 2 as "indifferent." There are no girls' schools in this zila. Rupees 193 were spent in repairing school buildings, and nothing was spent on construction. The Tahsildar of Mandla paid 10 visits to 6 village schools and saw the town school once. He did not visit the middle school, nor did he see any of the primary branches of that school. Mr. Tul Singh, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, is said to interest himself in the middle school. The Tahsildar of Ramgarh paid 2 visits to the Shahpur town school and 5 visits to 4 village schools. It is said in the Deputy Commissioner's report, that generally school committees take no interest in their schools, and he mentions that 4 school committees raised subscriptions to benefit their schools. When the Tahsildars do so little as in Mandla, I do not know that we can expect the school committees to do much.

Nimar.

37. In this zila are 88 schools, scholars have decreased from 4,008 to 3,971, and the average attendance from 2,821 to 2,718. The number of Government schools is 54. At these schools scholars have decreased from 3,001 to 2,983, and the average attendance from 1,963 to 1,960. The number of pupils that passed the middle school examination was 8; 190 passed the upper primary examination, and 403 the lower primary examination. For the previous year the number of passes was 5, 94, and 358. The primary examination returns for village and town vernacular schools, owing to the dishonesty of the Zila Inspector, are inaccurate. He has been dismissed. There are two middle class schools, one is at Burhanpur and the other at Khandwa. The Burhanpur Zila school and its branches I found in good order. It was twice inspected by Mr. Carnduff. In Khandwa the middle school and its branches have much improved. They would have done much better at my examination had it not been for the employment of the teachers on Census work. To enable the boys to make up for lost time the usual May vacation was not granted. The Khandwa schools were also twice inspected by Mr. Carnduff. The municipality have offered to increase their subscription to the main school, if it be made a superior middle class school. Their offer, it has been recommended, may be accepted. By raising the status of the school not only will the municipal subscriptions be increased, but the fee receipts will also increase, and as certain reductions have been recommended, there will be no increase in cost to the Provincial revenue. Indeed whether the status of the school is or is not raised, additional masters will be required. Both the Khandwa and Burhanpur schools with their ancillaries are difficult to manage, as so many vernaculars have to be taught. At the former school and its branches are 452 students learning English, Hindi, Marathi and Urdu. In the latter school and its branches are 632 pupils learning English, Marathi, Hindi, Urdu and Guzarathi. Of course all the boys do not study all these languages. But each boy at the middle school learns English and one or other of the vernacular languages, and each boy at one of the primary schools learns a vernacular. There are separate primary schools for Guzarathi, Hindi, and Urdu, and Marathi. The town schools are at Assir and Shahpur. I saw the Assirgarh town school. It has deteriorated in every respect and has not been efficiently inspected. There are 35 village schools, of which Mr. Carnduff saw 28: 14 he classed as "fair" or "good," and 14 as "indifferent" or "bad." I saw 5 village schools, and I do not remember to have seen anywhere more neglected schools than 4 out of the 5 examined. Of course the Zila Inspector pleaded Census work as an excuse for all shortcomings, and indeed most schools have more or less suffered from the employment of their masters on Census duties. But as a railway runs right through the district, the Zila Inspector might have done more inspection work, had he chosen, and yet have done all his Census work. The real cause of the indifferent state of many schools is the dishonesty of the Zila Inspector, who recorded visits to remote schools, that he had never paid. How the Zila Inspector could ever have hoped to escape detection, I cannot understand. In 1879-80 Mr. Carnduff saw and examined all the middle class schools and their branches, one of the town schools, 27 of the 35 village schools and the two girls' schools. This year Mr. Carnduff saw and examined 44 of the 54 Government schools. The Deputy Commissioner is constantly about. It was his visit to Piplode, and consequent stoppage of travelling allowance bills from November last, and my subsequent visit in March and interview with the school committee at Piplode that led to the detection of the untruthfulness of the Zila Inspector's record. The girls' schools at Khandwa

and Burhanpur I saw. The scholars have increased from 67 to 70, but the average attendance fell from 45 to 42. The schools have no upper primary departments; only 6 girls this year passed the lower primary examination. In the Marathi girls' school at Burhanpur the mother tongue of 20 of the 41 girls enrolled is Guzarathi. I am making inquiries as to the possibility of opening a Guzerathi girls' school at Burhanpur. The Guzerathi boys' schools have been successful enough. The Khandwa girls' school was closed for some 26 days in February as the master was engaged in Census work. I do not think it was at all necessary to close the school. The school might have been opened either in the morning or in the afternoon, and the teacher might when school was over, have gone about his Census work. The adult schools and indeed all result aided schools have been much neglected. I have called the attention of the Circle Inspector to the subject, and have directed that the usual examinations for grants be held. Drill has not received attention. At Burhanpur there is a good gymnasium, but at Khandwa there is no efficient instructor in gymnastics, the exercising ground is confined, and has not been properly prepared.

Generally speaking the school houses are in good order. The Khandwa Anglo-vernacular school building is over-crowded. Two village school houses require enlargement and one wants extensive repairs. The sum spent this year on school repairs was only Rs. 473. The Burhanpur school houses are all excellent buildings. The Deputy Commissioner reports that Mr. Ranchori Lal, Tahsildar of Burhanpur, has paid frequent visits to schools and displayed much interest in their welfare. Mr. Akbar Ali of Khandwa and the Naib Tahsildar, Alam Chand, are as regards their educational work not very favourably mentioned. School committees have been, it is reported, of some use in school management. The Deputy Commissioner gave each member a "sanad" on his appointment. When a member is found inattentive, his "sanad" is withdrawn. Fifty-nine school masters were employed in Census work, only 6 were absent from their duties for more than a month, 25 were absent for periods varying from 10 days to a month. The rest were absent for less than 10 days. Only 2 schools are said to have been closed for more than 20 days. If the statement is correct, the excuses made to me by school masters and the Zila Inspector were grossly exaggerated, as I believe they were.

Saugor.

38. In this district all schools are excellently managed. There are 88 schools. Scholars have increased from 5,002 to 5,255, and the average attendance from 3,526 to 3,597. Sixty-nine of the schools are Government schools. At these schools scholars have increased from 4,216 to 4,432, and average attendance from 3,015 to 3,085. I travelled this year through the district and saw 34 schools. I only saw two bad or indifferent schools. The number of pupils that passed the middle school examination was 22; 232 passed the upper primary examination, of whom 22 were girls, and 538 the lower primary examination of whom 62 were girls. The number of students that passed the prescribed examinations in 1879-80 was 19, 235, and 729 of whom 76 were girls. Saugor holds as regards the progress and popularity of all education a good place amongst the districts of these Provinces; in girl education it ranks first. We have no girls' schools so popular, so well instructed, and so well attended as those in this district. There has been considerable improvement in girl education; for, this year, as already recorded, many passed the upper primary examination, and in the previous year there were passes only by the lower primary standard. There is only one middle class Government school. It is in good order and so are all its ancillary schools. I was very much pleased with them all. There are four vernacular town schools. I saw the schools at Kurai, Garhakotah and Deori. They are excellent schools, the Kurai school is the best. The Rehli town school was seen by the Circle Inspector, who reported favourably. At these town schools pupils have increased from 542 to 607, and the average attendance from 418 to 437. Forty-seven boys or 19 per cent of the number enrolled at the commencement of the year passed the upper primary examination, and 77 or 25 per cent the lower primary examination. The Kurai boys are full of life and spirit and are excellent gymnasts. The school committee are most liberal and give prizes for gymnastics, for attendance, and proficiency. The pupils in the long cold weather evenings act plays and recite passages from the Ramayana. I attended one of the evening meetings,

which went off very successfully. At Deori too the pupils invited me to a play, and they did very well. The Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Plowden, has seen all the town schools, and says he was glad to "find them well found in every "respect." There are 43 village schools. The pupils have increased from 2,222 to 2,313, and the average attendance from 1,548 to 1,560. The schools are generally in good order. I inspected 13 village schools, and Mr. Carnduff examined 18. As before mentioned, I only found 2 indifferent schools out of the 13 village schools seen by me in this district. There are 15 Government girls' schools, at which pupils have increased from 666 to 697, and the average attendance from 441 to 447. I saw ten of these schools. The best girls' school is that at Kurai. Here I found 103 girls enrolled, of whom 96 were present. Eight of those present had passed the upper primary examination, 18 were in the upper primary department, and the rest were in the lower primary department. The highest class girls were reading the Ramayana, the elements of Physical Science, Geography and Grammar. In Geography and Grammar the girls did as well, if not better than the boys. The girls draw maps very neatly indeed. They all passed in rule of three, and all wrote a difficult passage from dictation without making a single mistake. This school, even in England, would be a good girls' school. We owe the school originally to the exertions of Mr. Takhat Singh, the late Tahsildar, who having taken his pension now resides in Hatta, where he does all he can to improve the schools there. The school committee are most liberal. There is only one carpenter school in this district. It has not done well. The master is said to be lazy. The primary aided schools are chiefly in Saugor itself. Fourteen were examined under the result system during the year and obtained a grant of Rs. 513. There are also four result aided girls' schools. They obtained a grant of Rs. 248. The best of the aided girls' schools is Mr. Nand Lal's school. It obtained a grant of Rs. 160. I remarked on my visit of inspection, "I am glad to find this school supported by Mr. Nand Lal in "so flourishing a state." Mrs. Browning thought the sewing and knitting good. The girls work very well indeed. The middle class and three of the four town schools have suitable accommodation. The Deori town school is overcrowded. The village schools have most of them suitable houses. One girls' school house at Pithoria was built during the year, half the cost being defrayed by the committee. Rs. 2,077 were spent on school repairs, of which Rs. 1,120 were given by Municipalities and raised by subscription. The people are most liberal. In the Saugor Tahsil three village school houses require extensive repairs, one requires enlargement, and two have to be built. Only one of the girls' schools is suitably housed. In the Kurai tahsil two village school houses require enlargement, one is to be repaired, and one has to be built.

For girls' schools, one house has to be finished and one has to be built. Most of the schools in Rehli have suitable buildings. For a school house at Kesli a Jain trader has given Rs. 200, as a thank offering on the occasion of his "rath puja"* at Tanda. The Tanda school houses are now generally in good order, but new school houses are wanted for the Dalpatpur girls' school and for the Papet village school. Seven masters were received from the Normal school during the year, and all are employed. Eight masters were promoted, 12 degraded and 10 dismissed. Three of the men dismissed were only employed *pro tempore*. The Deputy Commissioner reports that committees have shown much interest in the schools, and the improvement, "that has taken place is due "in a great measure to their exertions." Mr. Wasiat Ali, the present Tahsildar of Saugor, made 50 inspections. The Naib Tahsildar of Saugor and Rehli made 35 inspections. Mr. Zahur-ul-Hosein, the Tahsildar of Kurai, is anxious to do his work well. He made 80 school inspections. He spares no pains. His predecessor made 24 inspections, and the Naib Tahsildar, Ganpat Rao, made 7 inspections. In the Saugor Tahsil, Mr. Banwari Lal of Rehli assumed charge in September and made 66 school inspections; his predecessor made 18 inspections. The Naib Tahsildar paid 13 visits to schools. Mr. Mahfuz-ul-Bari, Tahsildar of Banda, made 47 visits to 13 schools. His predecessor records 37 visits, and the Naib Tahsildar and other officials paid 13 visits to schools. The Deputy Commissioner thus sums up the work of Tahsildars—

"It appears from the above recorded work, that the schools in the Rehli and Kurai tahsils have been visited most frequently, in Banda only fairly, and there has been

*Car festival.

a tendency on the part of the Tahsildar to raise the number of visits by repeated flying visits to the head-quarter schools."

"More work should comparatively have been done in the Saugor tahsil, where there were two Naibs. However, on the whole, much seems to have done by the Tahsildars. The worst attended schools are those in the Saugor tahsil. I consider the Tahsildars of Saugor and Banda are not as interested in their educational work, as they should be."

The Commissioner of Division, Mr. Venning, in forwarding the Saugor report says—"The district seems to have maintained its high standard." This is certainly the case, and considering the care, judgment and attention of the Deputy Commissioners, the excellence of the Zila Inspector, the hearty co-operation and liberality of Committees, and the good work of the Tahsildars, the good results achieved might confidently be predicted.

Bilaspur.

39. In this district the Census operations have interfered with the regular conduct of schools. The zila school was closed for some 30 days. To make up for lost time the summer vacation has not been granted. In other schools 44 masters were employed on Census work for periods varrying from 12 to 59 days, 31 masters being so employed for 40 days or more. Thirty-two schools were closed from 12 to 59 days. The Zila Inspector was long absent on leave and on Census work. Mr. Thompson, the Inspector, thinks, that schools in spite of these drawbacks maintained their ground. There are 63 schools, one more than last year. One aided girls' school was closed on account of the death of its principal supporter, Mr. Shridhar Rao, and two aided boys schools were opened. The number of scholars has increased from 3,893 to 4,202, and the average attendance from 2,671 to 2,674. Thirty-eight of the schools are Government schools, at which numbers have increased from 2,837 to 3,007, and average attendance from 2,004 to 2,051. The general average attendance was 71 per cent, an average somewhat superior to anything prevailing in some less remote and as usually considered more advanced districts. So good an average could not have been maintained, had not the masters, school committees and Tahsildars all worked together. The number of pupils that passed the middle school examination was 4;107 passed the upper primary examination, of whom 7 were girls, and 364 passed the lower primary examination, of whom 16 were girls. The number of passes in 1879-80 was 3,199, ten being girls, and 346, twenty-two being girls. The Zila school Mr. Thompson reports to be a thriving and popular institution. Its branches are doing well. The number of scholars and the average attendance have increased. The town school at Mangeli continues in very good order, and Ratanpur shows improvement. The Inspector says that it is not yet in good order, but that the tone is now good, the attendance regular and only time is required to bring the instruction up to the standard. There are 29 village schools attended by 2,219 scholars, the average attendance being 1,485. After the close of the year under review two additional schools were opened, a grant being given from local funds. Also from the same funds 8 pupil teacherships were sanctioned at 3 Rs. each. They were sadly wanted, as in some village schools the teaching staff was very weak. The Circle Inspector examined 19 of the 29 village schools and was satisfied with 12. Mr. Thompson thinks that the village schools of Nawagarh and Takhatpur "are unsurpassed by any village schools in the Provinces." Six schools, of which 5 are attended almost entirely by Satnamis, are not doing well. The Circle Inspector reports that Satnamis care very little for schools. They attend irregularly and are dull. They show no preference for schools taught by Satnami teachers; on the contrary, schools managed by Hindu teachers are more popular amongst Satnamis than schools taught by their co-religionists. The girls' schools are doing well. The scholars at the three Government girls' schools have increased from 187 to 197, and the average attendance from 136 to 139. There will, I anticipate, be still further improvement during the year, as pupil teacherships have been sanctioned for the Bilaspur and Seorinarain girls' schools. The Mangeli girls' school has always had pupil teachers. Mr. Thompson says it is in capital order, and that it is a wonder how one man can keep five classes so well up to the standard and teach needle work in addition. The Circle Inspector examined nine indigenous schools for grants. He only found three in fair order. The other six had been neglected. There are 21 result aided schools. The sum earned during the year was Rs. 788. All the 4 unaided

schools are situated in the feudatory estates of Kawardha and Sakti. The three schools of Sakti will be examined for grants, which will be paid from the Sakti revenues.

School buildings are generally in fair order and are suitable. Repairs were delayed owing to the Census, but had been commenced in March, the Circle Inspector reports. A new house is under construction for the Chata branch, and it is expected will be ready before the rains. The sum spent on the repair and enlargement of school houses was Rs. 778.

Mr. Thompson thinks that the aid received from Tahsildars, except in the Bilaspur tahsil, has been as much as can reasonably be expected. Mr. Vishwanath Rao, Tahsildar of Mungeli, the Deputy Commissioner reports, did much better educational work than the other two Tahsildars. All were much occupied with Census. On the whole, Mr. Thompson concludes, " Education continues to make steady progress. There is no sign of decay anywhere, and the English school is very much better than when" Mr. Thompson last saw it.

Raipur.

40. Schools in this district have suffered from the Census. Mr. Thompson estimates the loss to vernacular schools at three months' instruction. The Census work of the Zila Inspector was very much amongst the villages where he had schools, so that he was not employed for more than four days on Census work exclusively. The joint Zila Inspector made comparatively few inspections during the months of December, January, February and March. In March indeed he only saw three schools. At the close of this month he was sent off to Nagpur to do Census work, and as no intimation was given to me, his post was vacant for a short time. One girls' school at Drug and two unaided schools in the Nandgaon Zamindari were closed during the year. So the schools have decreased from 212 to 209, the number enrolled from 14,627 to 14,054, and the average attendance from 8,384 to 8,133. The Circle Inspector saw all the schools both Government and aided excepting six, and removed from the registers a large number of grown up lads well able to enter on the active business of life. Their places should have taken by new admissions in January and February, but both the Zila and Joint Inspectors were then engaged in Census work and there were but few new admissions. There are 3 middle class schools with primary branches. The middle class scholars have decreased from 157 to 131. This decrease is partly accounted for by the greater exactness with which the upper primary examination for admission to a middle school was conducted by the Circle Inspector. This year 53 boys were passed, last year there were 62 passes. At the middle school examination Raipur passed 5 and Drug and Dhamtari each 1. This is only some 4 per cent of the number enrolled at the commencement of the year. The Raipur zila school continues a good and popular school, though the Head master has not instructed his boys so successfully as in past years. As this year he was away for some time on Census duty, I am afraid that there will again be few middle school passes. The Dhamtari school has improved, but the Drug school is not a good school of its kind, it may be necessary to discontinue English at this school. I am only waiting to see what the Railway will do for the place. There are 3 upper primary English schools containing 145 pupils, of whom 53, as already noted, or 32 per cent of the number enrolled at the beginning of the year passed the upper primary examination. The primary vernacular Government and private boys' schools number 199, contain 13,608 pupils and have an average attendance of 7,805. The average attendance is thus only 57 per cent. There were in the whole district 137 scholars who passed the upper primary examination and 560 the lower, 9 being girls. At the close of the previous year there were 14,105 primary vernacular pupils, there had been an average attendance of 8,025, and the number of passes by the upper primary standard was for the whole district 132; 829 passed by the lower primary standard, 3 being girls. The village schools in Raipur, the Circle Inspector thinks, have lost ground, but he remarks, that the number of passes would have been higher, had the Joint Zila Inspector been able to examine by the upper and lower primary standards those schools which the Inspector could not himself examine. But this the Joint Zila Inspector, owing to his employment on Census work, was unable to do. No less than 131 of the primary vernacular schools are aided, and 15 are unaided

schools. The aided schools have made good progress. The Circle Inspector examined 127 of these schools for grants, leaving only 4 to be examined by the Zila Inspector. He found that since his inspection in 1877-78, 49 schools had improved, 10 had declined, and the remaining 68 were in the same state as before. In 1878-79 Mr. Elliott was Officiating Inspector in this district. This is the reason why Mr. Thompson makes the comparison with 1877-78, when he himself was Inspector. The improvement of the indigenous aided schools is caused by the greater attention that is now paid to them. The decadence of the village schools is owing to the incompetency of the late Zila Inspector, who has now been transferred to another department, and to the very bad attendance. In 42 village schools seen by the Inspector he only found the attendance at 17 sufficient, that is not less than 66 per cent. Last year I noticed with satisfaction that school house repairs were managed by school committees and school masters under the supervision of the Joint and Zila Inspectors. This year, why, I do not know, the old plan of allowing Tahsildars to arrange for school construction and repairs was followed As the time of Tahsildars was almost entirely taken up by their Census duties, very little was done indeed to improve or maintain school buildings. Of Rs. 1,400 sanctioned for repairs, only Rs 395 had been spent up to the close of the year. All the Anglo-vernacular and vernacular town schools have suitable houses. But ten village schools require accommodation. Two are under construction, money has been sanctioned for a third, and four school houses are in an unfinished state, money having been unwisely, I think, given to a contractor who is unable to complete his contract. For aided schools Rs. 1,963 have been raised by subscription and Rs. 1,062 been sanctioned as a grant-in-aid. But as this sanction was not acted upon during the year, fresh sanction will be necessary. I entirely agree with Major Ward in the following remarks which I quote :—

> "In my opinion these schools should be built by the Malguzars of the villages in which they are situated; we want nothing pretentious in style, a good airy building, fairly well lighted and ventilated is all that is wanted; these the Malguzars could perfectly well construct, if they received some assistance in obtaining timber. I am now trying to arrange for the building of some of these schools, for which money was long since subscribed by the proprietors. Contractors have been tried and failed, tahsil officials also, there are not enough men employed in the Local Fund Department to enable me to depute one to look after every building, besides competent men are very scarce in Raipur, so that I do not think we can do better than entrust this work to the proprietary body. There may be some peculation, but not nearly so much as under our present system."

Girl education does not succeed in Raipur, the middle class people urge, that if a girl is educated, her husband will die shortly after her marriage. This plea for the non-education of girls was gravely urged at a recent committee meeting. There are now 3 girls' schools with 120 pupils enrolled, and an average attendance of 75 only. The Raipur girls' school is in fair order, the schools at Simga and Dhamtari are indifferent or bad. The Inspector reports, that school committees do very little, and the Tahsildar of Drug seems to have been the only Tahsildar that attended to his educational duties. The schools in the Drug and Dhamtari Tahsils are in better order than those of Raipur and Simgah. The Tahsildar of Simga, Mr. Ganesh Vishnu, now on leave, did nothing even for the schools at head-quarters. He had not at the time of the despatch of the Deputy Commissioner's report taken the trouble to say how many of the 44 schools in his Tahsil he had seen. Mr. Yacub Ali, Tahsildar of Raipur, saw 18 out of 36 schools, Mr. Sakharam Mahipat of Drug saw 43 out of 67 schools, and the Naib Tahsildar saw 5 schools, whilst Mr. Jagmohan Singh of Dhamtari saw 14 schools out of 65, and the Naib Tahsildar saw 11 schools. Mr. Jagmohan Singh was in charge of the Dhamtari tahsil for only a portion of the year. Generally the results of the year's labour in Raipur are not favourable. English schools have certainly not improved. Government primary schools have deteriorated, but private schools have improved. As during the current year masters will not be required to leave their schools for 2 or 3 months to carry on Census duties, and as Mr. Rambhao, the former Zila Inspector, has been replaced by a more competent man, I think, we may look for improvement. At the same time the unavoidable absence of the Circle Inspector for three months during the rains, and the sudden removal probably for two or three months of Mr. Govind Rao, the Joint Zila Inspector, and his despatch to Nagpur to carry on Census work, will not conduce to efficiency, however hard his successor may work. No efforts will be

spared to secure progress, and as the present Deputy Commissioner, Major Ward, was exceedingly successful at Saugor, next year's report will, it is hoped, show greater advancement. The Satnamis attending schools have increased from 1,814 to 1,933. There are 3 Government Satnami schools. They are at Mohra, Pharadu, and Bhandar. At Chandkuri 38 Satnami children attend. There are 5 aided Satnami schools, of which 3 are taught by Satnami masters. The Deputy Commissioner reports, that Satnami masters are seldom successful. Recently, at the request of Mr. Agardas, the Satnami Guru, a Satnami master was sent to Bhandar and the school has deteriorated. So also the Girowla school taught by a Satnami teacher is not popular even amongst Satnamis. The Circle Inspector says, that it is very difficult to secure regularity in attendance amongst the Satnami pupils. There is a tendency amongst the Satnamis themselves to sub-divide—the two great distinctions used to be between the smokers and non-smokers, now I am told, there are two other divisions. Nearly allied sects always hate each other cordially. I can understand why a Satnami teacher of one sect should be less acceptable than a Hindu or a Mahomedan master to Satnamis of another sect. In the Chhattisgarh circle of inspection, which is conterminous with the division, there are three districts. The Commissioner of Division, Colonel Lucie Smith, remarks that it is a matter of considerable administrative importance that ministerial officers should be interchangeable. The Hindu officials of Bilaspur and Raipur do not understand the Urya of Sambalpur, so the Local District Fund Committees of Bilaspur and Raipur have recently set aside a small sum for the establishment of two Urya schools. These schools will be attached to the zila schools of Bilaspur and Raipur, and will have evening classes at which those who choose, may attend. The Commissioner also remarks, that a knowledge of Urya is becoming commercially valuable. During the last two years the traffic between Sambalpur and Chhattisgarh has much increased, and when the Railway is open to Raipur and Bilaspur, the trade from Sambalpur to the west will become very large. I think the establishment of the two Urya schools will be advantageous.

Sambalpur.

41. Schools have increased from 54 to 69, scholars from 2,467 to 3,266, and average attendance from 1,639 to 2,282. It is 70 per cent of the average number enrolled in all description of schools. The increase has been in private schools. There are now 34 private schools, of which 23 are aided. In the previous year there were but 19 private schools, all of which were aided. There are 35 Government schools, their scholars have increased from 1,803 to 1,866 and the average attendance from 1,202 to 1,349. Three pupils passed the middle school examination, 79 the upper primary, and 308 the lower primary examination, of whom 7 were girls. In 1879-80 the numbers that passed these examinations, were 5, 89, and 273, of whom 16 were girls. Mr. Thompson, the Inspector, examined 40 of the 69 schools. Each school was examined in its own house, as is always the case in these Provinces. Mr. Thompson's report on the zila school is not favourable. The number of boys studying English has increased from 118 to 123. The Inspector did not think the vernacular instruction given so good as that given at the town schools of Remra and Bargarh. The vernacular curriculum of the zila school has now been assimilated to that of the town schools. The branch schools have improved, and 4 out of the 5 are reported to be in good order. It is believed, that the improvement of these ancillary schools will soon affect favourably the zila school, to which every year they send pupils. The two town schools of Remra and Bargarh attended by 186 pupils are popular and in good order. Attendance and progress are good, and at both Mr. Thompson reports "an excellent vernacular education is imparted, and really useful men are turned "out." Surveying, theoretical and practical, is better taught in these two town schools than at any other school in the circle, the Normal school of course being excepted. Recently some of the students with advantage to themselves and satisfaction to the disputants have been employed to survey and map in disputed land cases. Mr. Thompson saw 13 of the 23 village schools All had improved, 3 were good, 6 fair, and 3 indifferent but likely to do well, and one was bad. All three of the Government girls' schools were seen by the Inspector, who reports, that the two at Sambalpur and Bargarh are fairly good schools, whilst the Attabira school is "indifferent." The Remra result aided girls' school is in bad

order. The grant given to the bad aided girls' school during the whole year was only Rs. 21. There are 14 result aided schools, of which 12 were examined for grants. The sum obtained was Rs. 451, of which Rs. 237 were distributed before the close of the year. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the result aided schools are gradually acquiring popularity and encouraging the people to start indigenous schools under the capitation system. There is a school at Karla exclusively attended by "Gandas," who correspond to the "Dhers" and "Mahars" of other parts of these Provinces. The indigenous schools generally assemble in the village temples called "Guri." At one of the schools, a bad one, boys and girls are taught together. In the two feudatory States of Patna and Sarangarh are 11 schools. There is one especial officer, Mr. Rajaram Gandgadhar, employed to inspect, manage and occasionally to teach these schools. They are supported entirely by the Zemindars. The scholars number 599, and the average daily attendance is 383. Two passed the upper primary examination and 61 the lower primary examination. Four of 5 schools in the Sarangarh feudatory State were seen by Mr. Thompson. Only one of the 5 schools, that at Degaon, was considered in bad order. The teacher of this school has been removed. The Zila Inspector reports that the Patna schools have very much improved, and the Deputy Commissioner thinks that they will soon rival Government village schools, if only the Tahsildar exerts himself. On the general subject of education in Sambalpur Mr. Thompson reports as follows;—

"My opinion of education in Sambalpur visited after an interval of three years is, that the schools have not only recovered from the collapse of some years ago, but that education is now on a sounder footing than ever it was. True, the schools are not counted by the hundred, but we have no unwilling pupils; no large school-houses, maintained at I know not what trouble to the people; no registers swelled with nominal attendance; no parents asking that their children's names be struck off the roll. The schools are few but good of their kind, and the number is gradually increasing. The influences that secure attendance are those of the master, Zila Inspector, the good-will of the people, and the favourable *attitude* of the districts authorities. This is a matter about which I was careful to enquire in every school. The school-houses are all neat, generally in fair repair, and suitable. The attendance is fairly regular, and the children are fairly well taught. In several instances when I offered to strike off the names of those who had passed the upper primary standard, the boys preferred to continue their studies for another year."

All village and town school buildings excepting that of Bhedan are in good repair. Two grant-in-aid school houses require repair. They belong to the Padampur Zemindar. I hope he will bear half the cost of their repair. The Deputy Commissioner mentions the services of Mr. Liladhar, Extra-Assistant Commissioner. The Tahsildar of Bargarh, Mr. Gopinath Guru, and the Tahsildar of Sambalpur, Mr. Abdul Subhan, have done very good work. The private gentlemen who have done well are mentioned with others elsewhere.

SECTION II.—Controlling Agencies.

Controlling agencies.

42. Our system is fully described in the report for 1874-75. There has been no change.

Inspection work.

43. The inspection work of graded officers may be thus tabulated :—

Name of Officers.	Designation.	Pay.	No. of miles travelled.	No. of days on tour.	No. of inspections.	Remarks.
		Rs. Rs.				
Mr. C. A. R. Browning, M.A.	Inspector General of Education Central Provinces ..	1,200 to 1,500	*2,250	159	153	*By rail 1,168. By road 1,088.
Major H. B. Jacob ...	Inspector of Schools, S. C. from 11th May 1880	750 to 1,000	*a2,205	174	318	*aOf this 550 miles by railway.
Mr. George Thompson, B. A.	Officiating ,, ,, from 1st April to 10th May ...	...	364	30	31	
Mr. D. Carnduff. ...	Inspector of Schools, S. C. ...	750 to 1,000	*b4,155	234	308	*bOf this 2,021 miles by railway.
Mr. George Thompson, B. A.	Inspector of Schools, E. C. from 22nd May 1881 ...	500 to 750	2,239	180	290	
Mr. J. Elliott ...	Officiating Inspector of Schools, E. C. up to 31st May 1880 ...	Rs. 100 deputation allowance ...	443	19	15	

Inspection work of the Inspector General of Education, C. P.

44. Mr. Browning this year paid more particular attention to the schools of the Northern Circle. He travelled through a portion of Nagpur, Seoni, Jubbulpore, Damoh, Saugor, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul and Chhindwara. He saw all the middle schools and their branches in eight districts, and two of the Nagpur Government middle schools. He saw nearly all the vernacular town schools in eight of the above districts, most of the girls' schools, the Normal schools, the larger aided schools, and some of the village schools. The offices of the Zila Inspectors of Schools in nine districts were examined and their accounts and method scrutinised. Mr. Browning went into camp early in November and returned to head-quarters on the 13th April.

Work of the Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle.

45. Major Jacob was in charge from the 11th May 1880. All middle schools were inspected, some of them twice. All private schools receiving fixed grants and many indigenous schools were examined. The inspection of the large private high schools of Nagpur and their branches is a work of considerable labour and responsibility. Major Jacob has carefully superintended the technical school attached to the Normal school. He travelled 2,202 miles, of which 550 were by rail and made 318 inspections. I have always received the most cordial assistance from Major Jacob, and am much indebted to him for his inspection of the important aided schools in Nagpur.

Work of the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle.

46. Mr. Carnduff at the commencement of the year was engaged in examining the Nimar schools. In May he paid his annual visit to the Sehore high school. During the rains he visited all the middle class schools in his circle, and on his return examined the aided schools in Jubbulpore and subsequently the Government schools in the immediate neighbourhood. His cold weather tour commenced in November. He marched through all the districts in his circle, was on tour for 234 days, travelled 2,134 miles by road, and made 398 inspections. He is very zealous and hardworking.

The work of the Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle.

47. Mr. Thompson assumed charge at the close of May. Much inspection work cannot be done in Chhattisgarh during the rains. In October he visited the middle schools of Bilaspur and Dhamtari and inspected all the primary schools. In November he went into camp, marched to Sambalpur, and returned to Raipur *viâ* Sarangarh. He then spent nearly three months in the Raipur district, examining both Government and private schools. In the Bilaspur district he spent about six weeks and returned to head quarters on the 21st April. He was on tour for 210 days, travelled 2,603 miles by road, inspected 321 schools attended by 21,060 children, of whom 16,248 were present on the day of examination. Mr. Thompson remarks that the distances are so great, and the number of aided schools to be examined for grants are so numerous, that it is only by continuous effort that the work can be accomplished. Owing to the Census work and to the illness of his clerk Mr. Thompson was for a long time obliged to conduct all his examinations alone and to prepare himself many of the capitation result statements. The work was often prolonged from early morning till late at night. As might be expected, Mr. Thompson's health suffered from so much exposure and such hard work. He is a most efficient officer, I think.

District Inspectors in the Southern Circle.

48. The work of District Inspectors in the Southern Circle may be thus tabulated :—

Districts.	Names of District Inspectors.	Salary.	Days on tour.	Days at Head Quarters.	Area of district in square miles.	Miles travelled by road.	Miles travelled by rail.	Number of inspections.	
Nagpur ...	Mr. Hari Shridhar ...	150	273	61	3,786	2,401	220	359	31 days on leave.
Wardha ...	„ Govind Raghunath ...	60	292	73	2,401	2,554	824	340	
Seoni ...	„ S. Rahmat Ali ...	60	276	85	3,252	2,399	...	190	4 days on leave.
Betul ...	„ Mohan Lal ...	80	252	71	3,905	2,100	...	149	25 do.
„ ...	„ Hanuman Prashada...	60	12	5	...	110	...	11	
Chhindwara...	„ Sadasheo Vittal ...	80	290	75	3,853	2,368	...	223	
Bhandara ...	„ Vishnu Balwant ...	110	272	84	3,922	2,214	...	188	9 days leave.
Sironcha ...	„ C. D. Runga Bhashiem	50	85	280	...	566	...	58	
Balaghat ...	„ Bhao Barde ...	42	87	4	3,141	527	...	42	
„ ...	„ Cheda Lal ...	60	124	150	...	931	...	74	
Chanda ...	„ Trimbak Rao ...	125	282	83	10,785	2,702	168	164	

Mr. Mohan Lal from Betul was transferred at the close of the year to Hoshangabad in place of Mr. Nand Lal. To Betul Mr. Hanuman Prashada was transferred from Sambalpur. I think this officer after some experience will make one of our best Zila Inspectors. Mr. Cheda Lal of Balaghat was absent on leave on medical certificate for three months. Mr. Bhao Barde officiated during his absence. Mr. Hari Shridhar of Nagpur has as usual made the largest number of inspections. His work is most onerous, as he has so many private as well as Government schools to inspect. It will be seen from the remarks of the Commissioner of Division quoted in paragraph 31, that he has been fairly successful. The Deputy Commissioner, Major Bowie, says—

> "Mr. Hari Shridhar is an excellent Zila Inspector; being intelligent, hardworking and zealous. He has performed his duties throughout the year to my entire satisfaction."

Mr. Govind Raghunath has made numerous inspections, and has travelled further than any Zila Inspector in the Southern Circle. But he has not been successful. The Circle Inspector thinks that the Wardha schools do not improve owing to the irregularity of the scholars.

In Chanda there has been no improvement. Mr. Trimbak Rao is a clever active man. He has now been transferred to another department. Mr. Raghunath Rao will be sent to Chanda. The charge will be easier than at Wardha, as the schools are in better order, and the people easy to deal with.

Mr. Vishnu Balwant of Bhandara is the most successful of all the Zila Inspectors, and I am glad to have been able to give him the promotion he deserved. Major Jacob remarks that—"In Bhandara the attendance is good, the classification is good, the promotions are regular, and the schoolmasters are kept strictly to their work." The Deputy Commissioner remarks that Mr. Vishnu Balwant is very intelligent and hardworking and his exertions have been successful. Mr. Anderson adds—"I am quite satisfied with his work and hope he may get further promotion."

Mr. Sadasheo Vittal of Chhindwara is a good Zila Inspector and will shortly be transferred to Wardha on promotion. The Deputy Commissioner speaks highly of his work and mentions that he has given valuable assistance in carrying out the Census. Mr. Rahmat Ali, the Zila Inspector of Seoni, continues to do well, and Captain Temple remarks that the Zila Inspector has been indefatigable

in his inspection work, and that his visits to schools are usually followed by tangible results. Concerning Mr. Cheda Lal the Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, remarks, that he believes the quality of his work was thoroughly good. He was ill for a long time and took leave on medical certificate. Mr. Bhao Barde who officiated for him worked assiduously.

Zila Inspectors in the Northern Circle.

49. The work of the District Inspectors in the Northern Circle may be thus tabulated:—

District.	Name of District Inspector.	Salary.	Number of days on tour.	Number of days at Head Quarters.	Area of District in square miles.	Miles travelled by road.	Miles travelled by rail.	Number of inspections.
Damoh ...	Mr. Beni Shankar ...	110	286	79	2.799	2,394	*Nil.*	206
Hoshangabad ...	„ *a Nand Lal ...	80	116	142	4,376	796	282	105
„ ...	„ Jay Dev (Offg.) ...	60	82	17	...	616	231	71
„ ...	„ Mohan Lal ...	80	5	3	...	32	*Nil.*	5
„ ...	„ *b Jay Dev Sub-Inspector .	50	223	39	...	1,524	130	174
Jubbulpore ...	„ Bhatuk Bharty ...	120	83	41	3,918	408	641	64
„ ...	„ Narbada Prashada Ghose .	100	213	28	...	1,619	512	189
Mandla ...	„ Lal Mahomad ...	60	249	116	4,719	1,804	*Nil.*	120
Narsinghpur ...	„ Ganga Singh ...	100	303	62	1,916	1,669	811	219
Nimar ...	„ Vishnu Mahipat ...	100	313	52	3,340	2,525	1,569	258
Saugor ...	„ †c Balmakund Purohit ...	125	266	69	4,005	1,966	*Nil.*	211

The best of the Zila Inspectors are Mr. Bhatuk Bharty, Mr. Balmakund Purohit, Mr. Beni Shankar and Mr. Ganga Singh. All have been promoted. Mr. Bhatuk Bharty and Mr. Balmakund Purohit are both of them Tahsildars. Mr. Beni Shankar was promoted in the Department. Mr. Nand Lal of Hoshangabad did badly, his work is of a very loose untrustworthy character, I think, and he has been transferred to a mastership at Sambalpur. Mr. Jay Dev, the Sub-Inspector of Hoshangabad, is not an efficient officer. I hope Mr. Mohan Lal transferred on promotion to Hoshangabad will do well. Mr. Carnduff says he is fairly satisfied with Mr. Lal Mahomad's work. Mr. Narbada Prashada Ghose has a difficult charge, and next year, I hope, to be able to say, that he has been entirely successful. Mr. Vishnu Mahipat of Nimar has proved himself to be quite untrustworthy. His work throughout the past year has been very bad indeed. He tried to screen himself from the consequences of his neglect by entering in his mirror of inspection fictitious visits to schools. He has been dismissed. His successor is not yet appointed, but the Head master of the middle school at Khandwa is carrying on the current duties of the office. The Northern Circle is unfortunate in having lost two of its best inspecting officers during the year. But their promotion will have a good effect on the department at large, as deserving officers will see that their

* *b* 4 days on leave.
† *c* 30 „ „ „
* *a* On leave for 3 months.

merits are not overlooked. The two officers now holding Tahsildarships will, I am sure, still continue to use their influence to improve and widen primary education.

Zila Inspectors in the Eastern Circle.

50. The work of the Zila Inspectors in the Eastern Circle may be thus tabulated :—

District.	Name of District Inspector.	Salary.	No. of days on tour.	No. of days at Head-quarters.	No. of days on leave.	Area of district in square miles.	Miles travelled by road.	Number of inspections.	
Raipur ...	Mr. Ram Bhao ...	80	165	74	...	7,192	1,194	133	Up to 25th Nov. 80.
	„ Gajraj Singh.		75	12	...		678	80	From 3rd Jany. 81.
	„ Govind Rao, Joint Inspector.	60	321	44	...	4,693	2,390	212	
Bilaspur ...	„ Kedarnath ...	60	209	76	80	7,798	1,963	104	
	„ Gadadar Prashada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Offg. from 15th June to 2nd September.
Sambalpur.	„ Govind Rao...	125	205	68	92	4,407	1,964	231	
	„ Rajaram ...	50	61	31	...		546	65	Offg. from 1st May to 31st July 1880.

Mr. Thompson says that—

"Except in the case of Mr. Govind Rao of Sambalpur, the number of days on tour bears no proportion to the number of inspections, because the days on tour include time spent on Census work. Nor is it possible to separate the one from the other, except in the case of Mr. Kedarnath, who while on Census duty was away in the Zamindaris continuously, where there were no schools. The other Zila Inspectors while on Census duty, if time permitted and occasion offered, made some inspections. Mr. Ram Bhao, I am glad to say, has left the department for good, having been appointed a Naib Tahsildar in November last. I will only say of his work that it was not good, and had not latterly improved. Mr. Gajraj Singh was promoted in January, from the Head mastership of the Normal school, to succeed Mr. Ram Bhao. It is too early yet to speak of his work, but I feel confident, that he will justify my selection. Mr. Govind Rao Shrikande, Joint Zila Inspector, acted for a month as Zila Inspector. I saw all his work, and found it much better than I had been led to expect. His charge, 126 schools, is very heavy, and a redistribution of the work has now been proposed.

"Between leave and Census work Mr. Kedarnath was less than half the year among his schools. His work is careful, and his schools for the most part are in good order. His health is not good, but still he works hard, and I am glad to say with success.

"Mr. Govind Rao of Sambalpur maintains his high character for successful work. His inspections are minute and thorough, and the marked progress of the Sambalpur schools is mainly owing to his exertions. He has thorough command over his masters and holds the schools, so to speak, well in hand. His demeanour towards the people, and the respect they entertain for him, speak well for their mutual relations. Mr. Rajaram, the Sub-Inspector for Patna and Sarangarh promises to be a good officer. I was satisfied with what I saw of his work in the latter Zamindari."

SECTION III.—University Education.

University education.

51. It was proposed to allow the Jubbulpore College to teach undergraduates up to their degree instead of stopping short at the close of the F. A. course. Accordingly a third year's class has been opened, and two Junior Assistant Professors have been appointed. Two additional class rooms have been sanctioned and will be shortly finished. These class rooms are absolutely necessary, whether senior classes are or are not added.

As the Chief Commissioner is aware, the building at present occupied by the College and High school was not originally designed for their accommoda-

tion, but has received additions from time to time. During the year three students, who had received the whole of their primary and secondary and two years of their College education in these Provices, graduated from Muir College, Allahabad. Two of them have received scholarships from these Provinces and propose to continue their studies to the M. A. degree, and one has been appointed Assistant Master in the Burhanpur Zila school. His relations reside in Burhanpur. Two of our students also passed their examination from the Poona Science College for the degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering and now wish to enter the Public Works Department as Engineer apprentices.

Cost of College education.

52. The financial statistics and cost of educating each pupil may be thus shown :—

	On roll 31st March.	Average number on roll.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of daily attendance.	Expenditure.			Cost of educating each pupil.	
					Provincial Revenue.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Total cost to Government.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879-80 ..	38	34	31	91·	9,015	787	9,802	316	291
1880-81 ...	58	42	38	90·5	11,078	900	11,978	315	291

The increased cost to Provincial Revenues is apparent rather than real. As there are now three classes in the College instead of two, a greater portion of the time of the Principal and Senior Professors is taken up with College instruction, and less time is devoted to the High school, in which the instruction falls rather on the Junior Professors. The actual cost of the College and High school together, omitting the expenditure on buildings, is slightly less than last year. Fee receipts have of course increased.

The Scholarship of the College.

53. The scholastic position of the College may be thus shown :—

	College course of 4 years.				Total.	Candidates sent up to F. A. Examination.	Passed.	Percentage of passed to Examinees.
	Reading for F. A. Examination.		Reading for B. A. Examination.					
	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.				
1879-80	17	21	...	...	38	13	4	30·76
1880-81	28	20	10	...	58	19	16	84

The first year's class contains 11 more than last year and is rather too large for the existing accommodation. The second year class has decreased by one, who left on account of ill-health. All but two in this class are new students. The two old students of this grade are two under-graduates, who failed in the last F. A. Examination. The third year's class consists of 10 of the 16 wh(

passed the F. A. examination during the year. One of the 16 joined the Presidency College, Calcutta, and the other 5 have obtained, or will shortly obtain, employment. The President, Mr. Young, says that the third year men are a very hopeful set of men, and that he does not think that the curriculum could up to this time have been extended under more favourable conditions. The 10 third year men are reading for the B. A. examination of January 1883. It was proposed to open a fourth year class next January. The results of the F. A. examination last year are, I think, very good. Out of 19 men sent up 16 passed, one high in the first division, 9 in the second division, and 6 in the third. Only two Colleges, not in Calcutta, passed so many pupils in the 1st and 2nd divisions. The two Colleges that equalled or excelled the Jubbulpore High School were the Dacca College that passed 12 in the 1st and 2nd divisions, and the Hugli College that passed 10. In the number of passes in the 1st and 2nd divisions the Jubbulpore College took the 6th place in the whole of India amongst the 40 Colleges and Institutions sending up candidates. No College in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, or in the Panjab, passed so many students in the 1st and 2nd divisions, or so many students in all three divisions. Only one College passed even half as many. The success of the year is merely recorded and compared to show, that it is reasonably probable, that the College department will, when the time comes, be also successful in passing graduates. But the Jubbulpore College does not only exist to prepare men to graduate. The under-graduates themselves are as well conducted, self restrained and modest a set of young men, as I know anywhere. I attribute their good conduct to the fact that the Professors, and especially the President, see so much of them, spending at least six hours a day amongst them. There is of course in the education of so large a body of young men, quite enough to excite anxiety and to temper vanity. In other Provinces I have sometimes seen it remarked, that men receiving College education are often unusually self-sufficient and at the best ungraciously submit to discipline. We have not generally found this to be the case here, and I hope it never will be. We should have performed our duty in a miserable manner, if our higher education merely produced self-sufficient graduates eager for place and careless of future mental improvement.

The unaided College at Sitabaldi.

54. Besides the Government College there is also a small unaided College department teaching up to the F. A. Standard attached to the St. Francis de Sales school at Nagpur. Last year 3 men went up for the First Arts' examination, and one passed in the 2nd division. There are now two students reading for this examination.

SECTION IV.—Secondary Education.

What secondary education includes.

55. Secondary education embraces high and middle schools.

High Schools.

56. There are 5 high schools, but only one is a Government school. The number of scholars and the success of these schools may be thus compared for the two past years :—

Name of School.	Numbers enrolled.		Numbers matriculated.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Jubbulpore Government school ...	102	96	20	25
„ Church Mission aided ...	18	12	2	3
Nagpur Free Church Mission aided ...	63	82	10	11
„ City aided ...	46	56	7	11
Saint Francis de Sales aided ...	7	9	2	5
Total ...	236	255	41	55

Besides the 55 students at these schools, 3 private students, and 2 teachers, one at Damoh and one at Sambalpur, passed the Entrance Examination.

The Jubbulpore High School.

57. The annual statistics may be thus contrasted :—

	Number on roll 31st March.	Average number on roll.	Average daily attendance	Percentage of attendance.	Expenditure.			Cost of educating each pupil.	
					Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879-80 ...	102	87	77	88	6,689	977	7,666	92	86
1880-81 ...	96	92	78	84	4,230	1,067	5,297	67	54

In 1879-80 year there were more enrolled than could be accommodated. It was therefore ruled, that no boys who merely passed the middle school examination in the 3rd division, should be admitted. The President reports, that the accommodation is still insufficient for the number enrolled. The decrease in the expenditure on the High School department is as nominal as the increase in the expenditure on the College department. Both College and High School departments meet in the same building and are under the same management. The addition of a 3rd year's class has caused the President and Senior Professors to devote more time to the College department, and so the expenditure on the school department appears to have decreased. There are now 52 students in the preparatory class and 44 in the entrance class. The entrance class is somewhat smaller than before. The results of the last Entrance Examination are the best ever obtained in the Jubbulpore High School, 25 students passed in the 1st and 2nd divisions. There are 314 schools that submitted candidates for the last Calcutta University Entrance Examination. Amongst these 314 schools the Jubbulpore High School in the number of passes in the 1st and 2nd divisions stands 4th, two other schools being equal. No school out of lower Bengal did so well. Of the North West Provinces' Colleges, Benares passed 20 in the 1st and 2nd divisions, and Bareilly College 19. The success of the Jubbulpore High School has been continuous, as may be thus shown for the last 5 years :—

		Number that matriculated.
1876	...	15
1877	...	15
1878	...	19
1879	...	20
1880	...	25

In the College and School department there are now 154 pupils ; of these, 99 receive scholarships gained in open competition, one holds a private scholarship given by Mr. Liladhar, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, and the other 54 hold no scholarships. All the students, excepting the Liladhar scholarship holder, pay fees. There are 74 boarders, the boarders make greater progress than the day scholars. The gymnasium is regularly frequented. Cricket is popular in the cold weather, and the President proposes to lay out Badminton and Lawn Tennis grounds, if he can raise the necessary funds. The President, Mr. Young, speaks very highly of his whole staff.

General statistics of High and Middle schools in the Northern Circle.

58. I thought it wise to separate the general statistics of the Jubbulpore High School from those of other schools. I now present them together.

		Number of schools.	Number of scholars in.			Average daily attendance.	Number passed matriculation.	Number passed middle school examination.
			High school.	Middle school.	Total.			
Government schools ...	1879-80 ...	14	102	727	829	598	20	57
	1880-81 ...	14	96	775	871	641	25	63
Aided schools ...	1879-80 ...	4	18	104	122	89	2	15
	1880-81 ...	5	12	132	144	108	3	14

'In Government schools there has been improvement. In aided schools the number of pupils in the high school has decreased, whilst the middle departments have increased. This was to be expected, now that aided schools can only admit to their high school departments those boys, who have passed the middle school examination.

Financial statistics of High and Middle schools in the Northern Circle

59. The financial statistics are recorded below :—

		Expenditure.				Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
		Provincial Revenue.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government schools ...	1879-80 ...	24,042	2,809	3,306	30,157	50	40
	1880-81 ...	22,061	3,104	3,084	28,249	44	34
Aided schools ...	1879-80 ...	2,958	576	2,569	6,103	68	33
	1880-81 ...	3,625	792	2,942	7,359	68	33

The increased cost of aided schools is due to the addition of another school, that of the Sadar Bazar, Jubbulpore. This school belongs to the Anglican Church Mission. It will be observed that the general cost per pupil in aided schools is higher than in Government schools, the cost to Government being rather less. I should like to see the cost to Government per pupil decreased, and it will decrease as greater numbers from aided schools pass the upper primary examination and so get admission to middle schools. All aided and middle schools have primary departments, which are managed, and sometimes taught, for a part of the school hours by high and middle school teachers, so the cost of the aided high and middle departments is a matter of calculation, the total expenditure on all departments having to be separated and proportioned amongst the three several departments.

Government middle schools in the Northern Circle.

60. The Government middle schools in the Northern Circle are composed of 5 superior middle or Zila schools and 8 inferior middle or Anglo-vernacular schools. The 5 Zila schools are those of Damoh, Narsinghpur, Saugor, Hoshangabad, and Burhanpur. All have English and Vernacular primary branches.

The Narsinghpur Zila School and its branches.

61. These schools contain 271 pupils, 75 in the English middle school, 46 in the English primary school, and 150 in the vernacular primary schools. 41 passed the lower primary examination, 19 the upper primary examination and 4 the middle school examination The average age of the pupils is 13½ in the middle school and 9½ in the upper primary English school. The branches have perhaps made more progress than the main school. In that school, however, the highest class has increased from 14 to 20. So there should be more passed by the middle school examination this year. The fees realised were Rs. 347 in the middle and upper primary departments, and Rs. 133 in the lower department. The Head Master, Mr. Devi Prashada, B. A., is a man of some culture; he cheerfully undertook the supervision of the patwari school, and he prepared three books for their use, two of which have been printed. He is however, somewhat wanting in tact and judgment. No gymnasium has yet been provided for this school. The boys are drilled. The school house affords ample accommodation and is in good repair and provided with suitable furniture. There are 5 scholarship-holders, of whom 4 have made good progress.

The Damoh Zila School and its branches.

62. There are 215 scholars, 50 in the middle school, 32 in the upper primary school, and 133 in the branch schools. The middle and upper primary schools shew a very slight decrease of 3 in scholars and 4 in average attendance. Four passed the middle school examination, only 10 the upper primary examination, and 24 the lower primary examination. I am not satisfied with these results, but the schools are well managed. The fee receipts amount to Rs. 252 in the main school, and Rs. 99 in the lower primary branch schools. One of the four boys who passed the middle school examination obtained a scholarship and is now reading in the Jubbulpore High school. Boys are drilled and practised in gymnastics, and there is a school debating club. The schoolhouse is a handsome suitable building. The Head Master, Mr. Kripa Shanker, speaks well of his subordinates. He has been promoted to the Zila Inspectorship of Schools in Damoh.

The Saugor Zila School and its branches.

63. This is probably the best middle class school in these Provinces. There are in all departments 772 pupils. In the middle department the pupils increased from 210 to 212, in the upper primary English department from 128 to 132, and in the lower primary vernacular department from 399 to 428. In all departments the average attendance and fee receipts increased. The total fee receipts were for the middle school Rs. 684, for the upper primary school Rs. 413, and for the lower primary school Rs. 449. Twenty-five boys out of 27 examined passed the middle school examination, and 11 obtained scholarships and are now reading at the Jubbulpore High

school. As three of the boys had previously passed this examination and merely went up again to see, if they could pass high enough to win a scholarship, they are not counted in the return of middle school passes. This is the plan pursued in these Provinces. All pupils attending middle schools may present themselves for examination, and if they pass high enough, they obtain scholarships. Failing to obtain scholarships the boys sometimes read a year longer and come up again to win a scholarship, such boys are not counted in our passes. Fifty-four boys passed the upper primary examination and 97 the lower primary examination. There were fewer passes than in the previous year, and as the Circle Inspector was not satisfied with the work of some of the junior teachers they were transferred. There are 12 scholarship holders in the main school. They are doing well. Four recent scholarship holders passing the middle school examination obtained high school scholarships by open competition and are now reading in the Jubbulpore High School. The Head Master and his Assistants not only manage the middle school and its branches, but inspect and examine all indigenous schools in Saugor. The Head Master examined in October 15 aided indigenous schools and awarded Rs. 691 as grants. The school that received the largest grant is the private girls' school supported by Mr. Nand Lal, which earned 160 rupees. No boys' school excepting that kept by Behary Guru, which earned 117 rupees, received even half the grant given to the girls' school. There are also two night schools belonging to Hit Sabha, which are frequented by artisans, servants and others. These schools are doing well. I saw and examined all the Government schools, the night schools, and some of the aided schools in Saugor, and was much pleased with their state. The Head Master, Mr. Kripa Shankar, is a valuable public servant, and will, I hope persevere. He speaks favourably of the work of most of his Assistants. Four of Mr. Kripa Shankar's Assistants during the year received promotion. Mr. Kripa Shankar's annual report is well written and interesting.

The Hoshangabad Zila school and its branches.

64. This school with its branches contains 256 pupils, 53 belong to the middle school, 35 to the upper primary English school, and 168 to the vernacular ancillary schools. The numbers have increased, but the average attendance has slightly diminished in the upper and lower primary schools. The fee collections have been Rs. 174, Rs. 86, and Rs. 165 in all departments and have increased. Four passed the middle school examination, excluding one who had previously passed and merely went up to compete for a scholarship. Fourteen boys passed the upper primary examination held by Mr. Carnduff, and 27 passed the lower primary examination. Mr. Carnduff saw the school twice and thought it had improved. I also visited the school and was generally satisfied. The results of the lower primary examination held since my visit were not good. Mr. Carnduff says that the Head Master, Mr. Fakhr-ud-din, is one of the most efficient officers we have in the department, but has especial difficulties to contend against. The people of Hoshangabad are singularly regardless of education. They won't support girls' schools and do not care much about boys' schools.

The Burhanpur Zila school and its branches.

65. In this school and its ancillaries are 632 scholars, 91 in the middle school, 72 in the upper primary English school, and 469 in the lower primary schools. The number of scholars increased by 20 in the middle school, and decreased by 28 in the primary schools. In all there was a loss of only 8 pupils in numbers, and 6 in average attendance. The fee receipts are for the middle school Rs.260; for the upper primary school Rs. 172, and for the lower primary schools Rs. 404. The school is very unsuccessful in passing boys by the middle school standard. I attribute this partly to the multiplicity of the languages taught, see para. 37, and partly to the readiness with which scholars obtain employment, so soon as they have passed into the highest class. But this does not entirely explain the failure to pass this examination. Only 4 passed during the year under review. Until the Head Master can pass every year the majority of the boys in the highest class, he will be considered an unsuccessful teacher. The school passed 36 by the upper primary examination, or 49 per cent of the number enrolled at the commencement of the previous year, 76 boys passed the lower primary examination, being 16 per cent of the total number enrolled at the com-

mencement of the year. The passes were two few. I saw the main school and all its branches. I considered that it had much improved: 4 out of the 6 branches are in good order, one is fair and one is bad. The school rooms of the main school are overcrowded. There is a gymnasium, which is used, and arrangements have just been made to add a giant's stride. The Head Master's annual report is very poor and meagre. The school was visited by the Chief Commissioner during the year. I am glad to find that at last the Guzarathi scholars are beginning to study English. Formerly they all left school, so soon as they had completed the lower primary course. I attribute the improvement of the Guzarathi department to the exertions of Mr. Ambadas the Guzarathi teacher, who is capable, industrious, and popular He has received promotion.

Aided high and middle schools of the Northern Circle.

66. All the aided high and middle schools are in the town of Jubbulpore itself. They are the three Anglican Church Mission schools, the Jubbulpore City aided school and the Christ Church boys' school. I give Mr. Carnduff's report on all these schools :—

67. " The table in the margin gives the statistics of enrolled and average daily attendance for this school for the past and preceding years. There has been a slight decrease in numbers and in average daily attendance. There has been a falling off in the high and middle school sections, while the upper primary section has considerably increased. Three boys passed the Matriculation examination against 2 of the previous year, 5 passed the middle school examination against 11 of the previous year, 17 passed the upper primary examination against 9 of the previous year, and 51 passed by the lower primary standard against 33 of the previous year. These results on the whole indicate advance in scholarship. I examined the school in August, and thought it had made fair progress, and was in some respects in a better state than in the preceding year. I was fairly satisfied with the lower schools and thought them improved. The methods used by most of the masters of the middle school seemed to me unskilful, and the results were not satisfactory. The high school seemed better managed and the results obtained were fairly satisfactory. I advised the Head Master to adopt the system of supervision by the higher masters pursued in similar Government schools, and thought he should himself exercise more vigorous and effective control over the whole school than he seemed to have done."

Anglican Church Mission Schools.

	Enrolled.		Average daily attendance.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
High school ...	18	12	17	12
Middle school ...	48	47	37	33
Upper primary ...	24	40	30	24
Lower primary with 6 branches ..	383	366	276	273
Total ...	473	465	360	342

68. " The table in the margin compares the attendance and numbers enrolled for the past and previous years. There has been increase under both heads in all 3 sections. The total increase is 51 in the number enrolled and 58 in the average daily attendance. The school passed at the middle school examination 7 against 3 of the previous year, by the upper primary standard 10 against 14 of the previous year, and by the lower primary standard 37 against 29 of the previous year. These results are very satisfactory and show considerable advance in scholarship. I examined all sections in August last, I was much pleased with the progress in the upper primary and middle sections of the school. The masters had been working more earnestly, and the control of the Head Master had been vigorous and skilful. The Hindi department of the lower primary school did very fairly, but the Urdu department was not in so satisfactory a state. On the whole, the Committee are to be congratulated on the progress the school has made during the year."

Hitkarni School.

	Enrolled.		Average daily attendance.	
	1879-80	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Middle school ...	54	57	31	41
Upper primary ...	40	55	24	35
Lower primary ...	117	150	77	114
Total ...	211	262	132	190

69. "The table in the margin compares the numbers enrolled and average daily attendance for the past and previous year. A middle school has been added during the year. The upper primary section has decreased both in numbers and average daily attendance, and the lower primary section has decreased in numbers and increased in average daily attendance. The variation in the total numbers and average daily attendance is not great. At the middle school examination the school passed one, against none in the previous year, by the upper primary standard 6 against 8 of the previous year, and by the lower primary standard 15 against 11 of the previous year. These results indicate some progress in scholarship. I examined the school in August and thought the lower primary school deficient in system and method, but the middle school had made marked progress."

Anglican Church Mission School, Sadar Bazar.

	Enrolled.		Average daily attendance.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Middle school ...		23	...	18
Upper primary ...	39	13	28	12
Lower primary ...	71	68	50	51
Total ...	110	104	78	81

70. "The table in the margin compares the numbers enrolled and the average daily attendance of the past and previous year. The variation is not great, one less in number, and six increased in average daily attendance. The school passed at the middle school examination one as in the previous year, by the upper primary standard 4 against 0 of the previous year, and by the lower primary standard 3 against 9 of the previous year. I examined the school in August and thought the English subjects had been well taught and satisfactory progress had been made, but the boys were very defective in Urdu, which did not seem to have been at all systematically taught. I recommended the master to give more attention to the vernacular, as of much importance to the boys in after-life. All the boys are of European and Eurasian parentage."

Christ Church School for boys.

	Enrolled.		Average daily attendance.	
	1879-80.	1880-81	1879-80.	1880-81.
Middle School ...	2	5	4	4
Upper primary ...	9	8	5	6
Lower primary ...	30	27	15	20
Total ...	41	40	24	30

Inferior Government middle schools in the Northern Circle.

71. This report would increase to an unwieldy bulk, if I were to report individually on each of the 8 inferior middle schools. It may be sufficient to say, that the Khandwa, Hatta, Harda, Sconi (Hoshangabad), Mandla, Murwara and Gadarwara schools are all in excellent order, well taught and well housed, excepting that the accommodation for the Khandwa and Mandla schools is all too scanty. At Khandwa especially additional room is imperatively necessary. The Sohagpur Anglo-vernacular school is the only indifferent school of this grade in the Northern Circle. I saw and examined in my cold weather tour all of the schools excepting Mandla.

General statistics of High and Middle Schools in the Southern Circle.

72. The comparative general statistics for the year may be thus shown :—

		No. of schools.	No. of Scholars in, High schools.	Middle schools.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	No. passed matriculation examination.	No. passed middle school examination.
Government schools ...	1879-80 ...	21	...	698	698	530	...	58
	1880-81 ...	21	...	758	758	530	...	47
Aided schools ...	1879-80 ...	9	116	213	329	244	18	63
	1880-81 ...	10	147	333	480	331	27	59

There are no Government high schools. The increase of one school amongst the aided schools is owing to the admission of the Free Church School, Kamptee, to the middle school grade. The reason for the apparent decrease in middle school passes is the enforcement of the rule that no boys who pass twice, going up the second time merely to compete for high school scholarships, shall be counted amongst the passes, see also paragraph 22 of this report. The increase in scholars, and in the number of Matriculated students is a satisfactory feature in the returns.

Financial statistics of High and Middle Schools in the Southern Circle.

73. The cost of the high and middle schools in the Southern Circle may be thus shown :—

		Expenditure.				Cost of educating each pupil.	
		Provincial Revenue.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government schools ...	1879-80 ...	18,102	1,724	5,967	25,793	49	34
	1880-81 ...	18,855	1,773	5,656	26,284	50	36
Aided schools. ...	1879-80 ...	8,382	2,434	8,173	18,989	78	34
	1880-81 ...	9,003	2,870	8,681	20,554	62	27

The reason for the comparative costliness of the aided schools is, that 3 of the 10 are high schools, whereas none of the Government schools are high schools, all are middle schools.

Of the 21 Government middle schools in the Southern Circle, Chanda, Bhandara, Kamptee, Badnur, Hinganghat and Seoni are superior middle schools, and the remaining 15 are inferior middle schools.

The Chanda Middle School and its branches.

74. In this school and its branches are 463 pupils, 98 in the middle department, 59 in the upper, and 306 in the lower primary department. The numbers and attendance in the middle and upper primary English departments have increased. In the lower primary department, as an ancillary school was closed, the numbers decreased, but the average attendance only fell by 4, decreasing from 260 to 256, The Samadhipura and Vithoba Kirki branch schools were too close to each other, and so one was closed. The number of passes at the middle school examination was 7. Five students have entered one or other of the Nagpur high schools, and are now reading for matriculation. One of the five students obtained a scholarship. The other two students are still reading at Chanda, and will appear again at the middle school examination, when they hope to be so highly placed as to be elected to scholarships. The Circle Inspector passed 29 boys by the upper primary examination, and 75 boys passed the lower primary examination. Fifty-nine of the 75 now attend the English upper primary school. All the figures show what good work is being done at Chanda. Major Jacob inspected the school twice during the year, and was much pleased with the results. In the middle department Rs. 210 were collected as fees, Rs. 140 in the upper primary department, and in the lower primary department Rs. 234. The total fee collections from all departments were Rs. 584. The fee rules are strictly observed. The good state of this school is due to the exertions of Mr. Dinkar Krishna Saole, and Mr. Manohar Ratnaparkhi, B. A.; both of whom were in charge during some portion of the year. An open air gymnasium has been made up for this school, to which also a technical school is attached. Half the cost of the gymnasium was defrayed by private subscription raised by Mr. Moreshwar Rao, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.

The Hinganghat Zila school and its branches.

75. The Zila school at Hinganghat and its branches contain 175 pupils, 33 being in the middle school, 16 in the upper primary schools, and 126 in the lower primary branches. In the main school the scholars have increased by 3 in numbers and 2 in average attendance. The primary branches have increased in numbers and decreased in average attendance. The total fee collections increased from Rs. 233 to Rs. 235; the increase occurred in the middle school and its lower primary branches. Two pupils passed the middle examination, and one obtained a scholarship; he is reading at a high school for matriculation. Eleven passed the upper primary examination, and 18 the lower primary examination. Only 13 joined the upper primary school. The upper and lower primary examinations were conducted by Major Jacob, who records, "the Head Master is wanting in tact, "his Assistants dislike him, and they do not work amicably together." I have long been dissatisfied with the state of this school. The Tahsildar and Committee render, I think, very little assistance. In fact the school Committee never assembled from the end of October to the end of March, or for some five months. The Tahsildar pleads Census work, but if he had chosen, he could easily have arranged that the usual Committee meetings should sometimes at least in all these months have been held. He need not always have presided. The Head Master is to be transferred on reduction. In the English school there are 3 masters to 4 classes, the smallness of the attendance has prevented any increase to the staff of teachers. There should be more scholars in the middle school.

The Bhandara Zila school and its branches.

76. There are in the Bhandara Zila school and ancillary schools 381 pupils, 73 of whom are in the middle school, 57 in the upper primary English school, and 251 in the lower primary schools. The number of boys in the middle school decreased by 2, but in all other schools it increased. The average attendance has been good, being 80 per cent of the average number enrolled in the middle school, 76 per cent in the upper primary school, and 74 per cent in the lower primary schools. Eight passed the middle school examination, 22 out of 40 the upper primary examination, and 42 out of 52 the lower primary examination. The failures to pass the upper primary examination were too numerous. Major Jacob examined all the departments in February and found all doing well. The classification is good, all classes are well filled, and the work is wisely distributed amongst the teachers. The fee receipts have increased. They were in the middle school Rs. 229, in the upper primary English school Rs. 160, and in the lower primary schools Rs. 153. Thus Rs. 542 were collected from all schools The gymnasium is popular. There is a carpenter class attached to the main school, and for the workshop a shed has been erected at the cost of the municipality. 13 boys attend the school.

The Seoni Zila school and its branches.

77. This school has to compete with a very well managed middle school belonging to one of the Scottish Missionary Societies. There are in all the departments of the Zila school 184 pupils In the middle and upper primary schools there has been a slight decrease in the number of scholars, and in average attendance, and the slight increase in the lower primary schools is accompanied by a loss of 5 in the average attendance. The fee receipts were Rs. 145 in the main school, and 47 in the branch schools. Three boys passed the middle school examination, 10 the upper primary examination, and 18 the lower primary examination. I examined the school in November, and Major Jacob examined it in March. The classes except the 3rd all did well. It is taught by Mr. Moreshwar Rao, a man of good education, and who at school promised to rise rapidly, but he is a very unsuccessful teacher, and from being the head master of a Zila school is now only an assistant. There is a gymnasium, and the boys play cricket, rounders, &c. Fair progress has been made in drill, Major Jacob says.

Badnur Zila school and its branches.

78. This is a small school not very energetically conducted. There are 36 boys in the middle department, 26 in the upper primary department, and 62 in the lower primary department. Major Jacob examined the schools in March. The lower primary did well, the upper primary fairly, and the middle school badly. The

pupils pronounce English badly. Their translation into English is not good. The Head Master himself does not enunciate distinctly. It is difficult for English school masters in such a remote district as Betul to keep up their English pronunciation. They see so few English people, and meet with few English speaking native officials. Four boys passed the middle school examination, 11 out of 20 passed the upper primary examination, and 16 out of 25 the lower primary examination.

The Kamptee Zila school and its branches.

79. There are 335 scholars enrolled in these schools, of whom 97 belong to the middle department, 64 to the upper primary department, and 174 to the lower primary department. There are more boys now than there have ever been before. The number of students has much increased in the middle school. The increase is from 68 to 97. The increase is due to the excellent results of the upper primary examination. The fee receipts for each department were Rs. 327, Rs. 132, and Rs. 213, or Rs. 672 were received from all three departments. There is a slight decrease in the cost of educating each pupil. The municipality give liberal aid to this school. Six passed the middle school examination, one boy being 2nd in the whole of the Central Provinces. Thirty-four boys out of 46 passed the upper primary examination, and 46 out of 52 the lower primary examination. Major Jacob examined the school in September, and was satisfied with the work done. He thinks the school increasing in efficiency and popularity every day, and remarks that Mr. Mitchell has done much to improve the tone of the school. The annual examinations were very satisfactory, nearly every regular student receiving promotion. An excellent gymnasium has been established. Towards the gymnasium the municipality gave Rs. 500. Its entire cost was Rs. 1,681. The money has been well spent. Mr. Mitchell says, the gymnasium opened in January, " is a great blessing to the school. Over 300 boys are " regularly put through exercises calculated to develop the bodily powers. The " masters do not attempt to get the boys to do grand feats of agility, but they " insist on *every* boy practising in order certain easy exercises." The boys play cricket and are drilled for 3 hours a week. More than 100 boys can march steadily. They are formed into a battalion of 3 companies. Mr. Mitchell may describe his own method in his own words :—

> "This battalion is entirely officered by boys, and the various evolutions are performed with considerable steadiness. After a few minutes of battalion drill, one company goes to the gymnasium, another practises the broad sword exercise, and the third revises its elementary drill. At first the boys were drilled in classes, but when several detachments arrived at proficiency in marching the disparity of size and strength of the boys told greatly against the effect. The head master thereupon, with the help of some boys of exceptional ability and strength of character organised the English school into one battalion, the administration and instruction of which were chiefly placed in the hands of the leading boys. The ability and success with which this experiment was conducted has reacted upon the whole tone of the school. The distinction and success of the officers have excited the emulation of all the other boys, who know that it is only by implicit obedience and attention that such a distinction can ever fall to them. The physical training of the little branch school boys is chiefly conducted in the gymnasium. The masters take their boys there every day for half an hour, and while perfect order is maintained, they are put through easy strength-giving exercises. This forms a welcome break to the strain of mental exercise both to the master and boys, and has the double advantage of strengthening discipline, and making their school life bright and happy."

Strict attention is paid to cleanliness, and the boys are taught to be punctual, regular and polite. Mr. Mitchell's report of his work for the school is interesting.

Government inferior middle class schools, Southern Circle.

80. There are 15 Government inferior middle class English schools in the Southern Circle. The best are those of Umrer and Ramtek. They are but little inferior to Zila schools. The Circle Inspector thinks, that the remaining schools excepting Deoli are fair schools. In the middle schools there are 385 scholars, 367 belong to the upper primary English department, and 1,297 belong to the lower primary vernacular departments. Eighteen boys from these schools passed the middle school examination, 11 being from the Nagpur schools, 160

the upper primary examination, and 238 the lower primary examination. Besides the bad school at Deoli I am inclined to think the Khapa, Arvi, and Wardha schools to be somewhat inferior. Kalmeshwar and Ashti are improving. The Wardha school has suffered from the unpopularity of its Head Master. Now he has been transferred, it may do better.

Aided High and Middle schools Southern Circle

81. All the aided high and middle schools in the Southern Circle are in Nagpur and Kamptee.

The Free Church Mission schools.

82. There are in the three schools including the Aditwari branch 382 scholars, of whom 82 belong to the high school, 112 to the middle school and 188 to the primary schools. Eleven scholars matriculated, 23 passed the middle school examination, 23 the upper primary examination, and 22 the lower primary examination. The aid given to all the schools during the year was Rs. 4,440. The fee receipts amounted to Rs. 1,331. The total expenditure was Rs. 12,385. As middle school boys, who successfully compete for scholarships, may hold them at any high school in the Central Provinces, whether it is a Government or an aided institution, there was a further sum of Rs. 1,863 drawn in scholarships by boys attending the high school department. Boys attend this department from all middle schools in the Southern Circle. The high and middle school departments have much increased in numbers. The Inspector of Schools spent five days in examining the school, and did not consider the results of his examination so good as in former years. The high and middle schools maintain their position: 11 boys matriculated, and 23 passed the middle school examination, the passes for the previous year having been 10 and 27. There are 314 high schools that sent up candidates for matriculation this year. Amongst these schools the Free Church School, Nagpur, in the number of passes in the 1st and 2nd classes stands 36th. The upper and lower primary passes were much fewer than in the previous year. This might have been anticipated. The examinations were held for the first time in the previous year, and it was doubtful what boys should or should not be examined. Several classes were presented for examination. But this year there was no difficulty. One class of 34 boys was presented for examination in the upper primary department and 23 passed, and 37 were presented in the lower primary department, of whom 22 passed. The failures were not very numerous. Major Jacob thought the English reading of the boys poor and indistinct, and the translation of the passages read loose and inaccurate.

Major Jacob goes on to say that the school is excellently managed by the Reverend D. Whitton and the Reverend A. Douglas, both of whom spend some six hours a day in teaching and superintendence. The moral tone of the school Major Jacob thinks, is better than at most schools. There is no gymnasium at this school. I think one should, if possible, be provided.

The Saint Francis de Sales High and Middle Schools, Nagpur.

83. Major Jacob reports as follows :—

> "This is a mixed school for Europeans, Eurasians and natives. Up to the upper primary standard, Europeans and natives are taught in separate departments, but in the higher classes all are taught together. I assisted the Inspector General in examining the school last August; the examination was very satisfactory. The lower school is in better order than it has ever been, and the results of the matriculation and middle school examination were creditable. Discipline, tone, and general management are very good indeed."

The College department has 2 students, the High school department contains 9 scholars, the middle department 21, and the primary departments 208, 41 being in the upper primary department. In all the departments 150 children are the sons of European or Eurasian parents, and 58 are Native Christians. One scholar passed the F. A. examination, 5 matriculated, 6 passed the middle school examination, 30 the upper primary, and 44 the lower primary. The grant given to all departments was Rs. 2,400. There was also a special grant of Rs. 400 for building, and Rs. 1,026 were spent on scholarships, all of which were gained in open competition. This year one student gained a Senior

College scholarship, 4 students obtained Junior College scholarships, and six won High School scholarships. The student who passed the F. A. examination was unable on account of serious illness to continue his studies. All the other scholarships are held by pupils reading for matriculation or for the first examination in Arts. No less than 86 students are boarders. More boarders could be obtained if there were sufficient accomodation. The school rooms are crowded.

The Bishop's School.

84. This is a mixed school for boys and girls of European and Eurasian parentage. There are 67 children, 19 in the middle department and 48 in the primary department. The number of scholars in the three departments is very much the same as at the close of the previous year. The fee receipts are considerable, they amount to Rs. 1,658, the Municipality gave 600 rupees, the receipts from subscriptions and other sources were Rs. 821. Thus the total local receipts were Rs. 3,079, and the aid from Provincial revenues was Rs. 2,592. A further sum of Rs. 240 was spent on the school building, and Rs. 193 were paid for scholarships gained in open competition. Major Jacob reports that he examined the school in August, and says:—

> "I found the 4th and 5th forms very fairly taught; the written papers of the highest class were exceedingly well done and very neatly written. With the 2nd and 3rd forms I was not satisfied. Three pupils passed the middle, one the upper, and 6 the lower primary examination. There was much delay in getting the annual returns from this school."

The City High School and its branches.

85. There are in this school and its branches 526 scholars, of whom 56 are in the high school, 109 in the middle school and 361 in the primary schools. Eleven boys matriculated, 22 passed the middle school examination, 54 the upper primary examination, and 29 the lower primary examination. The Government grant to all the schools was Rs. 2,700, the total expenditure being Rs. 5,869. At this school, as at the other aided high schools in Nagpur, pupils hold scholarships gained in open competition. The scholarships so gained amounted to Rs. 1,440. Major Jacob spent 4 days in examining the main school and thought the school passed a creditable examination. He found very few boys of long standing, considered the efficient state of the school to be highly creditable to the Head Master and his subordinates, and congratulates the Committee on the results achieved. The Municipality gave a grant to this school of Rs. 1,740. If this be added to the Government grant, then the grants from the Government and by the Municipality amounted to Rs. 4,440. This is exactly the sum received by the Free Church Mission School, which has no Municipal grant. The fee receipts were 1,083 rupees, a somewhat smaller sum than that realised at the Free Church Schools. As all the teachers are natives of this country, the total expenditure is less than at the Free Church Mission School, but the Provincial and Municipal aid to both schools is exactly the same.

The Sitabaldi grant-in-aid school.

86. This school contains 151 pupils, of whom 25 are in the middle department and 126 in the primary schools. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,574, of which Rs. 660 were paid from Provincial revenues. The Municipality give a grant of Rs. 360 annually, and the fees amount to Rs. 208 Three boys passed the middle school examination, 22 the upper primary examination, and 21 the lower primary examinaaion. The curriculum is nearly the same as that of an inferior middle class Government school. Instruction in English is commenced in a lower class. The Inspector, Major Jacob, examined the school in July and considered it in a satisfactory state.

The Andra Sabha school.

87. This is an Anglo-Telugu school, and contains 36 scholars in the middle school and 81 in the primary school. Thirteen of the students are girls. One scholar passed the middle school examination, 8 the upper primary, and 11 the lower primary examination. The school was inspected by Major Jacob in July, and he was not then satisfied with its condition. It has been reorganised, and improvement is anticipated. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 1,327, of which Rs. 600 were given from the Provincial revenues. The Municipality give a grant of Rs. 300 annually to

this school. The fee collections are trifling, and amount to only Rs. 128. This is the worst of the middle schools in Nagpur.

The Kamptee Free Church aided school.

88. This school contains 110 pupils, of whom 16 are girls. There are 11 scholars in the middle department and 99 in the primary departments. One scholar passed the middle school examination, 9 the upper primary examination, and 13 the lower primary examination. The total cost was Rs. 1,205, of which only Rs. 480 were from Provincial revenues. The fee collections amounted to Rs. 159. Seventy-five boys learn English and 35 the vernacular only. I think the school will now improve. It is managed by the Reverend Mr. Nordfors, who resides in Kamptee. It has of course a very formidable rival in the Government middle school at Kamptee.

High and Middle schools in the Eastern Circle.

89. There are but 5 middle schools in the Eastern Circle. All are Government schools. Their general statistics are:—

		Number of schools.	Number of scholars in.		Average daily attendance.	Number passed middle school examination.
			Middle schools.	Total.		
Government schools.	1879-80 ...	5	294	294	179	22
	1880-81 ...	5	265	265	200	14

Except in the matter of average attendance the returns are not favourable.

Financial statistics of Middle schools in the Eastern Circle.

90. The financial statistics of the schools are given below:—

		Expenditure.				Cost of educating each pupil.	
		Provincial Revenue.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
Government schools.	1879-80 ...	7,091	716	541	8,348	46	40
	1880-81 ...	7,199	744	568	8,511	42	36

It is satisfactory to see that the fee receipts have increased.

Three of the middle schools are Zila schools, and 2 are Anglo-vernacular town schools. The Dhamtari inferior middle class school is in good order, that of Drug is in a very indifferent state.

The Raipur Zila school and its branches.

91. There are in this school 565 pupils, 88 in the middle department, 94 in the upper primary English department, and 383 in the lower primary departments. There is a decrease in all departments, the greater decrease being observable in the middle and upper primary departments. This decrease Mr. Thompson attributes to the greater strictness with which the annual examinations were conducted and to the dismissal of irregular students. The number of boys that passed the

middle school examination was 5: 33 passed the upper primary examination and 38 the lower. The average attendance at all these schools was good, being 80, 79 and 72 per cent of the average number enrolled. The fee collections amounted to Rs. 807, namely 330 from the middle school, 333 from the upper primary, and 144 from the lower primary schools. Mr. Thompson thinks the school a fairly good school, and reports that the boys are studious and well conducted. He adds that "since the opening of the gymnasium physical exercises have been popular."

The Bilaspur Zila school and its branches.

92. There are in the Bilaspur school and its branches 285 pupils, 67 in the middle department, 42 in the upper primary department, and 176 in the lower primary branches. All departments except the upper primary department show an increase in scholars and an improvement in the average attendance. Four boys passed the middle school examination, 8 the upper primary examination, and 20 the lower primary. The fee receipts amounted to Rs. 153 in the middle school, 74 rupees in the upper primary department, and Rs. 73 in the lower primary schools. The fee receipts are larger in the middle school this year than last year, and the cost of educating a boy in the middle school is less than at other schools in the Eastern Circle. Mr. Thompson reports :—

> "I saw the school twice and was fairly satisfied with it. It is not a good school, but tends to become so, and has greatly improved in every way since I saw it in 1878. A gymnasium is now being constructed, which I hope will do something to remove that listlessness, which for some reason or other, characterizes the Bilaspur boys. In late years this school has improved more than any other English school in the Circle."

The Sambalpur Zila school and its branches.

93. There are 416 scholars, 67 in the middle department, 56 in the upper primary department, and 293 in the lower primary schools. The average attendance has greatly improved in all departments. The numbers have decreased by 4 in the middle department, but have increased by 27 in the primary departments. Fee receipts have increased in all departments. They amounted to Rs. 186 for the middle department, Rs. 136 for the upper primary department, and Rs. 94 for the lower primary department. Three boys passed the middle school examination, 20 passed the upper primary examination, and 40 the lower primary examination. There were many changes amongst the teachers owing to illness, and the changes no doubt injuriously affected the school. Still Mr. Thompson, the Inspector, is not satisfied with the instruction given. The Sambalpur boys are capital gymnasts. The gymnastic teacher has been lent to Raipur, the Sambalpur gymnastic apparatus is under repair. Mr. Thompson hopes that the Head Master by strict attention to his work will secure the Inspector's confidence.

SECTION V.

Primary Education.

Primary English education.

94. Primary education is divided into primary English education and primary vernacular education. All Government schools for primary English education are attached to middle schools. At these schools which have only upper primary departments scholars increased from 1,423 to 1,474. The average attendance was about the same as last year, being 1,027. The fee receipts increased from Rs. 3,365 to Rs. 3,372. The number of boys that passed the upper primary examination was 613. In the previous year it was 633. The examinations were conducted with greater strictness. There was no fall in scholarship, for all these Government English primary schools have improved and are most of them very good schools of their kind. There is a tendency amongst masters to commence teaching English as if it were a dead rather than a living language. But this tendency whenever it exists, calls forth sharp animadversion, and improvement is slowly taking place. That we are fairly successful, is proved by the fact that most of our scholars who matriculate, pass their entrance examination six years after they commence English. There is no reason why a boy who is properly

taught should not be able to express all his ordinary wants in English within 12 months after he has commenced the language. Such knowledge even to a poor boy is of the greatest advantage in these days of Railway travel, and I may add, of railway employment.

Aided Primary English schools for boys.

95. These schools number 16, last year there were 17. Scholars have increased from 958 to 1,040. There are 399 in the upper division against 361 of the previous year, and 641 in the lower division against 597 of the year before. The fees increased from Rs. 2,346 to Rs. 2,990. The total cost of the schools was Rs. 21,192, of which the Government gave Rs. 7,267. 201 passed the upper primary examination, against 141 of the year before, and 96 passed the lower primary examination, the passes in 1879-80 being 59 only. So these schools have improved.

Aided primary English schools for boys in the Southern Circle.

96. Two of these schools are in Kamptee. One is managed by the fraternity of Saint Francis de Sales. It is attended by poor Eurasian boys and natives. There are 118 scholars enrolled, 7 being Eurasians, 48 are Native Christians, The school, Major Jacob says, is doing fairly: 4 boys passed the upper primary examination. The total cost of the school is Rs. 2,336, of which the Government gave Rs. 602. Nineteen of the scholars are in the upper primary department and 99 in the lower. I hope that this year and in future, we shall always have passes by the lower as well as by the upper primary standard. The other school is the Kamptee Orphanage belonging to the Anglican Church, It has 30 orphans, boys and girls. The boys attend the Artillery school at Kamptee. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,286, of which the Government gave Rs. 360. All the orphans are Europeans or Eurasians.

Primary aided English schools for girls.

97. There are 7 such schools in these Provinces. Pupils increased from 362 to 456, and the average attendance from 272 to 359. The fees increased from Rs. 3,214 to Rs. 3,762. The total cost of the schools was Rs. 14,346, of which Rs. 4,466 was the aid given by Government. Some of these schools require separate mention.

The Christ Church school for girls.

98. Mr. Carnduff reports :—

"This school has not yet reached the middle school class. It has an upper and a lower primary section. In the former there are 16 enrolled against 14 of the previous year, in the latter 58 as before. The increase has been 2 in number enrolled, but there has been a decrease in average daily attendance from 60 to 54. It passed 3 by the upper primary standard against 0 of the previous year, and 5 by the lower primary standard against 8 of the previous year. I examined it in August, and was well satisfied with the results. The progress of the girls had been rapid for the time at work. All the exercises were noted for precision and correctness, and the moral tone of the school was admirable. The discipline of the school was markedly good, and the pupils seemed happy and contented."

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway now give Rs. 50 a month to this school, and the Jubbulpore Municipality give Rs. 50 a month.

The Jubbulpore Convent school for girls.

99. The Inspector reports :—

"The table in the margin compares the numbers enrolled and average daily attendance for the past and previous years. The numbers have increased by 23, and the average daily attendance by 28. The increase has been very considerable in the upper primary section. It passed 2 by the upper primary standard against 16 of the previous year, and 13 by the lower primary standard against 9 of the previous year. The small number that passed the upper primary standard is

	Enrolled.		Average daily attendance.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Upper Primary ...	22	42	...	35
Lower " English ...	77	77	71	62
Lower " Vernacular ...	11	14	8	10
Total ...	110	133	79	107

accounted for by the change that was made in the classification to suit the Government standards. I examined the school in August, and reported very favourably on its state. I found that most defects formerly pointed out, had been removed, and that the institution was on the whole in a very flourishing state. Externals were as heretofore admirable, and the internal working of the school had been skilful and intelligent. Discipline was good, and the tone of the school healthy."

There was a large gathering at the annual prize giving, when the girls recited and acted with great vigour and effect. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Browning. The school is admirably conducted.

The Sitabaldi Orphanage.

100. This school is maintained by the Free Church Mission. The scholars are girls and very young boys. It is supported principally by contributions from Scotland. Many of the orphan girls are the nominees of certain especial patrons living in Scotland, to whom reports of their welfare are sent from time to time. During the year under review the school was managed by Mrs. Whitton. It is needless to say that it was well managed. All the girls are in the lower division, 55 of the scholars are Native Christians, 2 are Europeans or Eurasians, and 5 are Hindus. The total cost of the school was Rs. 1,020, of which the Government gave Rs. 300. The school is excellently housed. Sewing and embroidery are both well taught. Some years ago some of the girls carried off prizes for specimens of needle work exhibited at the Rajkote Exhibition, and the mistress carried off the 1st prize for "point lace."

Saint Joseph girls' school, Sitabaldi.

101. This school received a grant for the first time last January. It now contains 72 girls and infants, the average attendance being 56·54 of the scholars are Europeans or Eurasians, and 18 are Native Christians. There are thus two distinct departments. The total cost of the school was Rs. 225, of which sum the Government gave Rs. 75. The school is conducted by Sisters of the Convent of St. Francis de Sales. It is well managed. The school was visited by me during the year, a lady accompanied me, and we were pleased with all we saw.

The Convent girls' school at Kamptee.

102. This school also belongs to the Convent of Saint Francis de Sales. All attending it are Christians. There are two principal departments, one for Europeans and Eurasians and the other for native girls. There are 129 children, 85 being Europeans or Eurasians. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,920, of which Rs. 1,800 were given from Provincial revenues. I visited and examined the European department of this school. It is doing very well, and I hear that we may shortly expect some of the pupils to appear at the middle school examination. A good sound elementary English education is given. All are taught to sew and emroider, which they do excellently well, and some learn French and drawing and music. There is an infant school department, the best of the kind I have ever seen.

Primary vernacular education.

103. Primary vernacular education is conducted by Government schools, by aided schools and by unaided schools. The Government vernacular primary schools may be thus subdivided:—

(1.) Lower primary branches to zila or superior middle schools.

(2.) Lower primary branches to Anglo-vernacular town or inferior middle schools.

(3.) Vernacular town schools with upper and lower primary departments.

(4.) Vernacular village schools with upper and lower primary departments.

In all these 793 schools, scholars have increased from 49,032 to 50,000, average attendance from 32,869 to 34,529, fees from Rs. 10,735 to Rs. 12,773, passes by the upper primary standard from 1,860 to 1,880 and by the lower primary standard from 5,229 to 5,262.

PRIMARY VERNACULAR EDUCATION AT GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

104.—(*I.*)—*Lower Primary Branches to Middle Schools, Southern Circle.*—Nearly all of these schools are in good order and have already received some notice. There was a slight decrease in the number of scholars, which fell from 2,350 to 2,339, and in their average attendance which decreased from 1,830 to 1,780. The fee collections were Rs. 1,453. All the schools are under the management of the masters of the main schools to which they are attached.

104.—(*II*).—*Vernacular Town Schools in the Southern Circle.*—There are 31 vernacular town schools. The scholars increased from 3,315, to 3,326, and the average attendance from 2,183 to 2,439, being 74 per cent of the average number enrolled. The fees collected increased from Rs. 1,375 to Rs. 1,477. The best schools are those of Pandurna, Mohgaon, Lodhikhera, Patansaongi, Narkher, Chimur, Powni, Tumsar, Mohari and Tirora. Lower primary examination passes increased from 304 to 362, and the upper primary passes from 184 to 199.

104.—(*III*).—*Village Schools in the Southern Circle.*—There are 263 village boys schools. Scholars have increased from 14,369 to 15,092, average attendance from 9,079 to 10,064, and fees from Rs. 873 to Rs. 1,814. In 1879-80,920 scholars passed the lower primary examination and 486 the upper primary examination. During the year under review the numbers were 1,305 and 482. The Bhandara village schools are on the whole in the best order.

PRIMARY VERNACULAR EDUCATION IN THE NORTHERN CIRCLE FOR BOYS.

105.—(*I.*)—*Vernacular Branches to Middle Schools.*—All the 32 schools excepting two are in good, some in excellent order. Their scholars have increased from 2,306 to 2,371, and the average attendance from 1,840 to 1,907. The fees collected amounted to Rs. 2,006. The passes by the lower primary standard amounted to 492, being 21 per cent of the number enrolled at the beginning of the year.

105.—(*II.*)—*Vernacnlar Town Schools in the Northern Circle.*—There are 18 vernacular town schools. Scholars have increased from 2,054 to 2,133, and the average attendance from 1,526 to 1,570. The fee collections amounted to Rs. 1,173; 173 boys passed by the upper primary standard and 250 by the lower. The best schools of the kind are those of Kurai, Patharia, Deori, Singhpur and Babai. Garhakota, and Rehli too are good schools.

105.—(*III.*)—*Vernacular Village Schools in the Northern Circle.*—There are including the two primary municipal schools of Jubbulpore 293 schools. The scholars have increased from 15,360 to 15,573, and the average attendance from 10,252 to 10,627. The fee collections amounted to Rs. 3,690. 810 boys passed the upper primary examination, and 1,703 boys passed the lower primary examination. Many of these schools in the Northern Circle, as also in other circles, have adopted a neat uniform. This uniform dress is generally given by school committees to the poorer boys, the richer boys furnish their own dress. The printed certificates given to boys who pass the upper primary examination are, Mr. Carnduff says, very popular. I have already suggested that the possession of this certificate should be considered equivalent to the possession of certificate B. for the lower grades of the Public service. Mr. Carnduff mentions, that village school masters drawing only 7 rupees a month are careless and do not mind dismissal. In the Northern Circle there are 303 village school masters not including pupil teachers, and all but 39 masters draw more than 7 rupees a month, Probably there are not more than 35 masters in inde-

pendent charge of schools who draw so small a sum. It is said also, that some village schools require additional monitors, as the scholars and classes have outgrown the teaching power of the masters. On this point inquiries are being made. Generally Mr. Carnduff remarks that he found :—

"In all zilas excepting Nimar and Hoshangabad, an increasing number of really good schools. The good schools are excellent primary schools, and are giving an education to the pupils that will be useful in after-life. Many of the schools are so taught as to give a considerable degree of mental training to their pupils. Many schools are really popular; parents appreciate the value of the education their sons receive and are proud of their schools."

Vernacular primary education in the Eastern Circle for boys.

106. Mr. Thompson reports succinctly on each class of schools :—

106—(i). Branches of English schools.

"There are 13 vernacular branches of English schools attended by 1,001 pupils, a decrease of 9, the attendance being 760 against 709 of the previous year. The decrease in numbers is confined to the Anglo-vernacular branches. The zila school branches are 11, of which 9 are in good order, those of Sambalpur having much improved. All these branches were inspected during the year, most of them twice, and those in Raipur oftener.

106—(ii). Town schools.

"Town schools are seven. Five are "good," one "fair," and one "indifferent." Numbers have increased, and daily attendance. The best of these schools are Mungeli, Bargarh, Remra and Arang. The others will improve. Surveying is now taught in all these schools, and instruction is given to the 5th standard in all, and to the sixth in some. Thirty-five passed the upper and 83 the lower primary standard. This is a smaller number than last year.

106—(iii). Village schools for boys.

"There are 96 village schools for boys with 7,164 pupils, a decrease of 109, which has already been accounted for. Attendance has decreased in a corresponding ratio. 177 passed the upper primary, and 465 the lower. This is a much smaller number than last year. But then the returns of last year were far from being trustworthy, especially for Raipur. In fact except when conducted by the Circle Inspector himself, in Raipur these examinations were not held at all, or conducted with the utmost laxity. Of this I have satisfied myself by repeated observations during my late tour. Mr. Ram Bhao shamefully neglected this part of his work. This year again, except for Sambalpur, the returns are incomplete. Some schools in Bilaspur were still to be examined on the 1st April. In Raipur I conducted these examinations in most village schools myself. A few, however, I could not examine, and requested the Joint Zila Inspector to do so. But he has been sent to Nagpur on Census work, and these schools remain unexamined. I am sorry for this, but I simply could do no more myself, and the educational work of the Zila Inspector has been completely subordinated to Census work. Thus no opinion of the schools can be founded on a comparison of the results of the lower and upper primary examinations. But, generally, the schools of Sambalpur have improved, those of Bilaspur have held their ground, while those of Raipur, I think, have, to say the least, not made any progress. In Chhattisgarh proper, reading is indistinct, and pronunciation is bad. Poetry is committed to memory, but its meaning is too often unknown. The boys are particularly dull in Arithmetic. They cannot work the easiest problem. This does not apply to Sambalpur. Hand-writing is, I think, improving, but it is wonderful how long it takes to get rid of sand boards, careless writing, the words being run into each other, and the letters badly formed. Singing, I found tolerable in only one village school, Sakri near Bilaspur."

The master of this school, on Mr. Thompson's recommendation, obtained a reward.

Aided vernacular primary schools for boys and adults.

107. Schools have increased from 332 to 339; but their scholars have decreased from 17,341 to 17,323, of whom 1,030 are in the upper department. The upper department has just doubled. The total returned expenditure on all these schools was Rs. 36,808, of which Rs. 17,501 were given from Provincial revenues. The total expenditure was in reality much larger than the sum named. For, indigenous schools receiving aid according to the payment by result system do not, excepting in the Eastern Circle, where the masters are nearly as much under

Government control as the masters of Government village schools, return their private expenditure. In the Northern and Southern Circles the indigenous schools are mere venture schools and exist only in the larger towns. In the Eastern Circle indigenous schools are established by groups of malguzars, who are very much dependent upon the Educational department for their teachers, and hence the Educational department are able to receive from such masters the same returns, that are required from Government schools. In all aided primary schools 110 scholars passed the upper primary examination and 798 passed the lower primary examination. The numbers in the previous year were 207 and 852. The examinations were much more strictly conducted. The aided primary vernacular schools are divided into two groups, those receiving fixed grants, and those aided on the system of payment by results. The former are chiefly attached to the superior high and middle class aided schools of Missionary and other Societies. They are few in number, 10 in the Northern Circle, 7 in the Southern Circle, and 8 in the Eastern Circle all in Sambalpur.

Amounts passed for result aided schools.

108. The following Statement shows the number of schools examined for which bills were passed, the scholars examined and passed, and the amount passed during the year. This table does not shew the number of pupils at the close of the year, only the number enrolled at the time of the examination :—

Circles.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils enrolled.	Average attendance.	Number of pupils passed.	Amount passed.		
					Rs.	a.	p.
Southern Circle	59	2,974	2,171	1,521	2,844	14	8
Northern Circle	62	2,400	1,697	1,230	2,603	10	8
Eastern Circle	154	9,247	4,801	4,382	9,247	13	9
Total ...	275	14,621	8,669	7,133	14,696	7	1

The sum passed during the year under review exceeded the sum passed during 1879-80, by Rs. 3,554. The increase is due to the improvement of result aided schools in the Eastern Circle and to the earnest work of Mr. Thompson, who personally examined for grants most of the aided schools in his Circle.

Standards under which indigenous result aided school children passed.

109. The standards under which the pupils passed may be thus shown :—

Circles.	1st Standard.				2nd Standard.				3rd Standard.				4th Standard.				
	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Sewing.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Sewing.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Sewing.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	General Knowledge	Sewing
Southern Circle ...	351	562	556	...	351	331	239	..	324	308	174	..	159	107	60	11	.
Northern Circle ...	346	563	353	13	308	270	203	5	207	171	133	3	103	117	36	...	..
Eastern Circle ...	1,428	1,941	1,789	..	972	957	410	...	689	632	536	...	306	194	192	1	...
Total ..	2,125	3,066	2,698	13	1,631	1,558	852	5	1,220	1,111	843	3	568	418	288	12	..

110. Sewing is only taught in girls' schools. The 21 girls who passed in sewing and received grants for passing, live in Saugor. During the year a 4th head, that of General Knowledge, was added to Standard 4. This head includes Geography, 11 passed from the Nagpur schools, and 1 from the Raipur schools under this head. We may look for improvement.

Grants for sewing.

111. Nearly all the result aided schools in the Southern Circle are situated in the towns of Nagpur and Kamptee. They have received some notice.

Result aided schools in the Southern Circle.

Some of the schools were examined for grants by Major Jacob, others by the Zila Inspector, Mr. Hari Shridhar. There are in the Southern Circle 69 result aided schools attended at the close of March by 3,244 boys.

112. These schools are chiefly situated in Burhanpur, Saugor, and Jubbulpore. The Saugor schools are well looked after byt he Head master of the Zila school and his Assistants. The schools in the city of Jubbulpore were examined for grants by the Circle Inspector and those in the Mofussil by the Zila Inspector. The Burhanpur schools were neglected. I have asked Mr. Thompson to examine in the rains the Burhanpur schools, and if possible, to place them under the Burhanpur teachers, in the same way as the Saugor private aided schools are under the Saugor zila school teachers. There are in the Northern Circle 78 result aided schools, containing 3,103 scholars.

Result aided schools in the Northern Circle.

Result aided schools in the Eastern Circle.

113. On result aided schools in Raipur, Mr. Thompson writes :—

" There are 166 schools for boys aided by the system of payment by results and 8 aided by fixed grants. The latter are in Sambalpur The schools are attended by 9,811 pupils against 9,661 last year. The average attendance has increased from 5,165 to 5,306. Of these aided schools, I visited in Sambalpur 7, in Bilaspur 9, and 127 in Raipur. The Raipur indigenous schools are very important, being three times as numerous as the village schools. It is on them the people must mainly depend for elementary instruction. I awarded grants to 119 of the schools inspected in Raipur. A few were not ready for examination at the time of my visit, and six failed to earn any grant. The average grant earned this year was Rs. 65, against 59 last year (not 61 as given in last year's report). This shows very considerable improvement occurring after a year in which the average improvement had been over Rs. 10 per school. But too much cannot be founded on this, as often the period for which grants are given varies, and of course depends on the date of the Inspector's visit. But I can speak with some confidence as to the general character of these schools. I saw them all but some 8 in 1877-78, and I have now seen them all but 4 after an interval of three years. At my former visit they left a vivid impression on my mind of general wretchedness, houses in ruins, an entire absence of the commonest appliances of instruction, rude, illiterate men in the guise of teachers, long lists of ignorant boys generally in the first stage of progress, mixed with as ignorant young men, stagnation and general aversion to education. Much of this is changed in Dhamtari and Drug, and also in the south of the Raipur Tahsil. Several new school houses have been built, the rest are in better repair, and funds are in hand to construct 17 more. Most schools are now supplied with a black-board, a desk and chair, or stool, also a map of the Central Provinces and reading sheets. Some have benches, and a few are ornamented with prints of animals with descriptive details. Those that still want furniture will be provided with it this year as well as with class books and maps. Thanks to an improved Normal School, the teachers are much better than they used to be. There are still a few incompetent men to be replaced. The classification of the pupils has much improved, and in many places they now come to school washed and decently clothed. Grown up pupils have generally been got rid of, and an effort is made to pass boys through the school as quickly as possible. This year as many as 11 schools earned a grant of Rs. 100, or upwards, and 17 from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100. The highest grant earned was Rs. 157-12-6. In Simga, however, and parts of Raipur, especially where the Satnamis are in the majority, the schools are far from popular, attendance is very irregular and the progress trifling. By better management, which I confidently expect from the new Zila Inspector, much of this backwardness may be removed, but it will be some time before the schools of the North and East of the district equal those of Dhamtari, and any hesitation in dealing with them, or doubt of the attitude of the district authorities towards education, would, I have no doubt, be fatal to a large number of these aided schools."

Aided primary schools.

* * * *

Lower primary vernacular education for girls in Government schools.

114. Government girls' schools have decreased from 70 to 62, and scholars from 2,729 to 2,558. The eight schools closed were only the hopelessly bad, which the people would not support. That the eight schools closed were bad, is sufficiently proved by the fact, that the loss in average attendance was only 22, the decrease being from 1,681 to 1,659. The number of girls that passed the upper primary examination was 34, and the number that passed the lower primary examination was 199. The numbers for the previous year were 10 and 176.

Government girls' schools in the Northern Circle.

115. The girls' schools have decreased by two, one being closed at Hoshangabad, and another at Seoni in the same district. Scholars have slightly decreased from 1,560 to 1,540, and the average attendance fell from 979 to 975. Generally the schools have improved. The best schools are those of Kurai, Saugor and Deori. There is also a good girls' school at Sleemanabad, and one at Bilheri. Mr. Nand Lal of Saugor takes great interest in the girls' school under his management, and the society called the Hit Sabha are earnest in the education of girls, and indeed in all philanthropic work. The schools have all improved in classification, and the number of passes by the upper and lower primary standards was larger this year than during the previous year. During the year under review 22 passed the upper primary examination, and 140 the lower primary examination.

Government girls' schools in the Southern Circle.

116. In this circle girls' schools do not succeed. The best of all the schools is that at Bhandara, taught by a Native Christian lady who is paid 40 rupees a month. The other fairly good schools are those of Chappara, Lakhnadon, Dumah, Powni, Seoni and Hinganghat. The Ramtek school has improved. There are in this circle 14 girls' schools. The number of scholars is 599, though 5 girls' schools were closed during the year, yet we only lost 8 girls in average attendance, the average attendance for the two past years being 405 and 397. The number of pupils that passed the upper primary examination was 5, and the number that passed the lower primary examination was 27. It is much more difficult for boys and girls to pass the upper and lower primary examinations in Marathi schools than in Hindi schools. For, a knowledge of *Modi* as well as of Nagri is required from all Marathi pupils. Major Jacob remarks :—

> " There is not much vitality about girls schools in the Southern Circle. The higher castes will have nothing to say to them, and teachers are hard to get."

Government girls' schools in the Eastern Circle.

117. Schools have decreased from 10 to 9, scholars from 438 to 419, and average attendance from 297 to 286 : 7 girls passed the upper primary examination and 32 girls passed the lower primary examination. Only two of the girls' schools are bad schools. The Mungeli school is a capital school. It is now only second to Kurai. Mr. Thompson does not anticipate any increase in the number of girls under education, and thinks " we shall be fortunate, if we can revive the two schools that " remain bad."

Aided primary vernacular schools for girls.

118. They call for no remark.

Unaided schools for boys and girls.

119. There are only 91 unaided vernacular schools for boys. They contain 3,269 pupils. Most of these schools are schools that cannot receive aid, because they do not keep registers of attendance and do not desire aid. For girls there are only 2 unaided schools. Both are in the Narsinghpur district. One I saw : none of the girls could read, few knew their letters.

SECTION VI.

Schools for special or technical training.

Training Schools.

120. There are in these Provinces three Normal Schools for masters and one for school mistresses. There are also two pupil teacher classes, at Sambalpur and Bargarh. The statistics of all these schools may be thus shown :—

	Students.		Passed.		Average attendance.		Total cost.		Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Nagpur Normal School ...	37	38	25	26	35	34	5,213	5,245	149	154
Jubbulpore " ...	99	97	74	83	86	85	11,727	12,489	136	147
Raipur " ...	48	50	42	39	43	45	4,383	4,380	102	96
Sambalpur pupil teachers...	10	10	10	8	8	8	852	599	106	75
Total ..	194	195	151	156	172	172	22,175	22,713	129	132
Normal School for Mistresses ...	13	20	13	4	18	14	5,552	5,520	308	394
Grand Total ...	207	215	164	160	190	186	27,727	28,233	145	152

This table cannot be compared with the statement of paragraph 11, nor with subsidiary Form 6. In that Form, carpenter masters under training are included amongst technical school students. In the above statement, carpenter masters are shown as Normal school students. In the same way the above statement includes the pay of the carpenter masters and the scholarships of the masters under training. But in subsidiary Form 6, the pay of the carpenter masters and of the scholars is shown under the head of technical schools and not under the head of Normal schools. In both statements we show only the Government expenditure on carpenter training schools and the expenditure from Municipalities and subscriptions. The expenditure on wood and contingencies was met, and more than met, by the receipts from the sale of the things made at the carpenter schools, so this is not included.

The Nagpur Normal School.

121. This school is very well managed by the Head Master, Mr. Balaji Vinayak Gokle, and I think the discipline is better than at Jubbulpore. Eight students are in the senior or what is called the town school class and are going through their second year's course, 21 are in the village school class, that is are passing through their first year's course, and there are 9 students in the industrial class. There is one vacancy caused by the illness of one of the industrial students. The annual examination was conducted by the gentlemen named in the margin: 33 were examined and 26 passed. Four out of 8 carpenter students passed. The four that passed, are the best carpenters the school has yet prepared. The reports of the examiners were generally favourable. Major Jacob thinks that the technical course should last for 3 or 4 years. It will be practicable so to extend the course. The time of two years is all too short to train men in carpentry, who before they join the Normal school have never handled a tool in their lives. In process of time some of our village carpentry school pupils may join the Normal school carpentry class, and we shall then have better material.

Major H. B. Jacob .	Arithmetic and practice of teaching.
Mr. Dinkar Krishna	Language and Grammar.
,, Govind Raghunath ...	Geography.
,, Kesho Daji	History.
,, Vishnu Balwant	School method.
,, Gopal Jiwaji .	Mensuration and Surveying.
,, Hari Mahadeo	Natural Philosophy.
,, Govind Vishnu ..	Natural Science
,, Krishna Rao	The Solar system.
Gopal Sitaram	Euclid
,, Manohar Damodar	Alegbra.
,, Govind Ramchandra	Writing and spelling.

122. There are 52 boarders. The cost of the boarding house for menial servants and contingencies was Rs. 342, of which Rs. 138 were paid by the boarders. The boarders comprise Normal school students and pupils from the two large aided high and middle schools in the city. The boarders manage the details of their own messing under the advice of the Head master. The average cost of each student's board was Rs. 3-0-3 a month. In the previous year it was Rs. 3-2-0. The night classes are superintended by the Normal school teachers and by masters from the aided schools in the city. The Head master says, that the students from the aided city schools rather dislike the night classes. I suppose they would prefer to read in some stuffy corner of the boarding house lighted by a piece of cotton floating in oil, which they pulled up with their fingers from time to time. They now meet in the "Gol bungalow," and proper kerosine lamps are provided.

The Boarding house and Evening classes.

123. The workshop more than maintains itself. Its assets including wood in stock and furniture amount to Rs. 825. During the year some Rs. 300 were spent in buying new tools including a circular saw bench. Carriage doors and windows were made for the Chhattisgarh State Railway, and Mr. Jones, the Engineer of the Railway workshop, wrote to Major Jacob saying " we have received " the doors made in your school, they are well made and by far the best of all " the outside work we have had done." The efficiency of the Normal school and workshop is entirely due to Major Jacob, the Inspector of Schools, and to the Head master. The tone of the school is good. By the efficient management of the Inspector and the Head master I have been saved much anxiety. For, if the Normal school goes wrong our primary schools all suffer. The Head master speaks well of his assistants. Gymnastics receive attention.

The Carpentry school.

124. There is a Practising school attached to the Normal school. It is not a model school like the school at Jubbulpore. It consists of the lower classes of the city aided school. It costs the Educational department nothing. Normal school students teach in it daily, and are of necessity supervised by the Head master of the Normal school, as the master of the lower classes of the city aided school cannot train teachers.

The Practising school.

125. The increased expenditure is due to the charge of the Superintendent's pay during his absence on 3 months' privilege leave. There are 97 men under training, 13 belong to the town school class, 64 to the village school class, 6 have their wives training for school mistresses at the Female Normal school, and 9 are carpenter students. At the annual examination 83 men were examined, and all passed, 19 obtained certificates as town school masters and the rest as village school masters. Seven carpenter students included in the above statement also passed in carpentry. The names of the examiners are given in the margin. Their reports are on the whole favourable. More attention might be paid to practical surveying. Mr. Carnduff thinks that great credit is due to the Officiating Superintendent and the teachers for their success in passing all the pupils presented for examination. When school masters are less urgently required, he would extend the time of training. This can be very easily effected. It is always dangerous, however, to keep young rustics away from their homes and home restraints for a long period in a town like Jubbulpore. We keep selected students for 2 years. If the number of Assistant masterships increase, there will be less difficulty in providing a full training for teachers. The men now sent out from our Normal schools are often too young for independent charge. I am afraid the orders regarding the age of the pupils on admission to the Normal school have not always been regarded For entrance there were 167 candidates, 74 of the men were after examination selected. The best men came from the Saugor and Jubbulpore districts. Narsinghpur too did well.

The Jubbulpore Normal school.

Mr. Dwarkanath Sirkar	Language and grammar.
,, Narbada Prashada Ghose	Handwriting and spelling.
,, Kripashankar	Arithmetic.
,, Ganpat Rao Nakhrey	Algebra.
,, Devi Parshada, B. A.	Euclid.
,, Ganga Singh	Mensuration.
,, J. H. Firth	Practical surveying.
,, Kailaschandra Dutta, M.A.	Geography.
,, Vishnu Mahipat	Natural science.
,, Fakhruddin	The Solar system.
,, D. Carnduff	School Manual and Practical teaching.

126. About sixty-one students reside in the Boarding house. There is not room for any more. Each man makes his own arrangements for messing. The evening classes are superintended by one of the Assistant masters and are occasionally visited by Mr. Hari Gopal Padhye, B. A., who delivers lectures on physical science, using the apparatus provided.

Boarding house and night school.

127. There are nine students. The full sanctioned number is 10, but one recently died. Seven students passed their examination in carpentry and were sent out. The assets of the school amount to Rs. 502. It commenced with a grant for wood of less than half this sum. The carpenter master is not so careful as he should be. This year he had to remake a great number of plane tables, and he under-estimated the cost of certain furniture. The furniture made and sold during the year amounted to Rs. 835.

The Carpentry school.

128. This is really a model school. The methods employed will, it is expected, be introduced by the trained teachers into the village schools of which they assume charge. The Head and only master obtained employment in the Forest department. He was succeeded by Pandit Kanhaya Lal, who has commenced well.

The Practising school.

129. There has been no change in the methods employed. They have been described in previous reports. Drill has been introduced. The school building, one large hall, is inconveniently crowded. The reverberation is so great, that when all the masters are teaching, it is very difficult to hear. This large hall when practicable may, I think, be made over to the High school as an examination hall. The library received some additions during the year. It is a very poor library. There are indeed very few good Hindi books for general readers. Astronomical diagrams such as are used in National schools in England were supplied, and are appreciated. Mr. Hari Gopal Padhye, B. A. the Officiating Superintendent, compiled a new 4th Reader in Hindi, which has been very favorably reviewed. Mr. Vinayak Rao translated the Astronomical Primer, Clodd's Childhood of the World, the Sanitary Primer, and a book on Mensuration. Two of the books have been published, and the translator rewarded. Mr. Carnduff speaks highly of the services of the Officiating Superintendent, Mr. Hari Gopal Padhye.

General remarks.

130. Mr. Thompson reports:—

"This school has been fairly successful in training teachers during the year. In August the annual examination was held. Of 48 students examined 39 passed, 11 obtained 2nd grade certificates, 17 obtained 3rd grade certificates, and 11 indigenous school certificates. These men have all been sent out to fill existing vacancies, or to replace incompetent masters. All these men passed in surveying, theoretical and practical. The examiners are noted in the margin. The demand for teachers has hitherto been so great, that it has been impossible to form a town school class. But in September next I hope to do so. A year is all too short to work up the material we have in Chhattisgarh into competent school masters. A town school class will at all events give a reserve of men from which to fill up vacancies that may occur during the year. This has always been a difficulty. When the whole of the passed men are placed at once, it is impossible to find competent men for the vacancies that occur before the next batch is ready. I have been well pleased with the work of all the men (except two) recently sent out. Most of them are masters in indigenous schools, and though they had not been many months at work when I inspected their schools, I was able to give all but two a present from the Government grant. There are now 50 students at work preparing for village school certificates, recruited thus:—36 from Raipur, 13 from Bilaspur, and one from Sambalpur. The number of candidates in September last was larger than usual, and the material, especially from Bilaspur, better than in previous years. There is no change to record in the mode of instruction. There are now only two masters for 50 pupils, of whom six are always in the practising school. This gives 22 for each master, not an excessive number."

The Normal school at Raipur

Mr. Thompson, in Arithmetic, Mensuration, and Surveying, School method, and Oral teaching.
" Raja Babu, in Language and Grammar.
" Gadadhar Prashad, in History.
" Ganpat Gir, in Geography and Map drawing.
" Govind Rao Shrikande, in Elements of Physical Science.

The methods pursued are as formerly described. There is a boarding house and there are evening classes. There is no technical school.

The Sambalpur pupil teachers.

131. There are 5 pupil teachers at Sambalpur and 5 at Bargarh. The Bargarh pupil teachers did well at the annual examination : all passed, 4 in the 2nd grade. The Sambalpur pupil teachers did not do well. Only 3 passed, of whom only one was in the 2nd grade, the other two being in the 3rd grade : 13 candidates for school masters certificates were also examined, and 9 passed, 3 being in the 2nd grade. Thus no 1st grades were obtained. Indeed a 1st grade is purposely made hard to obtain. Masters who do well after a trial of two or three years have their certificates raised a grade. Three of the successful candidates were from Remra.

The Normal chool for mistresses.

132. The number of of scholars has increased. Some difficulty has been experienced in securing suitable women for training. There were eleven new admissions during the year, and 5 of the 11 women knew sufficient to join the highest class of the lower primary department on their admission. The husbands of five of the women under training have already obtained school master's certificates, and 4 of the five were employed in various schools in Jubbulpore, and when their wives pass they will be sent out to take charge of schools. The husbands of six other scholars are attending the Male Normal school. Of the 11 new admissions 3 were from Saugor, one of the three being from Mr. Nand Lal's private girls' school, two were from Jubbulpore, three from Narsinghpur, two from Hoshangabad, and one from Chhindwara. The two from Hoshangabad were both from the Babai girls' school, and as they are unmarried they live in the boarding house. The classification of the school has much improved. There are now 11 in the upper primary department and nine in the lower. The annual certicate examination was held at the same time as that of the Male Normal school. The examiners are noted in the margin. Four of the five students presented for examination passed. Only two of the four were allowed to take up appointments. It was thought that the other two would be better for further training. One student was dismissed during the year and one died. One of the women sent out was a widow, she has gone to Narsinghpur. The other mistress was married, and she and her hushave gone to Deori in Saugor to take charge of the girls' school there. There are now three certificated school masters and school mistresses married in charge of schools in the Northern Circle. They are at Kurai, Saugor and Deori. They are doing well. The plan of sending husband and wife together to take charge of schools is, I think, the only system that will succeed. I must, however, record one failure at Hoshangabad. The Lady Superintendent Miss Hoy, says that the tone of the school has improved, and adds—

Mr. Hari Gopal Padaye, B. A.	... Language and Grammar.
„ Kesho Rao,	... Writing and spelling.
„ Vinayak Rao,	... Geography and Map drawing.
„ Nilkant Rao,	... Arithmetic.
„ Vishnu Pandit	... History of India.
„ Carnduff,	... School Method and Teaching.
Miss Hoy.	... Needle work.

> "Correspondence between teachers who have gone out and those who are still under training is encouraged, so that sympathy and unity of feeling may be a mutual support in the difficulties they meet with in their teacher's career. On Thursdays the students meet for an hour in the school room and matters of interest, historical, political, &c. are orally translated to them from English newspapers : questions are answered, places are indicated on maps, and there is general conversation on the subjects read. This is done to afford the women a pleasant variety amidst the drudgery of school routine, and that they may acquire some knowledge of the world. Needlework is most zealously learnt, and three special prizes were given for "excellence" in this subject."

There was a public prize day, at which many European residents and some native gentlemen were present. There is a practising school containing 32 girls, 5 being in the upper primary division. There were 12 women living in the boarding house during the year. The mistress of the Jubbulpore City girls' school, who is a widow, also resides in the boarding house. The only fines inflicted on the boarders were incurred by new comers for minor breaches of discipline.

Some of the mothers of the women under training reside in the boarding house and some of their young children. The Lady Superintendent at the commencement of the year took three months' privilege leave, when Mrs. Young very kindly officiated, and thus placed me under considerable obligation. Miss Hoy speaks well of her subordinates. The Chief Commissioner is aware how very much Miss Hoy interests herself in her duties and how considerable is her ability.

Schools of carpentry.

133. Including the two schools of carpentry attached to the Normal Schools there are 15 carpentry schools, attended by 225 pupils, the average attendance is 139. Schools have increased by one and pupils by 39. Excluding the Normal classes six of the schools are in the Southern Circle, and seven in the Northern Circle. Major Jacob says that although some of the carpenter schools in his circle are doing good work, yet they do not succeed. Major Jacob adds:—

"The men are still rather ashamed at working at carpentry. Nanoo Miya, the carpenter master at Chhindwara, who has perhaps done the best of all the men sent out, told me that he had not yet dared to tell his parents that he taught carpentry. If the prejudice is so strong in the case of a Mahomedan, what must it be with the other men, who are Brahmins or other high caste Hindus! I was obliged to replace the men first sent out to Ashti, Umrer and Bhandara, as they had not been working well, or at least in a very half hearted way. I was questioning a Brahmin boy at Chhindwara, one of the best workers in the carpenter class, he told me he was much laughed at, and teased by school-fellows and neighbours, but that he did not mind, he was fond of carpentry and had already found his knowledge of carpentry useful in keeping the furniture in his father's house in good repair. A large amount of school furniture has been made up in the Chhindwara workshop. At Chanda a whole set of gymnastic apparatus has lately been made in the school workshop."

Carpenters' schools in the Northern Circle.

134. In the Northern Circle the best carpenters' schools are at Singhpur, Katangi and Seoni. All carpenter schools send to the Circle Inspector monthly statements of the work executed.

General remarks on schools of carpentry.

135. The Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, in his annual report speaks so encouragingly of the carpenter school at Chhindwara, that I have circulated his remarks. Our great difficulty has been to give the carpenter masters sufficient skill during the short time they are under instruction. Now that the schools have fairly commenced, we can lengthen the course of training and replace imperfectly trained teachers by others. The masters themselves too should acquire skill, if they are kept at their work of carpentry.

SECTION VII.

Scholarships.

Scholarships.

136. No alteration has been made in our system. Scholarships are of 4 kinds,—Primary, Middle, College and Art. They are thus sub-divided:—

I.—Primary scholarships tenable at middle schools.
II.—High school scholarships.
III.—Junior College scholarships.
IV.—Senior College scholarships.
V.—Sir Stafford Northcote scholarships.
VI.—Arts school.

How scholars are selected.

137. For primary school scholarships boys are selected by the Circle Inspector or by the Deputy Commissioner. The scholarships are tenable at the better class of town schools, or at primary and middle class English schools. Primary scholarships are not

usually given to boys over 12 years of age, they should be given to boys of ten. Such boys would then matriculate at 16. High school scholarships are given to those boys who do best at our middle school examination: *387 scholars were examined and 266 scholars passed. Fifty-eight scholarships were distributed. One of the successful scholars was a girl. I hope that in future we shall have some girl candidates every year. Junior College scholarships are given to the best of the Matriculation students, provided they are above the 3rd class, and Senior College scholarships are given to the best of the F. A. students, provided also that they are not in the 3rd class. Last year 13 Senior College, 4 Sir Stafford Northcote and 41 Junior College scholarships were awarded. The scholarship of one student from these Provinces, who passed the F. A. examination of the Bombay University, was continued, and a Senior College scholarship was granted to a student, who passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering. There are but two Art scholarships. The scholars holding them will, I hope, be ready for employment during the year. Two scholarships were continued to graduates studying for honors in physical science.

The scholarship allotment and expenditure.

138. The scholarship allotment and expenditure may be thus shown:—

Primary Scholarships.

	Rs.
For village and other primary vernacular schools, 203 scholarships	5,284
61 Scholarship holders at 56 vernacular town schools, at 5 rupees per school	3,360
32 Scholarship holders at 25 Anglo-vernacular school, at 5 rupees per school	1,500
42 Scholarship holders at 14 zila schools, at 9 rupees per school	1,512
Total ...	11,656

High School Scholarships.

55 Senior scholarships from 5 to 8 rupees each ...	4,056
51 Junior scholarships from 5 to 8 rupees each ...	3,804
1 Sir Stafford Northcote scholarship at 15 rupees, ...	180
7 Do. do. from 12 to 20 rupees each ...	1,176
5 Fixed scholarships attached to the Saugor middle school and tenable at a high school	300
Total ...	9,516

College Scholarships.

30 Old from 9 to 15 rupees	3,996
54 New from 9 to 20 rupees	6,996
1 Sir Stafford Northcote scholarship, old, at 15 rupees ...	180
4 Do. do. new, from 12 to 20 rupees ...	672
Total ...	11,844
2 Art scholarships tenable at Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy's school of Art, Bombay, at 12 rupees each ...	288
Grand total 544 scholarships amounting to rupees ...	33,304
Total amount expended during the year ...	25,445

There was also a small sum of Rs. 108, spent on the Mackenzie scholarship, which is provided for by the interest on Government promissory notes bought by subscriptions. The notes were sent to the Comptroller, and have now been dealt with according to the orders of the Government of India.

* Including those examined a second time.

SECTION VIII.

Employment of Students in the Public Service.

Students employed.

139. The following are the returns sent to my office. They do not include the masters sent out from Normal schools.

Districts.	Number employed.	Lowest pay.	Highest pay.
Southern Circle.		Rs.	Rs.
Balaghat	10	3	10
Betul	13	7	15
Bhandara	12	4	15
Chanda	6	3	7
Chhindwara	15	2	10
Nagpur	23	3	20
Seoni	9	5	7
Sironcha	2	15	15
Wardha	15	4	12
Northern Circle.			
Damoh	9	3	8
Hoshangabad	21	3	10
Jubbulpore	35	3	40
Mandla	3	3	5
Narsinghpur	10	5	15
Nimar	14	3	15
Saugor	5	6	15
Eastern Circle.			
Bilaspur	5	3	15
Raipur	5	4	10
Sambalpur	11	2	30

It would seem that 223 scholars received employment during the year on salaries varying from 2 to 40 rupees. The lower paid appointments are merely pupil teacherships.

Public Service certificates.

140. The public service certificates gained during the year may be thus shown :—

		Certificate A, for proficiency in English and Vernacular.	Certificate B, for proficiency in Vernacular only.	Certificate C, for proficiency in English only.	Total.
Southern Circle ...	1879-80 ...	17	65	4	86
	1880-81 ...	22	55	11	88
Northern Circle ...	1879-80 ...	36	43	9	88
	1880-81 ...	34	16	3	53
Eastern Circle ...	1879-80 ...	11	33	7	51
	1880-81 ...	1	8	...	9
Total ...	1879-80 ...	64	141	20	225
	1880-81 ...	57	79	14	150

Without a public service certificate no non-matriculated student can hold a ministerial appointment in any department not having a special test.

SECTION IX.

The Book Depot and Press.

The Book depot and Press.

141. The number of books bought and sold, their value, and the number and value of books in stock on the 1st April may be thus shown:—

	Number of books bought.	Value of books and paper bought	Number of books sold.	Value of books sold	Number of books in hand on the 1st April.	Value of books in hand on 1st April.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Nagpur	170,253	25,311	156,335	†c32,713	102,674	26,291
Jubbulpore	*a58,412	*a8,897	46,052	†b9,244	51,690	8,494
Raipur	*a25,042	*a3,611	20,898	†b3,319	28,867	4,564

The value of the books bought thus decreased from Rs. 26,384 to Rs. 25,311, but the value of the books sold increased from Rs. 32,499 to Rs. 32,713. The increase in sales is due to the more extensive purchases of the Jubbulpore Book depot. The value of the books sold is ascertained by adding all the invoices of books sent out from the Nagpur and other depots during the year. The total receipts for book sales was Rs. 27,020, according to the Account department. The balance of Rs. 5,695 is represented by debts and by the increased value of books in the 19 local depots. The Account department represent the total expenditure on the Book depot at Rs. 27,406. Of this sum Rs. 4,037 is for Establishment and Contingencies. So the cost of books purchased was according to the Account department Rs. 23,369. To this we must add the value of books lithographed at the Educational press, which was Rs. 2,063. If this be added to the value of books bought from booksellers and foreign depots we obtain Rs. 25,432. This sum nearly agrees with the purchases entered above and valued at Rs. 25,311. There must always be some difference between the accounts kept by the Account department and the Curator's accounts. The Curator considers all books bought when they are received, the Account department only when they are paid for. So purchases that are shown in one year in my accounts often do not appear until the next year in the Comptroller's departmental accounts.

* *a*. All these books were bought from the Nagpur Book depot. The total value of all books and paper bought from private firms, and from the Educational Press, Nagpur, was Rs. 25,311 only.

† *b*. The value of these sales is for the most part included in sales marked "*c*."

Book Depot cash account.

142. The detailed cash statement may be thus shown :—

Districts.	Charges.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Total. Rs. a. p.
Nagpur ...	Establishment Book depot ...	475 0 0	
	Contingencies ...	1,633 9 5	
	Purchase of books (a) ...	22,399 0 10	
	Books received from press ...	2,062 9 5	
			26,570 3 8
	Establishment press ...	912 8 10	
	Contingencies ...	224 4 9	
	Purchase of paper ...	849 7 6	
			1,986 5 1
Jubbulpore ...	Establishment Book depot ...	252 0 0	
	Contingencies ...	447 4 6	
	Purchase of books from Nagpur included in (a) ...	8,889 10 3	
	Purchase of books from other suppliers ...	7 4 3	
			706 8 9
Raipur ...	Establishment book depot ..	... ...	
	Contingencies ...	92 0 0	
	Purchase of books from Nagpur included in (a) ...	3,611 0 0	
	Purchase of books from other suppliers ...	... ...	
			92 0 0
			29,355 1 6
	Nominal profit ...		2,052 6 1
	Total ...		31,407 8 4

Districts.	Receipts.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Total. Rs. a. p.
Nagpur	Book Depot—The actual sums sent to the Treasury were as follows :—		
	Cash ..	4,119 5 11	
	Treasury Chalans (e) ..	17,094 5 3	
	Prizes ..	3,109 11 10	
	Library ..	3,757 9 11	
			28,081 0 11
	PRESS.		
Jubbulpore ...	Sent to Treasury ...	81 2 0	
	Cost of books lithographed and made over to Book depot..	2,062 9 5	
	Credit given by the Comptroller C. P. ...	1,182 12 0	
			3,326 7 5
	Paid into Treasury and remitted to Nagpur by Chalans included in (c) ...	7,045 4 1	
Raipur ...	Paid into Treasury and remitted to Nagpur by Chalans included in (c) ...	3,005 0 0	
	Total ...		31,407 8 4

a The items of Rs. 8,889-10-3 and Rs. 3,611 having appeared in (a) are not re-added.
e The items of Rs. 7,045-4-1 and Rs. 3,005 having already been shown in (e) are not to be re-added

The cash sales at Nagpur were larger than in the previous year.

Books and wall sheets published by the Educational lithographic press.

143. Besides publishing every month a vernacular newspaper, in Marathi, Hindi, and Urya, and lithographing all the new forms of Educational returns, the books and wall sheets published were as follows :—

HINDI.

10,033 Book of tables of weights and measures and multiplication tables.
1,006 Sankshipta Sabha Bilas.
203 Sheets on school management.
53 Tables of weights and measures.
108 Translation of Mr. Elliott's Circulars on Educational method.
400 Model lesson forms.

MARATHI.

305 Mental Arithmetic.
5,015 Modi 1st book.
204 Kshetra Prakash (Surveying.)
53 Tables of weights and measures.
1,012 Varnanklipi.

URYA.

Sets.
100 Urya Reading sheets from No. 1 to 21.

URDU.

255 Ganit Bodh.

Books printed at other presses.

144. The books we had printed at other presses during the year were the Sanitary Primer in Hindi, the Sanitary Primer in Marathi, the Geography of Asia in Hindi, new editions of Hindi 1st and 2nd books, the History of India during the Mahomedan period, a Mensuration in Hindi, a book of Square roots, a small Catechism for Patwaris, an Urdu 2nd book, an Urdu Geography of the Central Provinces, and a small Anglo, Hindi primer. We have in the press a new edition of the 3rd Hindi book and of the School Manual. A 4th Hindi book has been prepared, and translations of Clodd's Childhood of the World and the Astronomy Primer are ready, as also is a 3rd Urdu book. We have a general geography in Urya in the press.

SECTION X.

MUSEUMS AND SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The Nagpur Museum.

145. Very few specimens were added during the year. The number of visitors decreased: 1,22,164 native men and 95,511 native women visited the Museum. There were also 5,131 European and Eurasian visitors, adults and children. The principal additions to the Museum were—

1 bow and arrows used by the wild tribes of Khariar, presented by Colonel Loch.
1 head of barking deer, presented by Colonel Loch.
3 cases of stuffed animals from England.
1 large handsome carved stone table from Damoh.
5 water goblets from Damoh.

The specimens sent to the Melbourne Exhibition, excepting those from Burhanpur, have been presented to the Trustees of the National gallery and Public Library of Victoria, and to the Technilogical Museum of Sydney. From both of these institutions large exchanges were promised for the Nagpur Museum and were in April being got ready for despatch. Selections from the raw products sent have been given to the Brussels Museum and to the National Museum

of New Zealand. Mr. James Inglis, the Executive Commissioner for India at the Melbourne Exhibition, has kindly promised to do his best to forward the specimens given in exchange. The Museum will be enlarged, the plans have been prepared by the Chief Engineer, and I hope the Museum will steadily improve in usefulness.

The Public Library.

146. 114 books have been added to the public free library attached to the Museum. No private presentation of books to the free library was made this year. New book cases are wanted. 426 books were circulated, and many were read at the Museum itself. Of the native libraries, those of Burhanpur and Bhandara are perhaps managed the best.

Literary Societies.

147. There are 17 literary societies in the Central Provinces. The most active of the societies is the Hit Sabha Sagar. Most of the principal members of the society were good enough to meet me at Saugor. There are several sections belonging to this society. During the year an Agricultural section was added, and land having been obtained near the public gardens, agricultural experiments were made. The society partly support and entirely manage two boys' schools, two girls' schools, and two adult schools, which are very well attended by artisans, shop-keepers, and servants. The Hit Sabha asked me to distribute the prizes they gave. This I was glad to do. The Secretary, Mr. Ambica Charan De, who is both able and energetic, has been transferred on promotion to Jubbulpore. All the most influential native gentlemen in Saugor are members of this Association, and there are branch associations in some of the larger towns.

SECTION XI.

Officers and private gentlemen who deserve mention.

The list is long.

148. Again fortunately the list of those who have worked especially well and have assisted my department is long.

Inspectors.

149. All the three Circle Inspectors have done well.

College and High school Professors.

150. I would especially bring to the notice of the Chief Commissioner the good work performed by Mr. Young, the President of the High school, and by all his Assistants.

Zila Inspectors.

151. The Zila Inspectors that merit especial mention are:—

Mr. Balmukund Purohit	...	Saugor.
,, Beni Shankar	...	Damoh.
,, Ganga Singh	...	Narsinghpur.
,, Hari Shridhar	...	Nagpur.
,, Sadasheo Vittal	...	Chhindwara.
,, V. Balwant Gokle	...	Bhandara.
,, Kedarnath	...	Bilaspur.
,, Govind Rao Balkrishna	...	Sambalpur.
,, Rahmat Ali.	...	Seoni.

Normal School masters.

152. The services of Mr. Balaji Venayak Gokle, Mr. Hari Gopal Padhye, B. A., and Mr. Gajraj Singh of Raipur, are all favourably mentioned by the Inspectors, and I would also add to those deserving mention Mrs. Young, who kindly officiated for some months as Lady Superintendent of the Normal school for mistresses, and Miss Hoy the Lady Superintendent of that institution.

Zila schools.

153. The Zila school masters to be commended are:—

Mr. Mitchell	...	Kamptee.
„ Dinkar Krishna	...	Chanda.
„ Kripa Shankar	...	Saugor
„ Fakhr-ud-din	...	Hoshangabad.
„ Kripa Shankar	...	Damoh.
„ Govind Vishnu	...	Bhandara.
„ Raja Babu Datta	...	Raipur.
„ Gajadhar Prashada	...	Bilaspur.

The Anglo-vernacular town school masters.

154. The Head masters of Anglo-vernacular town schools who have done very well are:—

Mr. Kesho Daji	...	Umrer.
„ M. Damodar Ratnaparkhi, B. A.	...	do.
„ Ranchori Lall	...	Murwara.
„ Lachman Rao	...	Hatta.
„ Hira Lal Pathak	...	Gadarwara.
„ G. Ramchandra Gadgil	...	Khandwa.
„ Nago Yado Rao	...	Mandla.
„ Diwakar Balkrishna Chipe	...	Harda.
„ Jeorakhan Lal	...	Seoni (Malwa.)

Vernacular town school masters.

155. The Vernacular town school masters who have done well are:—

Mr. Gopal Rao	...	Pandurna.
„ Pandhari Nath	...	Lodhikhera.
„ Ramchandra Kesho	...	Narkher.
„ Mahendra Singh	...	Ratanpur.
„ Gokul Pershada	...	Mungeli.
„ Mahadeo Chandrika	...	Bargarh.
„ Munna Lal	...	Singhpur.
„ Ramchand Rao	...	Kurai.
„ Sitaram	...	Garhakotah.
„ Vishnu Prashada	...	Babai.

Extra-Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars.

156. The Extra-Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars especially commended by the Deputy Commissioners are:—

Mr. St. Clair Williams,	Extra-Assistant	Commissioner	...	Harda.
„ Tul Singh,	do.	do.	...	Mandla.
„ Liladhar,	do.	do.	...	Sambalpur.
„ Balwant Rao,	do.	do.	...	Badnur.
„ Ghulam Mustafa,	do.	do.	...	Damoh.

Mr. Sheoraj Singh,	Tahsildar	...	Ramtek.
„ Zahur-ul-Hosein	do.	...	Kurai.
„ Banwari Lal	do.	...	Rehli.
„ Krishna Rao	do.	...	Saonsar.
„ Vasdeo Narayen	do.	...	Tirora.
„ Vishwanath Rao	do.	...	Mungeli.
„ Gopinath Guru	do.	...	Bargarh.
„ Abdul Subhan	do.	...	Sambalpur.
„ Abdul Rahim	do.	...	Warora.
„ Ramcharn Lal	do.	...	Burhanpur.
„ Gholam Mahomed Khan,	Tahsildar	...	Multai.
„ Dori Lal	do.	...	Hoshangabad.
„ Ramchand	do.	...	Harda.

Other Officials.

157. The Educational Department are especially indebted to Mr. Ambica Charn De, Clerk of the Court, Saugor, but now transferred to Jubbulpore.

158. The private gentlemen and school committees that deserve to be brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner for especial commendation are:—

Private gentlemen and School Committees.

Mr. Singai Mohan Lal	Kurai.	Saugor.
„ Dya Chand	„	„
„ Nand Lal	Saugor.	„
„ Seth Nihal Chand	Rahatgarh.	„
Raja Nanhe of Darri	Saugor.	„
Mr. Bhowani Prashada	Deori.	„
„ Lachman Prashada	„	„
„ Moji Lal Pandey	Baleh.	„
„ Hira Lal Chowdri	Garhakota.	„
„ Sheikh Ilahi Baksh	„	„
„ Khunji Lal Singhai	Dalpatpur.	„
„ Sheikh Kallu	Papet.	„
„ Basori Chowdri	Shahgarh.	„
„ Thakur Sabdul Singh	Tigorha.	„
Raja Pareechat Singh	Bilehra.	„
Mr. Govind Rao	Jaisinghnagar.	„
„ Lala Kanhaia Lal	Deori.	„
The Rao Sahib	Saderi.	„
„ School Committee	Dugaha.	„
„ Hit Sabha	Saugor.	„
„ School Committee	Tigorha.	„
„ „ „	Garhakota.	„
„ „ „	Deori.	„
„ „ „	Pithoria	„
Seth Belji	Murwara	Jubbulpore.
Seth Bagar Malji	„	„
Mr. Madho Prashada	Panagarh	„
„ Dewan Bhikam Singh.	Magar Mohan	„
„ Chatar Bhuj Singh	Indrana	„
„ Behari Lal Kazanchi	Kouria	„
„ Ram Lal Karinda	Sleemanabad	„
„ Bheron Pandit	„	„
„ Ganga Ram Misra	Umaria	„
„ Garhu Naik	Kuan	„
„ Pandey Rashi Nath	Barhi	„
„ Thakur Hanuman Singh.	Barwara	„
„ Thakur Dalpat Singh.	Khetole	„
„ Path Singh	Kaithra	„
„ Iswardas Guru	Patan	„
„ Naik Rishi Ram	Bilheri	„
School Committee	„	„
„	Indrana	„
„	Bargi	„
„	Murwara	„
„	Selondi	„
„	Bohribandha	„
„	Bakal	„
„	Majgowan	„
„	Kherani	„
„	Kundan	„
„	Baghraji	„
„	Bhiwapur	Nagpur.
„	Khairgaon	„
„	Mahoda	„
Mr. P. Jagannath	Arung	Raipur.
„ Pitambar Singh	Bhimbori	„
„ Chatradhari Singh	Khawria	„
„ Agardas Satnami Guru.	Bhandar	„
„ Bala Rudra Datta	Kasdole	„
„ Sheoraj Singh	Bemiturra	„

The Malguzar of	...	Belai	...	Raipur.
,,	...	Tamaseoni	...	,,
,,	...	Anandgaon	...	,,
,,	...	Pathri	...	,,
,,	...	Bansankhra	...	,,
,,	...	Sarda	...	,,
The School Committee	...	,,	...	,,
,,	...	Jeori	...	,,
,,	...	Nawapara	...	,,
,,	...	Raipurgirls' school.		,,
,,	...	Satner	...	Betul.
Mr. Kesheo Patel	...	,,	...	,,
,, Shankar Rao	...	Sainkhera	...	,,
,, Eshwant Rao	...	Khedi	...	,,
The School Committee	...	Bhainsdehi	...	,,
,,	...	Betul	...	,,
Raja of Bustar	...	Sironcha	...	Chanda.
Mr. G. Venkat Suria Rao	...	Sironcha	...	Chanda.
,, Arcot Ramanujam Mudliar	...	do.	...	,,
,, Govind Rao Kamdar	...	Lodhikhera	...	Chhindwara.
,, Sadasheo Rao	...	Singhori	...	,,
The School Committee	...	Mokher	...	,,
,,	...	Umrait	...	,,
,,	...	Harrai	...	,,
,,	...	Amarwara	...	,,
,,	...	Pandhurna	...	,,
,,	...	Berdi	...	,,
Mr. Takht Singh	...	Hatta	...	Damoh.
,, Brindaban Chowdry	...	Mariadoh	...	,,
,, Debi Singh	...	do.	...	,,
,, Ramchand Rao	...	Bansa	...	,,
,, Gopal Rao	...	do.	...	,,
,, Thakur Parmanand	...	Kerbana	...	,,
The School Committee	...	Patharia	...	,,
,,	...	Patera	...	,,
,,	...	Panchamnagar	...	,,
,,	...	Bandakpur	...	,,
,,	...	Jabera	...	,,
,,	...	Abhana	...	,,
,,	...	Aslana	...	,,
,,	...	Raneh	...	,,
,,	...	Kanti	...	,,
Mr. Murlidhar	...	Seoni	...	Seoni.
,, Munna Lal	...	Chhapara	...	,,
,, Bulakidan Native Doctor	...	Lakhnadon	...	,,
,, Kadardad Khan	...	Damoh	...	,,
,, Pandit Hiralal	...	,,	...	,,
,, Chunni Lal	...	Keolari	...	,,
,, Thakur Drug Singh	...	Sarehka	...	,,
,, Abdul Rahman	...	Ashta	...	,,
,, Tulsiram Singh	...	Shankarpur	...	Chanda.
,, Rajaram	...	Garchiroli	...	,,
,, Somappa Koskati	...	Nagbhir	...	,,
,, Alif Khan	...	Nagri	...	,,
The School Committee	...	Ashti	...	Wardha.
,,	...	City Aided School,		Nagpur.
,,	...	Aided School Sitabaldi		,,
Mr. Bala Harihar Singh	...	Zamindar of Padampur,		Sambalpur.
,, Lal Narparaj Singh	...	Honorary Magistrate,		Barapaili, Sambalpur.
,, Murtinjay Garotia	...	Zemindar	...	Bijepur, Sambalpur.

Mr. Babu Khareshwar Misra ...			Sambalpur.
„ Damodhardas Garotia.	Bargarh	...	„
„ Bairagi Dom ...	„	...	„
„ Bhagirathi Gountia ...	Algaon	...	„
„ Dasrathi Gountia ...	Chakarkand	...	„
„ Manbodh „ ...	Kusung	...	„
The School Committee ...	Mandla	...	Mandla.
„ „ ...	Hirdeynagar	...	„
„ „ ...	Ambgaon	...	„
„ „ ...	Shahpura	...	
Mr. Thakur Diraj Singh, ...	Singhpur	...	Narsinghpur.
„ Thakur Bhopal Singh, Honorary Magistrate.	Piparia	...	„
„ Madho Rao, ...	Bhatera	...	„
„ Raghunath Rao, ...	„	...	„
„ Sewa Ram Thapak, ...	Barha	...	„
„ Lala Gajraj Singh, ...	„	...	„
„ Ganesh Pandit, ...	Birhman	...	„
Raja Bije Bahadur, ...	Chichli	...	„
Mr. Thakur Dalganjan Singh.	Khulr	...	„
„ Bajee Rao Sukul, ...	Ambgaon	...	„
„ Moti Ram Tewari, ...	Chhindwara	...	„
„ Seth Amolak Chand,...	Kandeli	...	„
The School Committee ...	Piparia	...	„
„ „ ...	Bhatera	...	„
„ „ ...	Barha	...	„
„ „ ...	Kouria	...	„
„ „ ...	Khulri	...	„
„ „ ...	Chawarpatha	...	„
„ „ ...	Birhman	...	„
„ „ ...	Chhindwara	...	„
„ „ ...	Bedri	...	„
„ „ ...	Barheta	...	„
„ „ ...	Singhpur	...	„
„ „ ...	Chichli	...	„
„ „ ...	Shahpur	...	„
„ „ ...	Karapgaon	...	„

159. The members of the Free Church Mission, Nagpur, amongst whom I would especially name the Reverend D. Whitton and the Reverend A. Douglas, have continued to labour successfully in the cause of education. The community of Saint Francis de Sales have numerous schools for Europeans, Eurasians and Native boys and girls, all of which they successfully manage. I would especially bring to the notice of the Chief Commissioner, the Reverend F. Pelvat of this society, the Principal of the large aided High School at Sitabaldi. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur favourably mentions the exertions of the Reverend Oscar Löhr.

Missionary Societies.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

COLIN BROWNING, M. A.,

Inspector General of Education,
Central Provinces.

EDUCATION—GENERAL FORM I.

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars for the official year 1880-81.

Area and population of the Province					Colleges, Schools and Scholars.	University Education	Secondary Education.		Primary Education.	Special and Technical Education			Percentage of Schools and Scholars to Population.			Remarks.
No of Districts	No of Divisions	Total area.	Cultivated area	Total population		Colleges	High Schools	Middle Schools	Primary Schools	Normal Schools	Industrial Schools	Other Schools	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11a	11b	11c	12	13	14	15
					Institutions — For Males	2	5	50	1,270	3	16	9	00	00	01	
					Institutions — For Females				81	1	...		..		·00	*a The area and population of Native States are omitted
18	4	*a 84,208	23,744	*b, 8,173,824	Total ..	2	5	50	1,351	4	16	9	·00	00	01	
					Scholars .. Males	60	255	2,263	72,833	177	262	306	00	02	·89	*b The population is according to the Census of 1872
					Scholars .. Females ..			...	3,375	20			...		04	
					Total	60	255	2,263	76,208	197	262	306	00	02	93	

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholar

Class of Institutions.	No. of Institutions.	Government Institutions.						Aided Institutions.						
		No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of scholars on 31st March learning			No. of Institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of scholars on 31st March learning		
					English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.					English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Arts Colleges.—														
University Education. English ...	1	58	42	38	58	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High and Middle Schools.—														
Secondary Education. For Boys. High Schools, English ...		96	92	78	96	96	...	4	159	145	121	159	155	4
Secondary Education. For Boys. Middle Schools, English ...	3	1,798	1,594	1,293	1,798	230	1,719	11	*a 465	419	318	465	105	360
Primary Education. For Boys. English ...	3	4	1,323	1,027	1,474	...	1,474	16	*b 1,040	949	770	1,040	64	775
Primary Education. For Boys. Vernacular ...	79	50,000	49,426	34,529	...	...	50,000	f 330	*c 17,017	h 16,493	i 10,629	...	101	j 16,952
Primary Education. For Girls. English ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	*e 456	425	359	*d 438	...	130
Primary Education. For Girls. Vernacular ...	6	2,558	2,490	1,659	...	...	2,558	10	325	336	250	...	...	325
Schools for special or technical training.—														
Normal Schools for Masters ...	3	177	174	157	...	..	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools for Mistresses.		20	16	14	..	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	1	262	233	162	...	...	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	f 9	g 306	h 844	i 169	...	...	j 306
Total ...	95	56,443	55,390	38,957	3,426	384	56,210	387	19,768	19,611	12,616	2,102	425	18,852

FORM 2.

for the official year 1880-81.

Unaided Institutions under regular inspection.							Grand total of Institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	Grand Total of scholars on 31st March learning			Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.					REMARKS.
No. of Institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of scholars on 31st March learning													
				English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28a	28b	28c	28d	28e	29
1	2	4	4	2	2	...	2	60	60	60	...	2	3	52	3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	255	255	251	4	8	2	229	14	2	* a There are 3 girls in the Bishop's school, Nagpur, which is a mixed school for boys and girls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	2,263	2,263	335	2,079	41	21	1,983	214	4	* b 30 Girls are reading in two mixed schools, in the Nagpur district.
1	33	35	25	33	...	33	56	2,547	2,547	64	2,282	292	156	1,778	297	24	* c This includes 29 girls reading in 2 mixed schools in the Nagpur district.
91	3,269	3,060	1,973	..	143	3,252	k 1,214	l 70,286	...	244	m 70,204	...	96	n 62,896	o 4,570	2,724	* d 5 of these girls also learn French.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	456	438	...	130	334	117	5	...	...	* e There are 12 boys learning English in the Infant school attached to the Christ Church girls' school, Jubbulpore.
2	36	36	25	...	...	36	74	2,919	...	...	2,919	...	31	2,718	149	21	f. f. Add these two entries together to obtain 339, in Subsidiary Form 4 for vernacular schools *Add* also *cg, hh, gj, kk, ll, mm, nn*, and *oo* for the same form, so also in para 11 of the report, where the Patwari school is separated from the other industrial schools.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	177	...	...	177	...	...	164	13	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	16	262	...	...	262	...	2	241	19	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	k 9	l 306	...	...	m 306	...	...	n 254	o 52	...	
95	3,340	3,135	2,027	35	145	3,321	1,437	79,551	5,563	954	78,383	677	428	70,340	5,381	2,775	

Return of expenditure on Educational Establishments

Class of Institutions.	Expenditure												
	Government Institutions.							Aided Institutions.					
	Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3
Arts Colleges. (University Education.)													
English ...	11,078	...	...	900	...	...	11,978	...	...	...	...	...	...
High and Middle Schools. (Secondary Education.)													
For boys, English ...	48,115	...	...	5,621	6,989	2,319	63,044	12,628	...	3,662	2,774	8,849	27,91
Primary Schools. (Primary Institutions.)													
For boys, English ...	10,236	...	...	3,372	3,104	682	17,394	7,267	373	2,990	1,199	9,363	21,19
For boys, Vernacular.	40,134	11,239	...	12,773	13,810	3,675	1,81,631	f* 17,095	...	1,677	1,269	16,361	36,40
For girls, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,466	...	3,762	...	6,118	14,34
For girls, Vernacular.	...	12,378	...	...	1,042	309	13,729	946	...	2	...	3,319	4,26
Schools for special or technical training.													
Normal Schools for Masters.	20,984	...	...	...	...	138	21,122	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools for Mistresses ...	5,520	...	...	...	...	...	5,520	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	3,228	...	...	452	125	26	3,831	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f) 406	...	...	...	...	40
Direction ...	26,464	...	...	...	...	..	26,464	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	79,763	...	...	...	...	...	79,763	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships. Colleges ...	6,334	...	108	...	...	60	6,502	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships. Schools ...	9,248	5,120	...	...	17	25	14,410	4,248	...	...	...	36	4,28
Buildings ...	15,508	3,225	...	...	3,214	3,036	24,983	5,654	...	...	...	11,418	17,07
Miscellaneous ...	710	...	...	...	...	29,355	(c) 30,065	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,77,322	1,31,962	108	23,118	28,301	39,625	5,00,436	52,710	373	12,093	5,242	55,464	1,25,88

* *a* In comparing with subsidi[illegible]ry Form 4, add * *a* and * *b* so also for Column 7.

* *b* In this return the whole co[illegible]st of direction and inspection, is made to fall on Government schools. Hence the apparent costliness of Government schools. It may als[illegible] be observed that the cess has been considered Government money, and the Government expenditure is on Government schools, &c, entered [illegible]at Rs. 2,77,322+Rs. 1,31,962=Rs. 4,09,284.

FORM 3

Central Provinces, for the official year 1880-81.

Unaided institutions under regular inspection.								Average annual cost of educating each pupil.				
								Government Institutions.		Aided Institutions.		Unaided Institutions.
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total Government expenditure.	Total expenditure from other sources.	Grand total of expenditure.	Percentage on total expenditure.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.
4a	4b	4c	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
..	175	1,000	1,175	11,078	2,075	13,153	2·09	315 3 5	291 8 5	.....	.....	293 12 0
...	...	...	...	60,743	30,214	90,957	14·42	45 15 9	35 1 6	63 9 4	28 12 3	.....
...	24	489	513	17,503	21,596	39,099	6·20	16 14 11	9 15 5	27 8 4	9 7 0	20 8 4
...	412	1,872	2,284	*a 1,68,468	51,849	2,20,317	34·93	5 4 2	4 6 2	3 6 6	1 9 11	1 2 6
...	...	...	...	4,466	9,880	14,346	2·27	.....	.....	39 15 5	12 7 0	.....
8	...	7	15	13,332	4,679	18,011	2·85	8 4 5	7 7 5	17 1 1	8 12 7	0 9 7
...	...	...	..	20,984	138	21,122	3·35	134 7 7	133 10 6	.....	.....	.....
...	..	...	...	5,520	...	5,520	·87	394 4 7	394 4 7	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	3,228	603	3,831	·61	28 10 4	19 14 10	.....	.....	.....
...	...		...	*b 406	...	406	·06	.....	.....	2 6 5	2 6 5	.....
	...	..	...	26,464	...	26,464	4·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...		...	...	79,763	...	79,763	12·64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
495	...	..	495	6,829	168	6,997	1·11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	18,616	78	18,694	2·96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	24,387	17,668	42,055	6·67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	.	...	...	710	29,355	30,065	4·77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
503	611	3,368	4,482	4,62,497	*d 1,68,303	6,30,800	100·	*b 12 13 9	10 8 4	9 15 8	4 2 10	2 [illegible] 5

*c This sum consists of—

		Rs.
Book Depot charges	.. ...	27,292
Value of books lithographed in the Educational Press	.	2,063
Grant for Vernacular Literature ...	.	710
		30,065

* d To obtain the total receipts from local sources of table in para. 13 add Rs. 1,343 + 710 to Rs. 1,68,303, which will give Rs. 1,70,356.
* e To obtain the Rs. 17,501 of Statement in para. 18 add f. f.

Return of expenditure on Educational Establishments,

Class of Institutions.	Expenditure												
	Government Institutions.							Aided Institutions.					
	Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3
University Education. — *Arts Colleges.* — English ...	11,078	...	...	900	...	...	11,978	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Education. — *High and Middle Schools.* — For boys, English ...	48,115	...	...	5,621	6,989	2,319	63,044	12,628	...	3,662	2,774	8,849	27,913
Primary Institutions. — *Primary Schools.* — For boys — English ...	10,236	...	...	3,372	3,104	682	17,394	7,267	373	2,990	1,199	9,363	21,192
For boys — Vernacular.	40,134	1,11,239	...	12,773	13,810	3,675	1,81,631	f* 17,095	...	1,677	1,269	16,361	36,402
For girls — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,466	...	3,762	...	6,118	14,346
For girls — Vernacular.	...	12,378	...	...	1,042	309	13,729	946	...	2	...	3,319	4,267
Schools for special or technical training.													
Normal Schools for Masters.	20,984	...	...	...	...	138	21,122	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools for Mistresses ...	5,520	...	...	...	...	...	5,520	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	3,228	...	...	452	125	26	3,831	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f) 406	...	...	...	...	406
Direction ...	26,464	...	...	...	...	..	26,464	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	79,763	...	...	...	...	...	79,763	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships. — Colleges ...	6,334	...	108	...	...	60	6,502	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships. — Schools ...	9,248	5,120	...	...	17	25	14,410	4,248	...	...	...	36	4,28
Buildings ...	15,508	3,225	...	...	3,214	3,036	24,983	5,654	...	...	...	11,418	17,07
Miscellaneous ...	710	...	...	...	...	29,355	(c) 30,065	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,77,322	1,31,962	108	23,118	28,301	39,625	5,00,436	52,710	373	12,093	5,242	55,464	1,25,882

* *a* In comparing with subsidi[illegible]ry Form 4, add * *a* and * *b* so also for Column 7.

* *b* In this return the whole co[illegible]st of direction and inspection, is made to fall on Government schools. Hence the apparent costliness of Government schools. It may als[illegible] be observed that the cess has been considered Government money, and the Government expenditure is on Government schools, &c, entered [illegible] at Rs. 2,77,322+Rs. 1,31,962=Rs. 4,09,284.

FORM 3

Central Provinces, for the official year 1880-81.

Provincial Revenues.	Unaided institutions under regular inspection. Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total Government expenditure.	Total expenditure from other sources.	Grand total of expenditure.	Percentage on total expenditure.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Government Institutions. Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Aided Institutions. Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Unaided Institutions. Total cost.
4a	4b	4c	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
								Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
..	175	1,000	1,175	11,078	2,075	13,153	2·09	315 3 5	291 8 5	.....	.....	293 12 0
...	...	...	...	60,743	30,214	90,957	14·42	45 15 9	35 1 6	63 9 4	28 12 3	.....
...	24	489	513	17,503	21,596	39,099	6 20	16 14 11	9 15 5	27 8 4	9 7 0	20 8 4
...	412	1,872	2,284	*a 1,68,468	51,849	2,20,317	34 93	5 4 2	4 6 2	3 6 6	1 9 11	1 2 6
...	...	...	...	4,466	9,880	14,346	2·27	.....	.....	39 15 5	12 7 0	.....
8	...	7	15	13,332	4,679	18,011	2·85	8 4 5	7 7 5	17 1 1	3 12 7	0 9 7
...	...	...	..	20,984	138	21,122	3·35	134 7 7	133 10 6	.....	.....	.....
...	..	...	...	5,520	...	5,520	·87	394 4 7	394 4 7	.....	... .	.....
...	...	...	...	3,228	603	3,831	·61	28 10 4	19 14 10	.....	. ....	.....
...	...		...	*b 406	...	406	·06	.....	.....	2 6 5	2 6 5	.....
...	...	..	...	26,464	...	26,464	4·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...		...	...	79,763	...	79,763	12·64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
495	...	...	495	6,829	168	6,997	1·11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	18,616	78	18,694	2·96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	24,357	17,668	42,055	6·67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	710	29,355	30,065	4·77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
503	611	3,368	4,482	4,62,497	*d 1,68,303	6,30,800	100·	*b 12 13 9	10 8 4	9 15 8	4 2 10	2 [illegible] 5

*c This sum consists of—

		Rs.
Book Depot charges	.. ...	27,292
Value of books lithographed in the Educational Press	..	2,063
Grant for Vernacular Literature ...		710
		30,065

* d To obtain the total receipts from local sources of table in para. 13 add Rs. 1,343 + 710 to Rs. 1,68,303, which will give Rs. 1,70,356.
* e To obtain the Rs. 17,501 of Statement in para. 18 add f. f.

EDUCATION—GENERAL FORM 4.

Return showing the result of prescribed examinations during the official year 1880-81.

Nature of Examinations.	No. of Institutions sending examinees.			Number of examinees.				Number passed.				Percentage of passed scholars on total number on rolls at the beginning of the year.	
	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Arts Colleges—													
First Arts	1	1	2	19	3		22	16	1	...	17	42·1	16 7
Schools.													
Matriculation	1	4	5	35	51	17	103	25	30	5	60	21·5	22·4
Middle school examination ... Boys ..	33	11	44	192	120	14	326	124	73	7	204	7 2	23·0
Middle school examination ... Girls ..	...	..	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	2	2	...	...
Upper Primary school examination .. Boys ...	566	175	741	6,090	2,547		8,637	2,493	313	...	2,806	23·8	35·1
Upper Primary school examination .. Girls ...	12	4	16	69	7	..	76	34	5	...	39	25 2	7 5
Lower primary school examination ... Boys ..	740	277	1,017	10,710	4,326	...	15,036	5,262	955	...	6,217	13·2	4 3
Lower primary school examination ... Girls ...	56	4	60	439	42	...	481	199	25	...	224	7 7	3·3
Schools for professional training.													
Normal Schools for Masters ..	3	...	3	159	...	..	159	145	...	...	145	82·38	...
Normal Schools for Mistresses ..	1	...	1	5	...	..	5	4	...	...	4	30·8	...
Industrial Schools ...	2	...	2	17	...	..	17	11	...	...	11	61·1	...
Patwari School ...	1	...	1	17	...	...	17	17	...	...	17	47·2	...

SUBSIDIARY FORMS,

BENGAL SIA RESEARCH LIBRARY

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of Colleges for the

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.		No. of Institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.			Average numbers on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.			
				Reading for degree.	Reading for First Arts.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.
1	2		3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d
	ARTS COLLEGES.											
Jubbulpore.	English ...	Government ..	1	10	48	58	42	38	...	3	52	3
Nagpur ...		Unaided ..	1	...	2	2	4	4	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	10	50	60	46	42	2	3	52	3

FORM No. I.

official year 1880-81.

No. of Scholars on 31st March learning				Expenditure.				Annual cost of educating each scholar.		Remarks.
English.	Latin.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from Provincial Revenue.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government	
8a	8b	8c	8d	9a	9b	9c	9	10	11	
				Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A P.	
58	...	14	44	11,078	900	...	11,978	315-3-5	291-8-5	
2	1	1	...	...	175	1,000	1,175	293-12-0	...	
60	1	15	44	11,078	1,075	1,000	13,153	313-2-8	263-12-2	

Statistical Return of High and Middle

Circle	District.	Name or class of Institution.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March. In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	Total.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.
1		2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e
		ENGLISH SCHOOLS.											
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.	Nagpur ...	Government ...	7	..	252	252	203	169	1	...	226	24	1
		Aided ..	10	147	333	*a 480	413	331	43	13	402	18	4
		Total for the district ...	17	147	585	732	616	500	44	13	628	42	5
	Bhandara ...	Government ...	1		73	73	72	58	..	2	68	3	...
	Chhindwara ...	Government ...	1		31	31	27	23	...	1	28	2	...
	Wardha ...	Government ...	5	.	143	143	128	101	...	...	139	4	...
	Chanda including Sironcha ...	Government ...	4	..	161	161	141	109	...	3	142	16	...
	Balaghat ...	Government ...	1	..	26	26	18	16	...	...	21	5	...
	Betul ...	Government ...	1	...	36	36	34	25	...	...	27	9	...
	Seoni ...	Government ...	1	...	36	36	36	29	...	...	30	6	...
NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Damoh ...	Government ...	2		85	85	80	65	...	...	80	5	...
	Hoshangabad ...	Government ...	4	...	147	147	126	101	...	...	129	18	...
	Jubbulpore ...	Government ..	2	96	29	125	113	95	...	...	114	11	...
		Aided ...	5	12	132	144	151	108	5	2	123	14	...
		Total for the district ...	7	108	161	269	264	203	5	2	237	25	...
	Mandla ...	Government ...	1	...	46	46	34	30	...	2	41	3	...
	Narsinghpur ...	Government ...	2	...	101	101	92	79	...	...	79	22	...
	Saugor ...	Government ..	1	...	212	212	204	172	...	...	195	17	...
	Nimar ...	Government ...	2	...	155	155	127	99	...	...	134	20	1
EASTERN CIRCLE.	Raipur ...	Government ...	3	...	131	131	127	99	...	...	111	20	...
	Bilaspur ...	Government ...	1	...	67	67	61	48	...	...	59	8	...
	Sambalpur ...	Government ...	1	...	67	67	63	53	...	...	64	3	...
		Total Government Schools...	40	96	1,798	1,894	1,686	1,371	1	8	1,687	196	2
		Total Aided Schools ...	15	159	465	624	564	439	48	15	525	32	4
		Grand Total English Schools ...	55	255	2,263	2,518	2,250	1,810	49	23	2,212	228	6

FORM No. 2.

Schools (English) for boys for the official year 1880-81.

No. of Scholars on 31st March learning.					Expenditure.					Annual cost of educating each scholar.		No. passed.	
English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Matriculation or equivalent Examination.	Middle School Examination.
8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	9a	9b	9c	9d	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p		
252	252	...	...	..	5,752	606	2,341	530	9,229	54 9 9	34 0 7	..	17
480	232	42	...	206	9,003	2,870	1,865	6,816	20,554	62 1 7	27 3 2	27	59
732	484	42	..	206	14,755	3,476	4,206	7,346	29,783	59 9 1	29 8 2	27	76
73	73	...	...	46	1,912	229	29	...	2,170	37 6 7	32 15 5	..	7
31	31	...	8		857	67	220	...	1,114	49 11 10	37 4 2	...	1
143	143	...	...	...	3,369	299	670	501	4,839	47 14 7	33 5 8	..	7
161	161	..	...	...	3,588	330	771	154	4,843	44 6 11	32 14 8	..	7
26	26	..	.	...	553	54	.	...	607	37 15 0	34 9 0	...	1
36	36	...	10	...	1,393	98	80	87	1,658	66 5 1	55 11 6	...	4
36	36	...	10	...	1,431	90	264	9	1,794	61 13 10	49 5 6	...	3
85	85	...	.	...	2,332	212	...	292	2,836	43 10 1	35 14 0	...	9
147	147	...	19	...	4,092	349	1,427	71	5,939	58 12 10	40 8 3	...	7
125	29	..	34	62	4,738	1,115	300	...	6,153	64 12 4	49 14 0	25	3
144	132		6	6	3,625	792	909	2,033	7,359	68 2 3	33 9 0	3	14
269	161	...	40	68	8,363	1,907	1,209	2,033	13,512	66 9 0	41 3 2	28	17
46	46	...	...	...	697	69	25	44	835	27 13 4	23 8 9	...	5
101	71		30	...	2,631	269	502	8	3,410	43 2 8	38 4 10	...	9
212	212	...	..	...	4,663	684	...	18	5,365	31 3 1	27 1 9	...	22
155	155		..	58	2,908	406	360	37	3,711	37 7 9	29 6 0	...	8
131	82	...	10	39	2,809	405	...	495	3,709	37 7 5	28 5 11	...	7
67	67	...		.	1,220	153	...	48	1,421	29 9 8	25 6 8	...	4
67	67	...	...	...	3,170	186	...	25	3,381	63 12 8	59 13 0	..	3
1,894	1,719	...	121	205	48,115	5,621	6,989	2,319	63,044	45 15 9	35 1 6	25	124
624	364	42	6	212	12,628	3,662	2,774	8,849	27,913	63 9 4	28 12 3	30	73
2,518	2,083	42	127	417	60,743	9,283	9,763	11,168	90,957	50 4 0	33 8 11	55	197

* Of these 8 are girls.

Statistical Return of Primary Schools (English

District.	Name or class of institution.	Number of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March. In Upper Division.	In Lower Division.	Total.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e
	ENGLISH SCHOOLS.											
SOUTHERN CIRCLE. Nagpur ...	Government ...	7	243	...	243	201	154	...	1	215	26	1
	Aided ...	10	256	511	*767	728	598	204	110	371	70	12
	Unaided ...	1	...	33	33	35	25	...	9	20	4	...
	Total for the District...	18	499	544	1,043	964	777	204	120	606	100	13
Bhandara ...	Government ...	1	57	...	57	51	39	..	..	55	2	...
Chhindwara ..	Government ..	1	23	..	23	19	16	...	1	19	3	...
Wardha ...	Government ...	5	95	...	95	102	76	...	..	87	8	...
Chanda ...	Government ...	4	128	...	128	106	85	...	..	111	17	..
Balaghat ...	Government ...	1	17	...	17	16	11	...	...	12	3	2
Betul ...	Government ...	1	26	...	26	22	16	..	...	16	10	...
Seoni ...	Government ...	2	25	...	25	23	18	..	...	21	4	...
NORTHERN CIRCLE. Damoh ...	Government ...	1	53	...	53	47	38	...	..	48	5	...
Hoshangabad ...	Government† ...	4	120	...	120	114	92	...	1	101	18	...
	Aided ...	1	12	...	12	10	8	..	...	11	1	...
	Total for the district ...	5	132	...	132	124	100	...	1	112	19	...
Jubbulpore ...	Government ...	1	31	...	31	26	21	...	..	26	5	....
	Aided ...	5	131	130	261	211	164	88	32	106	28	7
	Total for the district ...	6	162	130	292	237	185	88	32	132	33	7
Mandla ...	Government ...	1	35	...	35	32	27	...	.	33	2	...
Narsinghpur ...	Government ...	2	85	...	85	69	57	...	...	70	15	...
Saugor ...	Government ...	1	132	...	132	123	96	...	...	111	21	...
Nimar ...	Government ...	2	161	...	161	132	100	...	..	137	23	1
EASTERN CIRCLE. Bilaspur ...	Government ...	1	42	...	42	43	30	...	..	34	8	...
Raipur ..	Government ...	3	145	...	145	146	109	...	...	122	22	1
Sambalpur ...	Government ...	1	56	...	56	51	42	...	2	52	2	...
	Total Government Schools ...	39	1,474	...	1,474	1,323	1,027	...	5	1,270	194	5
	Total Aided Schools ...	16	399	641	1,040	949	770	292	142	488	99	19
	Total Unaided Schools..	1	...	33	33	35	25	...	9	20	4	...
	Grand Total English Schools ..	56	1,873	674	2,547	2,307	1,822	292	156	1,778	297	24

*Of these, 30 are girls (18 in orphanage school, Kamthi, and 21 in Bishop's School, Nagpur.)
†English class of the Kothi bazar school closed from January 1881.

FORM No. 4.

and Vernacular) for boys for the official year 1880-81.

No. of Scholars on 31st March learning.							Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each scholar.		No. passed.	
English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Arabic	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grant from Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Upper Primary School Examination.	Lower Primary School Examination.
8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9	10	11	12	13
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
243	243	...	...	...	...	1,071	...	...	420	1,419	20	2,930	19 0 5	6 15 3	112	...
767	556	64	..	..	...	4,896	...	...	2,142	585	8,447	16,070	26 14 0	8 3 0	149	81
33	33	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	24	...	489	513	20 8 4	...	...	...
1,043	832	64	...	..	...	5,967	...	..	2,586	2,004	8,956	19,513	25 1 10	7 10 10	261	81
57	57	...	...	.	...	433	...	..	160	22	...	615	15 12 4	11 1 8	22	...
23	23	...	...	.	...	60	...	..	32	140	..	232	14 8 0	3 12 0	10	...
95	95	...	..	...	...	1,062	...	...	237	450	...	1,749	23 0 3	13 15 7	51	...
128	128	...	..	...	..	1,189	...	..	233	..	10	1,432	16 13 7	13 15 10	51	...
17	17	..	...	...	...	57	...	...	35	...	59	151	13 11 8	5 2 11	10	...
26	26	.	...	..	...	301	...	...	66	40	40	447	27 15 0	18 13 0	11	...
25	25	..	...	...	...	199	...	...	55	36	...	290	16 1 9	11 0 11	10	...
53	53	...	..	...	...	783	...	...	121	...	...	904	23 12 8	20 9 8	28	...
120	120	...	..	...	...	822	...	...	318	534	49	1,723	18 11 8	8 14 11	52	...
12	12	...	...	..	...	324	...	..	9	...	66	399	49 14 0	40 8 0	10	...
132	132	...	...	...	...	1,146	...	...	327	534	115	2,122	21 3 6	11 7 4	62	...
31	31	..	...	...	...	238	...	...	57	...	...	295	14 0 9	11 5 4	15	...
261	207	...	...	...	...	2,047	...	*373	839	614	850	4,723	28 12 9	12 7 8	42	15
292	238	...	.	...	...	2,285	...	373	896	614	850	5,018	27 2 0	12 5 7	57	15
35	35	...	..	...	...	131	...	...	75	29	..	235	8 11 3	4 13 8	19	...
85	85	...	...	...	..	697	...	..	195	120	3	1,015	17 12 11	12 3 8	25	...
132	132	...	...	...	...	898	...	...	413	...	‡5	1,316	13 11 4	9 5 8	54	...
161	161	.	...	...		475	...	...	337	88	240	1,140	11 6 5	4 12 0	62	...
42	42	...	...	...	...	192	. .	...	74	...	11	277	9 3 9	6 6 5	8	...
145	145	...	...	...	...	1,279	...	...	408	226	245	2,158	19 12 9	11 11 9	53	...
56	56	..	...	...	...	349	...	...	136	...	...	485	11 8 9	8 4 11	20	...
1,474	1,474	...	...	...	...	10,236	...	...	3,372	3,104	682	17,394	16 14 11	9 15 5	613	...
1,040	775	64	...	...	...	7,267	...	373	2,990	1,199	9,363	21,192	27 8 4	9 7 0	201	96
33	33	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	24	...	489	513	20 8 4	.....	...	...
2,547	2,282	64	...	...	...	17,503	...	373	6,386	4,303	10,54	39,099	21 7 4	9 9 8	814	96

* For the Roman Catholic boys' school.
‡From School Committee for prizes.

Statistical Return of Primary Schools (English

	District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March. In Upper Division.	In Lower Division.	Total.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.
	1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.		VERNACULAR SCHOOLS—											
	Nagpur ..	Government ..	70	842	3,519	4,361	4,329	2,910	...	...	4,064	297	...
		Aided ...	65	80	3,380	*3,460	3,409	2,648	...	7	3,037	416	...
		Unaided ...	17	...	592	592	535	397	...	..	549	43	...
		Total for the District	152	922	7,491	8,413	8,273	5,955	..	7	7,650	756	...
	Bhandara ..	Government ...	46	762	2,778	3,540	3,398	2,754	...	1	3,103	324	112
		Aided ...	3	...	94	94	96	65	...	.	93	1	...
		Total for the District	49	762	2,872	3,634	3,494	2,819	...	1	3,196	325	112
	Chhindwara	Government .	27	369	1,148	1,517	1,495	1,041	...	1	1,360	135	21
		Aided ...	3	14	64	78	90	67	...	5	69	4	..
		Unaided ...	2	...	54	54	31	21	...	...	50	4	...
		Total for the District	32	383	1,266	1,649	1,616	1,129	..	6	1,479	143	21
	Wardha ...	Government ...	58	463	2,908	3,371	3,350	2,265	...	3	3,071	295	2
	Chanda ..	Government ..	49	736	2,435	3,171	3,096	2,124	...	...	2,841	283	47
		Aided ...	5	4	155	159	167	104	...	12	131	14	2
		Total for the District	54	740	2,590	3,330	3,263	2,228	...	12	2,972	297	49
	Balaghat ..	Government ...	33	260	1,730	1,990	2,012	1,269	...	...	1,695	174	121
	Betul ...	Government ..	23	286	1,131	1,417	1,308	988	...	...	1,293	88	36
		Unaided ..	1	8	26	34	30	15	...	1	27	6	...
		Total for the District.	24	294	1,157	1,451	1,338	1,003	...	1	1,320	94	36
	Seoni ..	Government .	26	208	1,270	1,478	1,400	990	...	1	1,294	103	80
NORTHERN CIRCLE	Damoh ...	Government .	34	457	1,350	1,807	1,775	1,273	...	..	1,574	121	112
		Aided ..	6	20	195	215	224	154	...	...	210	5	...
		Unaided ..	4	...	99	99	80	56	...	...	91	2	6
		Total for the District	44	477	1,644	2,121	2,079	1,483	...	...	1,875	128	118
	Hoshangabad .	Government ..	74	587	2,759	3,346	3,305	2,301	...	1	3,125	217	3
		Aided ..	1	...	34	34	47	38	...	...	29	5	...
		Unaided ..	1	...	38	38	45	35	...	...	35	3	...
		Total for the District.	76	587	2,831	3,418	3,397	2,374	...	1	3,189	225	3

* There are 29 girls (13 in the Andhra Sabha school and 16 in the Free Church Mission school, Kamthi.)

FORM No. 4.—(Continued.)

and Vernacular) for boys for the official year 1880-81.

No. of Scholars on 31st March learning.						Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each scholar.		No. passed.	
English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Upper Primary School Examination.	Lower Primary School Examination.
8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9	10	11	12	13
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.		
...	4,361	...	...	..	...	5,138	12,118	..	1,321	1,998	155	20,730	7 2 0	5 14 11	163	581
...	3,460	...	...	...	...	3,553	...	..	382	850	629	5,414	2 0 9	1 5 6	21	226
..	592	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,413	...	...	..	...	8,691	12,118	.	1,703	2,848	784	26,144	4 6 3	3 7 11	184	807
...	3,540	...	..	...	...	3,426	6,895	. .	788	1,956	682	13,747	4 15 11	3 12 0	151	409
..	94	..	...	...	...	56	...	.	.		...	56	0 13 9	0 13 9	...	
...	3,634	...	...	..	...	3,482	6,895		788	1,956	682	13,803	4 14 4	3 12 3	151	409
...	1,517	..	..	...	..	1,229	4,507	.	307	1,260		7,303	7 0 3	5 8 2	47	143
..	78	...	...	...	..	125	...		21	...	176	332	4 12 2	1 13 10	5	4
...	...	..	...	...	...		...		.		..	. .	.	.	...	...
...	1,649	..	..	.	...	1,354	4,507	...	328	1,260	176	7,625	6 12 1	5 3 1	52	147
...	3,371	..	...	...	.	4,138	8,134	.	489	853	...	13,614	6 0 2	5 6 8	49	263
..	3,171	..	...	...	...	4,511	6,916	.	655	77	582	12,741	6 0 0	5 6 1	146	349
.	159	..	...	...	...	116	.	..	92	...	...	208	2 0 0	1 1 10	.	7
...	3,330	..	...	...	...	4,627	6,916	..	747	77	582	12,949	5 13 0	5 2 11	146	356
...	1,990	..	...	.	..	801	4,243	..	470	250	...	5,767	4 8 9	3 15 8	31	122
...	1,417	..	...	..	..	1,854	3,301	..	390	120	3	5,668	5 11 9	5 3 6	46	104
.	34	..	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	.	...		...	...	. .	...
..	1,451	...	...		..	1,854	3,301	...	390	120	3	5,668	5 10 5	5 2 3	46	104
.	1,478	.	...	...	..	1,285	3,713	...	324	411	173	5,906	5 15 5	5 0 9	52	152
...	1,807	..	...	...	...	1,062	4,257	.	502	296	33	6,150	4 13 4	4 2 10	138	226
...	150	..	...	...	65	†...	...	...	16	...	324	340	2 3 4	...	...	...
...	99	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	8	...	.	8	0 2 3	...	...	...
...	2,056	..	...	...	65	1,062	4,257	..	526	296	357	6,498	4 6 1	3 9 5	138	226
...	3,346	...	...	...	...	1,314	8,986	..	1,080	1,256	13	12,649	5 7 11	4 7 7	79	346
...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	225	50	295	7 12 3	...	...	10
...	38	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	0 1 10	.	...	...
...	3,418	..	...	...	...	1,314	8,986	..	1,104	1,481	63	12,948	5 7 3	4 5 5	79	356

† As the grant was paid in 1881, this Column is left blank.

Statistical Return of Primary Schools (English

Districts.	Name or Class of Institutions	Number of Institutions	No of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March: In Upper Division	In Lower Division	Total	Average number on the rolls during the year	Average daily attendance	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March: Europeans and Eurasians	Native Christians	Hindus.	Mahomedans	Others.
1	2	3	4a	4b	5	4	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e
NORTHERN CIRCLE—(Continued)	VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—(Contd.)											
Jubbulpore	Government	67	1,267	3,631	4,898	4,893	3,637	..		4,668	222	8
	Aided	33	260	1,552	1,812	1,897	1,254		3	1,630	179	
	Unaided	8	.	295	295	218	150	.		290	5	.
	Total for the Dist	108	1,527	5,478	7,005	7,008	5,041	.	3	6,588	406	8
Mandla	Government	16	121	672	793	791	531	..		725	66	2
	Unaided	12		75	75	79	50	.		70	5	...
	Total for the Dist	28	121	747	868	870	581	..		795	71	2
Narsinghpur	Government	55	873	2,439	3,312	3,271	2,323	.	..	3,127	185	..
	Aided	15		388	388	464	230	..		349	35	4
	Unaided	1		15	15	15	10	.		15	..	...
	Total for the Dist	71	873	2,842	3,715	3,750	2,563	.		3,491	220	4
Saugor	Government	51	1,134	2,245	3,379	3,304	2,362	.	.	3,[illegible]06	273	...
	Aided	a14	87	539	626	599	404		17	513	96	...
	Unaided	1	...	47	47	46	29	..		39	8	.
	Total for the Dist	66	1,221	2,831	4,052	3,949	2,795		17	3,658	377	..
Nimar	Government	48	355	2,242	2,597	2,657	1,719		..	2,247	343	7
	Aided	b20	41	605	646	669	468	..		632	14	...
	Unaided	14	...	342	342	344	290	.	..	251	91	
	Total for the Dist	82	396	3,189	3,585	3,670	2,477	..		3,130	448	7
EASTERN CIRCLE												
Bilaspur	Government	33	661	2,040	2,701	2,585	1,834	..	..	2,354	127	220
	Aided	21	101	882	983	888	509		..	940	43	...
	Unaided	4	..	212	212	201	104		..	190	14	8
	Total for the Dist	58	762	3,134	3,896	3,674	2,447	..		3,484	184	228
Raipur	Government	53	599	4,092	4,691	4,827	3,034	..	2	3,880	198	611
	Aided	131	353	7,697	8,050	8,053	4,338		41	6,654	71	1,284
	Unaided	15		867	867	853	433	.	...	779	50	38
	Total for the Dist...	199	952	12,656	13,608	13,737	7,805		43	11,313	319	1,933
Sambalpur	Government	30	263	1,368	1,631	1,630	1,174	.	1	1,601	29	...
	Aided	22	70	708	778	734	519	..	...	757	21	...
	Unaided	11	55	544	599	583	383	.	..	592	7	...
	Total for the Dist	63	388	2,620	3,008	2,947	2,076	..	1	2,950	57	..
Total Government Schools		793	10,243	39,757	50,000	49,426	34,529		10	45,128	3,486	1,382
Total Aided Schools		330	1,030	16,293	17,323	17,337	10,798	..	85	15,044	904	1,290
Total Unaided Schools		91	63	3,206	3,269	3,060	1,973	..	1	2,978	238	52
Grand Total Ver. Schools		1,223	11,336	59,256	70,592	69,823	47,300	..	96	63,150	4,622	2,724
Grand Total Eng & Ver Schools...		1,279	13,209	59,930	73,139	72,130	49,122	292	254	64,928	4,919	2,748

a This includes 2 night
b This includes 7 adult

FORM No. 4.—(Concluded.)

and Vernacular) for boys for the official year 1880-81.

No. of Scholars on 31st March learning.						Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each scholar.		No. passed.	
English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Upper Primary School Examination.	Lower Primary School Examination.
8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9	10	11	12	13
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.		
...	4,898	...	...	...	...	2,198	9,868	...	1,984	700	460	15,210	4 2 11	3 5 1	259	533
.	1,812	...	...	...	...	2,413	...	...	738	194	724	4,069	3 3 11	1 14 9	59	162
...	295	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
..	7,005	...	...	...	...	4,611	9,868	...	2,722	894	1,184	19,279	3 13 2	2 13 11	318	695
...	793	...	...	...	...	1,214	1,338	...	66	16	166	2,800	5 4 4	4 12 11	13	106
...	58	...	5	5	7	..	...	...	400	...	...	400	8 0 0	...	...	...
...	851	...	5	5	7	1,214	1,338	..	466	16	166	3,200	5 8 1	4 6 3	13	106
...	3,312	...	...	...	...	1,817	7,431	...	1,128	698	...	11,074	4 12 3	3 15 8	210	390
...	388	..	...	...	...	484	...	...	245	...	...	729	3 2 9	2 1 8	4	15
...	15	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,715	...	...	...	.	2,301	7,431	...	1,373	...	...	11,803	4 9 8	3 12 9	214	405
...	3,379	...	...	...	...	2,053	7,124	...	1,276	2,410	263	13,126	5 8 11	3 14 2	156	461
...	626	...	...	...	...	814	...	...	163	...	...	977	2 6 8	2 0 3	...	15
..	47	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,052	..	...	...	...	2,867	7,124	...	1,439	2,410	263	14,103	5 0 9	3 9 2	156	476
...	2,597	...	...	..	...	3,155	6,583	...	854	852	598	12,042	7 0 1	5 10 8	128	397
...	646	...	...	..	36	31	...	...	...	...	...	31	0 1 1	0 1 1	...	...
...	342	...	58	49	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,585	.	58	49	55	3,186	6,583	...	854	852	598	12,073	4 14 0	3 15 1	128	397
...	2,701	...	...	...	...	1,390	4,265	...	585	45	547	6,832	3 11 7	3 1 4	92	218
...	983	...	...	..	...	788	...	...	...	...	1,212	2,000	3 14 10	1 8 9	...	30
...	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	336	3 3 8	...	...	...
...	3,896	...	...	..	...	2,178	4,265	...	585	45	2,095	9,168	3 11 11	2 10 2	92	248
...	4,691	...	...	...	...	1,842	8,363	...	390	354	...	10,949	3 9 9	3 5 10	83	275
...	8,050	...	...	...	...	8,201	...	...	...	...	12,563	20,764	4 12 7	1 14 3	1	276
...	867	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	1,536	1,536	3 8 9	...	...	...
...	13,608	...	...	...	..	10,043	8,363	.	390	354	14,099	33,249	4 4 2	2 5 9	84	551
...	1,631	...	...	...	...	1,704	3,197	...	164	258	...	5,323	4 8 7	4 2 10	37	187
...	778	...	...	...	...	920	...	...	...	...	683	1,603	3 1 5	1 12 4	20	53
...	599	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	61
...	308	...	...	...	...	2,624	3,197	...	164	258	683	6,926	3 5 5	2 12 10	59	301
...	50,000	...	..	...	...	40,134	1,11,239	...	12,773	13,810	3,675	1,81,631	5 4 2	4 6 2	1,880	5,262
...	17,258	...	...	...	101	17,501	...	...	1,677	1,269	16,361	36808	3 6 6	1 9 11	110	798
...	3,252	...	63	54	26	...	...	...	412	...	1,872	2284	1 2 6	...	2	61
...	70,510	...	63	54	127	57,635	1,11,239	.	14,862	15,079	21,908	2,20,723	4 10 8	3 9 1	1,992	6,121
2,547	72,79[illegible]	64	63	54	127	75,138	1,11,239	373	21,248	19,382	32,442	2,59,822	5 4 8	312 8	2,806	6,217

adult schools with 154 scholars.
Schools with 152 scholars.

Statistical Return of Female Primary Schools (English

District.	Name or Class of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March. In Upper Division.	In Lower Division.	Total.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e
	ENGLISH SCHOOLS.											
Nagpur ..	Aided ...	3	29	234	263	247	208	141	117	5	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	Aided ...	4	58	a135	193	178	151	193	...	...	...	..
	Grand Total English Aided Schools ...	7	87	369	456	425	359	334	117	5	...	...
	VERNACULAR SCHOOLS											
SOUTHERN CIRCLE. Nagpur ...	Government ...	3	...	131	131	124	66	...	...	130	1	...
	Aided ...	1	...	43	43	44	43		4	34	5	..
	Total for the Dist.	4	...	174	174	168	109	...	4	164	6	...
Bhandara ...	Government ..	2	13	109	122	114	71	...	3	118	1	...
Chhindwara ..	Government .	1	...	24	24	22	13	...	...	24	...	...
Wardha ...	Government ...	2		55	55	53	32	...	...	54	1	...
Chanda ...	Government ..	1	...	20	20	17	55	...	2	18	...	...
	Aided ...	1	...	21	21	22	7	...	4	17	..	...
	Total for the Dist.	2	...	41	41	39	62	...	6	35	...	...
Seoni ...	Government ...	5	...	247	247	221	161	...	...	229	13	5
NORTHERN CIRCLE. Damoh ...	Government ...	4	...	161	161	158	104	...	...	137	11	13
Hoshangabad.	Government ...	2	...	68	68	74	47	...	...	62	6	...
Jubbulpore ...	Government ...	7	...	222	222	232	147	...	...	206	16	...
	Aided ...	3	..	88	88	91	80	...	17	53	18	...
	Total for the Dist.	10	...	310	310	323	227	...	17	259	34	...
Narsinghpur.	Government ...	9	...	322	322	306	188	...	...	302	19	...
	Unaided ...	2	...	36	36	36	25	...	...	35	1	...
	Total for the Dist.	11	...	358	358	342	213	...	...	335	20	...
Saugor ...	Government ...	15	126	571	697	660	447	...	...	673	24	...
	Aided ...	4	6	144	150	130	79	...	...	126	24	...
	Total for the Dist.	19	132	715	847	790	526	...	...	799	48	...
Nimar ...	Government ...	2	...	70	70	70	42	...	...	70	...	...

FORM No. 5.

and Vernacular) for the official year 1880-81.

No. of scholars on 31st March learning.		Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each scholar.		Number passed.		Remarks.
English.	Vernacular.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Upper Primary School examination.	Lower Primary School examination.	
8a	9b	9a	b	9d	9e	9f	9	10	11	12	13	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
245	130	2,175	...	410	...	3,580	6,165	29 10 3	10 7 4	...	6	
*193	...	2,291	...	3,352	...	2,538	8,181	54 2 10	15 2 9	5	18	(a) 12 boys in the Christ Church girls' school. * 5 of these girls also learn French.
438	130	4,466	...	3,762	...	6,118	14,346	39 15 5	12 7 0	5	24	
...	131	...	735	...	50	...	785	4 14 4	11 2 2	...	...	
...	43	50	...	...	...	452	502	11 10 9	1 2 7	...	...	
...	174	50	735	...	50	452	1,287	11 12 11	7 3 3	...	...	
..	122	...	831	...	240	15	1,086	15 4 9	11 11 3	5	11	
...	24	...	228	...	...	...	228	17 8 7	17 8 7	...	...	
...	55	...	389	...	120	...	509	15 14 6	12 2 6	...	1	
...	20	...	385	...	...	68	453	8 3 9	7 0 0	...	3	
...	21	12	...	...	...	.	12	1 11 5	1 11 5	...	...	
...	41	12	385	...	...	68	465	7 8 0	6 6 5	...	3	
...	247	...	866	...	138	...	1,004	6 3 9	5 6 1	...	12	
...	161	...	799	...	14	...	813	7 13 1	7 10 11	...	28	
...	68	...	786	..	...	...	786	16 11 7	16 11 7	...	9	
...	222	...	948	...	...	...	948	6 7 2	6 7 2	...	15	
...	88	540	...	2	...	2,791	3,333	41 10 7	6 12 0	...	...	
...	310	540	948	2	...	2,791	4,281	18 13 9	6 8 11	...	15	
...	322	...	1,326	...	102	...	1,428	7 9 6	7 0 10	...	21	
...	36	*8	...	...	...	7	15	0 9 7	0 5 1	...	...	* Prizes given by the Inspr Genl. of Education.
...	*358	8	1,326	...	102	7	1,443	6 12 5	6 4 2	..	21	
...	697	...	2,635	...	102	226	2,963	6 10 1	5 14 4	22	61	
...	150	281	...	...	...	...	281	3 8 11	3 8 11	...	1	
...	847	281	2,635	...	102	226	3,244	6 2 8	5 8 8	22	62	
...	70	...	509	...	180	...	689	16 6 6	12 1 11	...	6	

Statistical Return of Female Primary Schools (English

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.			Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.				
			In Upper Division.	In Lower Division.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.
1	2	3	4a	5b	6	7	8	9a	10a	12b	13c	14e
EASTERN CIRCLE.	VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.-Contd											
Bilaspur ...	Government ...	3	29	168	197	206	139	...	...	197	...	...
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	*10	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Dist ..	3	29	168	197	206	149	...	...	197	...	...
Raipur ..	Government ...	3	13	107	120	127	75	...	1	107	9	3
Sambalpur ...	Government ...	3	...	102	102	106	72	...	...	102	...	...
	Aided	1	...	23	23	49	31	...	...	23	...	...
	Total for the Dist.	4	..	125	125	155	103	...	...	125	...	...
	Total Govt. schools.	62	181	2,377	2,558	2,490	1,659	...	6	2,430	101	21
	Total Aided schools.	10	6	319	325	336	250	...	25	253	47	...
	Total Unaided schools ..	2	...	36	36	36	25	...	...	35	1	...
	Grand Total Vernacular schools ...	74	187	2,732	2,919	2,862	1,934	...	31	2,718	149	21
	Grand Total English and Vernacular schools ...	81	274	3,101	3,375	3,287	2,293	334	148	2,723	149	21

FORM No. 5—Continued.

and Vernacular) for the official year 1880-81.

No. of scholars on 31st March learning.		Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each scholar.		Number passed.		Remarks.
English.	Vernacular.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Upper Primary School examination.	Lower Primary School examination.	
8a	8b	9a	9b	9d	9e	9f	9	10	11	12	13	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
...	197	...	720	...	...	...	720	5 2 11	5 2 11	7	16	
...	...	42	...	...	...	55	97	9 11 2	4 3 2	...	...	*Closed in March 1881.
...	197	42	720	...	...	55	817	5 7 9	5 1 9	7	16	
...	120	...	889	...	...	...	889	11 13 8	11 13 8	...	9	
...	102	...	332	...	96	...	428	5 15 1	4 9 9	...	7	
...	23	21	...	...	...	21	42	1 5 8	0 10 10	...	...	
...	125	21	332	...	96	21	470	4 9 0	3 6 10	...	7	
...	2,558	...	12,378	..	1,042	309	13,729	8 4 5	7 7 5	34	199	
...	325	946	...	2	...	3,319	4,267	17 1 1	3 12 7	...	1	
...	36	8	...	...	...	7	15	0 9 7	0 5 1	...	...	
...	2,919	954	12,378	2	1,042	3,635	18,011	9 5 0	6 14 4	34	200	
438	3,049	5,420	12,378	3,764	1,042	9,753	32,357	14 1 9	7 12 2	39	224	

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of Schools for Special or

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Total number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of scholars on 31st March.					Number of scholars on 31st March learning.
						Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Vernacular.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	8
	A.—NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS.										
	Government	3	b*177	174	157	...	...	164	13	...	177
	B.—NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR MISTRESSES.										
	Government	1	20	16	14	...	...	20	...	..	20
	C.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.										
	Government ... Patwari ...	1	37	34	23	...	...	37	...	...	37
	Government ... Carpentry ...	15	225	199	139	...	2	204	19	...	225
	Total Industrial schools ...	16	262	233	162	...	2	241	19	...	262
	Grand Total ...	20	459	428	333	...	2	425	32	...	468

FORM No. 6.

Technical training for the official year 1880-81.

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each scholar.		Remarks.
Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9	10	11	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
*c20,984	...	...	...	138	21,122	a*134 7 7	133 10 6	*a. The annual cost of educating each pupil is enhanced by adding to the Normal School expenditure Rs. 1,350 on account of the pay of Mr. Elliott for 3 months while he was on privilege leave. *b. Not including carpentry students under training.
5,520	...	...	...	...	5,520	394 4 7	394 4 7	*c. There may be an error of Rs. 693, which has just been discovered in the Northern Circle returns and about which inquiries are being made.
...	...	452	...	20	472	20 8 4	...	There is really no cost to Government, each man pays 1¼ rupees a month; and this payment just defrays the master's pay and contingencies.
3,228	...	...	125	6	3,359	24 2 8	23 3 6	
3,228	...	452	125	26	3,831	23 10 4	19 14 10	
29,732	...	452	125	164	30,473	91 8 2	89 4 6	

No. $\frac{2450}{109}$

FROM

L. FRASER, ESQUIRE, C. S.,

OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

To

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION,

Central Provinces.

Dated Nagpur, the 8th July 1882.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4170, dated 3rd ultimo (received in print on the 29th idem), in which you submit your report on popular education in the Central Provinces during 1881-82.

2. Schools have increased from 1,437 in 1880-81 to 1,443 in 1881-82: scholars from 79,551 to 81,802: fees from Rs. 23,118 to Rs. 26,201; and average attendance from 53,590 to 57,004. Expenditure increased from Rs. 6,30,800 to Rs. 6,39,363; but income also increased from Rs. 1,70,356 to Rs. 1,86,333; so that the amount debitable to Provincial Revenues fell from Rs. 4,60,444 to Rs. 4,53,030. If the Education cess receipts, which are included in Provincial Revenues, be excluded, these figures become Rs. 3,28,482 and Rs. 3,20,774, which would represent the actual cost of education to Government during the last two years. These figures are very satisfactory.

3. Of the above mentioned expenditure, a good deal was incurred by Missionary and other Societies and by private persons. The amount actually disbursed by Government was Rs. 5,63,431. Of this amount 44·5 per cent was spent on primary schools. And if their share in the expenditure on scholarships, inspection, school buildings, &c., be added, it will be found that about 61·3 per cent of the whole expenditure was on primary schools. Improvement is reported in Government primary schools of all classes in all three circles. The aided primary schools are also favourably reported on. These schools are generally, throughout the Province, inferior to Government primary schools in scholarship and efficiency; but decided progress is reported. The remarks of Mr. Thompson on indigenous schools in the Northern Circle and the influence of the system of payment by results on indigenous education, quoted in paragraph 120 of your report, have been read with interest by the Chief Commissioner.

4. Turning to higher education, the Chief Commissioner receives with pleasure your report of the success of the Central Provinces' students studying at the Muir Central College and the Poona College of Science. And, although the candidates from Jubbulpore at the F. A. Examination were not so successful as in the preceding year, the results of that examination was very fairly creditable to the school. The statistics of secondary education show that the number of High schools remains the same (5) as for the preceding year; but the number of pupils attending them has increased from 255 to 321. One Government middle school (at Brahmapuri) was converted into a primary vernacular school; but as the Catholic aided school at Jubbulpore has now worked up to the Middle school standard, the number of middle class schools remains the same (50) as for the preceding year. The number of scholars attending these schools has increased from 2,263 to 2,479. The number of pupils from these secondary schools who passed the Entrance and Middle school examinations was 56 and 237 respectively as against 55 and 204 in the preceding year. The cost of these schools is shown to have increased from Rs. 60,743 to Rs. 65,911; but most of this increase is explained by the increased cost to Government of the High School, Jubbulpore. That increase was from Rs. 4,230

to Rs. 8,530; and this is due to the fact that, owing to the fourth year or B. A. class not being sanctioned by the Government of India, the third year class which had been formed was broken up, and the students sent to Colleges in other provinces to prosecute their studies. This left the more highly paid professors free to devote more time to the High School education imparted in that institution; and a larger proportion of the cost has therefore been debited to that class of education. So that there is but little real increase of cost. These figures then are satisfactory. Your detailed account of the state of each of these High and Middle schools also shows that good work has generally been done.

6. There are 84 schools for girls, with 3,603 scholars, and an average attendance of 2,363, costing Government Rs. 17,792. As you point out, these figures are insignificant in comparison with the total female population of the Central Provinces; but the work has been one of difficulty; and the success achieved is matter of congratulation. Some of the schools are exceedingly good. The Chief Commissioner has examined most of them himself and has been extremely gratified with some of them. It is satisfactory to find that private persons have become interested in this work; and such assistance as is given by Nand Lall of Saugor is worthy of recognition. This work is one specially requiring patient perseverance; and the Chief Commissioner observes with pleasure the interest taken in it by Mr. Thompson, Inspector of the Northern Circle.

7. The education of European and Eurasian children has received very much greater attention in recent years than formerly. You are now able to report that "there are no towns except Saugor, in which there are twelve "European or Eurasian children of a school-going age, in which there is not one "or two especial schools for Europeans." This is a very marked improvement on the old state of matters. The Chief Commissioner recognizes with pleasure the service that has been rendered by the Missionary Societies, the Revd. Messrs. Michell and Lamert, Dr. Mendes and others in establishing and fostering these schools. He would like to see some effort made to enlist in this work the liberality and public spirit of the residents of Saugor. Some of these schools also have very much improved, and they have already been able to provide some well educated lads for the service of Government, and for respectable employment in a private capacity.

8. The Normal schools continue successful. The chief difficulty is felt in that for training mistresses for the girls' schools. The Superintendent of this institution continues to receive high commendation; but the results as yet achieved are comparatively small. Until good teachers are secured, the education of girls cannot be successful. Technical education continues to receive your attention. The work done in special schools is necessarily as yet but little; but as masters are trained it will be rapidly extended.

9. I am to say that the Chief Commissioner has read with special interest the account given (*vide* paragraph 67 of your report) by Mr. Young of the Rajkumar School at Jubbulpore. This is an institution to which the Chief Commissioner attaches very great importance. It is the place where boys are trained who will in the natural course of things occupy positions of great dignity and influence. The course of training pursued by Mr. Young is of an admirable character; and his interest in, and devotion to, this work deserve the highest commendation. The part taken in it by Mrs. Young also deserves marked acknowledgment. This course of training must tend to develop the best characteristics of these boys, to give them general intelligence and higher tone, and to fit them to occupy worthily the positions to which they will sooner or later come.

10. The attention given to physical training meets with the Chief Commissioner's approval, as do also the efforts made to render the schools more attractive and useful by teaching such subjects as surveying and by making the text books more interesting and popular.

11. It is unnecessary for the Chief Commissioner to follow you more in detail through your long and exhaustive report. It might have been of more general interest, had it been more condensed; but your remarks on the different schools will be of much value to those specially interested in and connected with them. Your remarks on the state of education in each district are commended specially to the District Officers concerned. The Chief Commissioner receives with grave dissatisfaction such reports as are made about Janki Pershad, Mahomed Akbar Khan, Wasyat Ali, and a few other Tahsildars. I am to point out that Deputy Commissioners cannot be regarded as wholly free from responsibility in this matter. It is not enough for a Deputy Commissioner to write a few lines of condemnation at the end of the year in the case of a Tahsildar who neglects his work. The Deputy Commissioner ought to have his eyes open throughout the year to what is going on; and he ought not to tolerate this neglect. He should constantly see that his subordinates steadily do their duty.

12. In conclusion, I am to request you to convey the acknowledgments of the Chief Commissioner to the gentlemen named in Section XIII as having rendered special service to the cause of education; and I am specially to thank you for your indefatigable and efficient discharge of your duties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary.

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No. 4170 of 1882.

From

C. A. R. BROWNING, Esquire, M. A.,

Inspector General of Education,

Central Provinces.

The SECRETARY to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Dated Nagpur, the 3rd *June* 1882.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the report on popular Education in the Central Provinces during 1881-82. This report is the twentieth annual report since the commencement of the Educational Department.

Section I.—Introduction.

Introduction.

2. Last year the assistance given by the Educational Department in the Census operations was mentioned, and it was added, that the absence of schoolmasters and inspecting officers for several months would probably tell injuriously on schools for the year under report. To a certain extent this has happened, and progress in scholarship has not been so marked in this as in former years. Numbers and attendance generally have not deteriorated, but there are many primary schools in the Eastern circle, and some in the Southern and Northern circles, that are not so thoroughly efficient, and whose pupils have not advanced so favourably as in past years. These remarks apply rather to the state of the schools at the beginning of the year than to their condition at the end of the year under report, and individual schools that may have suffered in scholarship from the absence of their teachers and indeed of Inspectors on Census work will speedily regain their efficiency, if they have not already done so.

Improvements effected.

3. The improvements effected during the year are noted :—

I.—The establishment of a Rajkumar school.

A Wards' institution has been opened at Jubbulpore. Mr. Young, the President of the Jubbulpore College, has been made the Manager. The premises and buildings of the old Lac Factory were bought for the Wards' institution. They have with considerable skill and judgment been thoroughly repaired and altered by Mr. Young, so as to be fit for the reception of the Wards, of whom there were at the close of the year 16 in residence. The premises and all the arrangements are now very suitable, and I am told, that if the purchase of the site and buildings had been delayed, they would not now be procurable.

II.—Indigenous schools.

More attention has been paid to indigenous schools in the Northern and Southern circles, especially to those in Nimar, which had previously been much neglected. In the Eastern circle indigenous schools have been examined with much strictness. There has been improvement, and I think there will be greater improvement in future, if certain alterations in the grant-in-aid rules, that I am about to propose, be made.

III.—Boarding houses.

Better accommodation for boarders has been obtained in the Northern circle. A suitable and commodious boarding house has been provided for the Jubbulpore Normal school. At Saugor, scholarship holders from the district have now a good house to live in, where they are under the supervision of a resident master. In Murwara, the old school house forms an excellent boarding house for the scholarship holders and others from a distance.

IV.—Physical training. The Inspector of Schools, Northern circle, remarks :—

"A distinct advance has been made in the physical training of our pupils. In the first place, it is only within the past year that drill has received anything like systematic attention. In English schools, with hardly an exception, this important matter has received due attention. In the vernacular schools, some zilas have done well, as Saugor and Damoh; in Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad the subject had received some but not sufficient attention, while in Jubbulpore and Nimar, nothing, I may say, had been done. In the second place, gymnasia have been provided, repaired, or are in course of provision for a great number of schools. One has been partly erected at Burhanpur, where there is considerable taste for physical exercises.

"The one at Khandwa has been repaired and enlarged. In Seoni (Malwa) the ground for erecting a gymnasium has been taken up, and one, it is hoped, will be provided. In Hoshangabad the ground for one has been provided, and the Deputy Commissioner hopes to provide it from local sources. In Sohagpur a new gymnasium has been provided. For Gadarwara a new one has been constructed, and is now being erected. That at Damoh, till lately unused, has been repaired and is now freely used. But the apparatus is defective and limited. A gymnasium is just finished for Hatta and will soon be erected. In Saugor a new gymnasium has been provided for the Gopalganj branch school. Among English schools, Narsinghpur and Murwara are still in want of gymnasia. Something has been done for the vernacular schools also. A new gymnasium is being provided for Shahpura in Mandla, and a covered gymnasium is being constructed at Panagarh by the liberality of a member of the Committee. All the Town schools of Saugor have gymnastic apparatus of sorts, and in many village schools in all districts visited by me there are a few articles for physical exercise. Some have parallel bars, some a vaulting bar, some a climbing pole, &c. But in the Jubbulpore district physical training has recently been neglected. I have steadily directed the attention of Primary school Committees and Zila Inspectors to this matter; and wherever time and opportunity permitted in my recent tour, the boys were collected in the evening for games, running, wrestling, gymnastics, and a few prizes given. It is wonderful what an amount of amusement can be got out of Rs. 2 or 3 when distributed in small prizes for running, wrestling, &c. But of all physical exercises, there is none that catches the native mind like wrestling, and I must say I have encouraged it."

Similar progress has been made in the Southern circle, especially at Kamptee under Mr. Mitchell, the Head Master of the Zila school there. The school battalion is 150 strong and is divided into 3 companies. There are 15 boy officers. The boys wear uniform coats of white drill with red scarves and white caps. There is an excellent gymnasium, for which a gymnastic teacher has been sanctioned. I saw the public drill and games just before the May vacation. Prizes were given. Gymnastics and drill are also practised by the Bhandara, Chanda and Seoni Zila school boys. At Badnur there is no gymnasium, nor has one yet been put up for Hinganghat. In these schools the boys are drilled.

V.—Surveying. Additional schools have been provided with surveying apparatus, and instruction in surveying is now especially popular. A new Marathi Manual of Surveying with the plane table was prepared by Mr. Balaji Vinayak Gokle. The first edition is already exhausted.

VI.—Hindi Series of text books. Our Hindi Series of readers are approaching completion. The Hindi Fourth book has been printed and will now be introduced into the 5th classes of Hindi Primary schools. It is thought that it will be as popular as the rest of the series.

VII.—Village school fees. The fees of village boys' schools are by the rules expended under the orders of the School Committee. Mr. Thompson of the Northern circle has been particularly careful to see that the fees are really spent by Committees. He remarks :—

"I find that fees were differently applied in every district, according to the pleasure of the Zila Inspector. In some they were given to masters, in some they were practically disposed of by the Zila Inspector, but nowhere by Committees. I have sought to introduce uniformity by leaving fees to be applied by Committees, subject to audit by the Zila Inspector, and subject to a few simple rules as to the objects on which fees should be expended. These I consider are, (1) petty contingencies, such as ink, paper, chalk, &c.; (2) cleaning and petty repairs of the house; (3) the provision of books and slates for very poor boys, when not provided by

Committees, as they often are; (4) the provision of simple gymnastic apparatus, as funds permit; (5) the provision, where necessary, of a monitor, either in whole or part; (6) the petty repairs of maps, books, and other school appliances. It is true that the amount at the disposal of Committees is often very small, but anything that tends to give them an interest in the schools is so far a gain to education"

VIII.—Monitors.

It is a rule that pupils cannot be admitted to Normal schools unless they are 18 years of age. But scholars leave school before that time, and it is important that they should be employed as "Monitors," until such time as they are of right age to enter the Normal school. In too many instances Zila Inspectors have not chosen the best candidates for monitorships in Primary schools. Those young men should be chosen, who intend to become Schoolmasters, who will proceed from their monitorships to a training or Normal school. The Inspector of Schools, Northern circle, has during the year particularly impressed on Zila Inspectors the subject of the right selection of monitors, and his remarks have been circulated to all inspecting officers.

General Statistics.

General statistics.

4. Schools, pupils, and cost may be thus shown:—

			Schools	Pupils.	Each pupil costing per annum to Government.
					Rs. a. p.
University education ...	Arts College ...	Government ...	1	65	165 8 5
		Unaided ...	1	2	.....
Secondary education ...	High Schools for boys, English ...	Government ...	1	149	85 4 9
		Aided ...	4	172	37 12 9
	Middle Schools for boys, English ...	Government ...	38	1,952	24 13 8
		Aided ...	12	527	15 1 5
	Middle Schools for girls, English ...	Aided ...	2	14	46 13 1
Primary education ...	Primary Schools for boys, English ...	Government ...	39	1,574	6 12 10
		Aided ...	15	1,034	5 8 2
		Unaided ...	2	63	.....
	Primary Schools for boys, Vernacular ...	Government ...	788	51,444	2 15 11
		Aided ...	335	17,072	1 1 0
		Unaided ...	83	3,148	.....
	Primary Schools for girls, English ...	Aided. ...	5	472	8 8 9
	Primary Schools for girls, Vernacular ...	Government ...	64	2,676	4 9 4
		Aided ...	12	423	3 7 0
		Unaided ...	1	18	.....
Normal Schools for Masters ...		Government ...	3	171	115 2 0
" for Mistresses ...		" ...	1	17	270 1 8
Industrial Schools (Schools of Carpentry)..		" ...	20	323	11 0 4
Patwari Schools ...		" ...	3	117	.....
Drawing School ...		Unaided ...	1	24	.....
Other Schools ...		Government ...	3	51	.....
		Aided ...	8	291	1 12 7
		Unaided ...	1	3	.....
Total ...		Government ...	961	58,539	4 9 1
		Aided ...	393	20,005	2 3 4
		Unaided ...	89	3,258	.....
		Grand Total ...	1,443	81,802	3 12 10

5. Scholars have increased from 79,551 to 81,802, and average attendance from 53,590 to 57,004. In the above statement the average cost of each pupil is exclusive of money spent on "Direction," "Inspection," "The Book Depot," "Scholarships" and "School houses." In General Form 3, the average cost is calculated including all such expenditure. In the one statement the average cost per pupil in Government schools is Rs. 4-9-1, in Aided schools is Rs. 2-3-4, and in the other statement it is Rs. 7-0-11, and Rs. 2-8-1, as the cost of Direction, Inspection, and the Book Depot is made to fall on Government schools.

Increase of scholars and explanation of statistics.

Comparative statistics.

6. The comparative statistics of schools may be thus shown :—

			Schools.		Pupils.		Each pupil costing per annum to Government.	
			Last year.	Present year.	Last year.	Present year.	Last year.	Present year.
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
University education.	Arts College.	Government ..	1	1	58	65	263 0 0	165 8 5
		Unaided ..	1	1	2	2	... .	... ...
Secondary education.	High Schools for boys, English.	Government ..	1	1	96	140	Govt. 28 8 7	85 4 9
		Aided ...	4	4	159	172		37 12 9
	Middle Schools for boys, English.	Government ...	39	38	1,793	1,952		24 13 8
		Aided ...	11	12	465	527	Aided. 22 6 3	15 1 5
	Middle Schools for girls, English. ...	Aided ...	...	2	...	14	... .	46 13 1
Primary education.	Primary Schools for boys, English.	Government ..	39	39	1,474	1,574	7 11 9	6 12 10
		Aided ...	16	15	1,040	1,034	7 10 6	5 8 2
		Unaided ...	1	2	33	63	... ...	... .
	" Vernacular ...	Government ...	793	788	50,000	51,444	3 1 0	2 15 11
		Aided ...	330	335	17,017	17,072	1 0 7	1 1 0
		Unaided ...	91	83	3,269	3,148	... ...	... ...
	" for girls, English ...	Aided ...	7	5	456	472	10 8 1	8 8 9
	" for girls, Vernacular.	Government ...	62	64	2,558	2,676	4 15 6	4 9 4
		Aided ...	10	12	325	423	2 13 1	3 7 0
		Unaided ...	2	1	36	18	... ...	... ...
Normal Schools for Masters ...		Government ...	3	3	177	171	120 9 6	115 2 0
" for Mistresses ...		" ...	1	1	20	17	345 0 0	270 1 8
Schools for Carpentry ...		" ...	15	20	225	323	16 3 6	11 0 4
Patwari Schools ...		" ...	1	3	37	117	... ...	... ...
Drawing " ...		Unaided ...	...	1	...	24	... ...	... ...
Other Schools ...		Government ...	...	3	...	51		1 12 7
		Aided ...	9	8	306	291	0 7 8	... ...
		Unaided ...	...	1	...	3		... ...
	Total ...	Government ...	955	961	56,443	58,539	4 11 11	4 9 1
		Aided ...	387	393	19,768	20,005	2 2 11	2 3 4
		Unaided ...	95	89	3,340	3,258	... .	... .
		Grand Total ...	1,437	1,443	79,551	81,802	3 14 7	3 12 10

7. Nearly all classes of schools have shared in the increase including girls schools, as was anticipated last year. I would notice that the average cost of educating each pupil has both for this year and last year been calculated on the average number enrolled, and not on the average daily attendance. This is in accordance with the practice observed in all Provinces of India except Bombay. The mode of calculation is of little moment. For, both the average attendance and the average monthly number enrolled are shown, and any one may calculate the average cost as may be most convenient.

Improvement in all classes of schools.

8. The rural cess in these Provinces is considered to belong to the Government, and therefore the rural cess forms an item in calculating Government expenditure. If this be remembered, the total expenditure may be thus shown :—

Total expenditure.

			Total expenditure.	Receipts from local sources not including the Educational Cess.	Net expenditure debitable to Provincial Revenues and the Educational Cess.	Balance in favour of Provincial Revenues.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education...	Arts College ...	Government...	10,613	1,178	9,435	...
		Unaided ...	1,000	1,000	...	...
Secondary education...	High Schools for boys, English ...	Government...	9,623	1,093	8,530	...
		Aided ..	14,881	8,569	6,312	...
	Middle Schools for boys, English ...	Government...	57,937	14,669	43,268	...
		Aided ...	18,130	10,329	7,801	...
	„ for girls, English.	Aided ...	1,330	815	515	...
Primary education...	For boys, English ...	Government...	17,568	7,332	10,236	...
		Aided ...	17,843	12,083	5,760	...
		Unaided ...	501	455	46	...
	For „ Vernacular...	Government...	1,86,923	33,463	153,460	...
		Aided ...	39,186	20,954	18,232	...
		Unaided ...	2,440	2,440	...	...
	For girls, English ...	Aided ...	13,018	9,171	3,847	...
	For „ Vernacular ...	Government...	13,453	1,490	11,963	...
		Aided ...	5,742	4,275	1,467	...
		Unaided ...	...	...	...	...
Schools for special or technical training						
Normal Schools for Masters...		Government...	19,356	130	19,226	...
„ for Mistresses		„ ..	5,132	...	5,132	...
Schools for Carpentry ...		„ ...	3,507	167	3,340	...
Patwari Schools ...		„ ...	1,110	1,110	...	...
Drawing School ...		Unaided ...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...		Government...	408	408	...	...
		Aided ...	648	144	504	...
		Unaided ...	...	...	...	...
Direction ...		...	26,506	...	26,506	...
Inspection ...		...	77,152	...	77,152	...
Scholarships ...	Colleges	...	7,955	108	7,847	...
	Schools	...	19,079	324	18,755	...
Buildings ...		...	36,077	16,947	19,130	...
Miscellaneous ...		...	32,245	37,679	...	5,434
		Total ...	6,39,363	1,86,333	*a 4,58,464	...
True Net balance debitable to Provincial Revenues...			...	..	...	4,53,030

9. The total expenditure thus increased from Rs. 6,30,800, to Rs. 6,39,363, but the income increased from Rs. 1,70,356 to Rs. 1,86,333. The increase in the income being greater than the increase in expenditure, the sum debitable to Provincial Revenues fell from Rs. 4,60,444 to Rs. 4,53,030. The increase in

Total expenditure increased, net expenditure decreased.

* a To make this agree with column 5 of General Form 3, Rs. 759 must be added. They are not added here as they already appear in the item Rs. 32,245.

receipts is chiefly due to increased receipts in the Book Depôt. If the rural cess receipts are deducted then the cost of education to Provincial Revenues was Rs. 3,00,774.

Increase of scholars during 5 years.

10. It is interesting to mark the gradual increase of scholars for the last 5 years :—

	Number of scholars at the close of the year.					Average daily attendance.				
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1877-78.	1878 79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Government schools	53,376	53,095	55,457	56,448	58,539	36,413	34,649	37,233	38,957	41,262
Aided private "	16,702	18,205	19,457	19,768	20,005	10,365	11,218	12,187	12,616	13,679
Unaided "	4,128	2,787	2,832	3,340	3,258	2,917	1,498	1,915	2,027	3,194
Total ...	74,266	74,087	77,746	79,551	81,802	49,695	47,365	51,335	53,600	58,135

Or in 5 years pupils have increased by 10 per cent and average attendance by about 17 per cent.

School buildings.

11. Besides the sum spent by the Educational Department on school buildings something was spent by the Public Works Department. The entire expenditure was :—

Expenditure on school buildings from Public Works Department Budget 1881-82.	Amount.	Expenditure from Educational Budget 1881-82.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
(A).—Repairs ...	1,065	(D).—Repairs to Government buildings ...	22,621
(B).—Minor Works under Rs. 2,000 ...	66	(E).—Minor ...	
(C).—Larger works above Rs. 2,000 ...	32,891	(F).—Grants-in-aid under Rs. 1,000 ...	94
		(G).—Larger grants above Rs. 1,000 ...	1,500
Total ...	34,022	Total ...	24,215

Of the amount spent by the Public Works Department, Rs. 30,047-4-0 were spent on the purchase of the Lac factory and the necessary alterations to adapt it for the Rajkumar school. Rs. 2,843-6-0 were spent on enlarging the Book Depôt and the Office of the Inspector General of Education, Central Provinces.

Expenditure excluding sum spent from the Public Works Department Budget.

12. The total cost of education excluding the sum spent by the Public Works Department may thus be contrasted for two years :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total expenditure	6,30,800	6,39,363
Receipts from all sources	3,02,318	3,18,589
Total ...	3,28,482	3,20,774

13. Much of the expenditure noted in paragraph 8 was spent by Missionary and other societies and by private persons. Over such expenditure the Government have no control. The sums actually disbursed by Government officers may be thus noted :—

		Rs.
Direction		26,506
Inspection		77,152
Arts College	Government ...	10,613
English High Schools	Government ...	9,623
	Aided ...	7,234
English Middle Schools	Government ...	57,937
	Aided ...	10,313
Do. do. for girls ...	Aided ...	635
Primary Schools for boys, English ...	Government ...	17,568
	Aided ...	7,116
	Unaided ...	46
Do. do. for boys, and adults, Vernacular.	Government ...	1,87,331
	Aided ...	19,912
English Primary Schools for girls ...	Aided ...	3,967
Vernacular Primary Schools for girls ..	Government ...	13,453
	Aided ...	1,707
	Unaided ...	...
Schools for special or technical training.		
Normal Schools for Masters ...	Government ...	19,356
Do. for Mistresses ...	" ...	5,132
Industrial Schools	" ...	4,617
Scholarships	" ...	26,753
Encouragement to Vernacular Literature ...	" ...	759
Book Depôt	" ...	31,486
Buildings excluding Public Works Department expenditure	" ...	24,215
	Total ...	5,63,431

Classification of expenditure.

14. The expenditure may be thus classified :—

	Sums disbursed by Government officers.	Percentage of total expenditure.
	Rs.	
On Direction and Inspection	1,03,658	18·40
Training and Technical Schools	29,105	5·17
Arts College	10,613	1·88
High and Middle Schools for boys ...	85,107	15·11
Middle School for girls	625	0·11
Primary Schools for boys	2,31,973	41·17
Do. for girls	19,127	3·39
Scholarships	26,753	4·75
Buildings, excluding the Public Works Department expenditure	24,215	4·30
Book Depôt	31,486	5·59
Miscellaneous	759	0·13
Total ...	5,63,431	100·00

Remarks on classification of expenditure and statement of the approximate sum spent on primary education.

15. The above Statement shows that 44·5 per cent of the whole expenditure was on primary schools. The expenditure on primary education, however, is a very different and much larger percentage on the total expenditure. For, Normal schools exist simply for primary schools. Some of the scholarship expenditure, and much of the cost of inspection, of the Book Depôt, and for school buildings, must all be debited to primary education. I estimate the total sum spent on primary education to be :—

		Rs.
1	For inspection of primary schools (approximate only)	38,576
2	For Normal and Carpenter schools	27,995
3	Primary scholarships	11,704
4	Primary school buildings (approximate)	15,743
5	Vernacular literature	759
6	Primary schools for boys and girls	2,51,100
	Total ...	3,45,877

So of the whole expenditure on education 61·3 per cent is for primary education.

If the cost of colleges and schools be alone considered then 74·3 per cent of the expenditure as disbursed in 1880-81 by Government officers was on primary schools.

Provincial accounts.

16. The Provincial accounts give the expenditure as follows :—

	Preliminary.		Amount.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
I	Direction and Inspection ...	Direction ...	26,447	6	4
		Inspection ...	80,254	1	3
II	High Schools ...				
III	Zila Schools ...				
IV	Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...		1,53,422	9	1
V	Vernacular Town Schools ...				
VI	Branches to Zila Schools ...				
VII	Village Schools ...	...	1,24,244	1	3
VIII	Normal Schools ...	...	25,488	6	10
IX	Grants-in-aid ...	..	30,732	14	2
X	Scholarships ...	...	21,793	11	5
XI	Do. Village Schools ...	...	5,317	1	7
XII	Grant for Vernacular Literature ...	...	759	8	6
XIII	Prizes ...	...	1,556	15	5
XIV	Do. Village Schools ...	...	2,045	11	4
XV	Petty construction ...	...	22,322	4	3
XVI	Miscellaneous ...	...	1,362	10	0
XVII	Payments by results ...	...	16,294	5	8
XVIII	Government Book Depôt ...	...	28,641	1	11
XIX	Technical Schools ...	...	523	1	9
XX	Government Schools Local ...	...	1,453	2	8
		Total ...	5,42,659	1	10

The accounts are merely preliminary and do not include Rs. 7,160, for village fees, nor an approximate sum of Rs. 8,425, received from subscriptions and other sources, and not brought on to the public accounts, nor municipal subscriptions to aided private schools amounting to Rs. 6,504. These items make a total of Rs. 22,089, which if added to the expenditure as returned by the Account department gives a total of Rs. 5,64,748. This agrees nearly with the Statement of paragraph 13 as furnished by school masters and inspecting officers. The return given by the Account department is merely preliminary.

Fee Receipts.

17. The fee receipts in Government schools continue to increase. The receipts may be shown for the last 3 years :—

	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82.
Government Institutions.	Rs.	Rs.	
College	787	900	1,178
High and Middle Schools	5,249	5,621	6,185
Primary Schools	14,100	16,145	18,023
Industrial Schools	425	452	815
Total ..	20,561	23,118	26,201

The monthly rates are as noted below :—

Number.		Students not the children of agriculturists.	Students the children of agriculturists.
1	College	2 rupees	2 rupees
2	High School	1 „	1 „
3	Superior Middle, English ...	8 annas	4 annas
4	Inferior „ „	6 „	3 „
5	English Primary	8 as. and 6 as.	4 as. and 3 as.
6	Vernacular Primary, towns ...	2 annas	1 anna
7	„ „ , Villages ...	1 or 2 annas	...

Examination results.

18. The results of the University and other prescribed examinations may be thus shown for the last 3 years :—

	1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.
Arts Colleges.						
First Arts	13	4	22	17	18	11
Schools.						
Matriculation	82	43	103	60	102	58
Middle School examination ..	378	233	330	206	396	239
Upper Primary	7,107	2,867	8,713	2.845	7,581	3,130
Lower „	14,402	6,339	15,517	6,441	12,770	6,644

Method of conducting the examinations.

19. The First Arts and Matriculation examinations are conducted by the Calcutta University in writing. The Middle School examination is conducted by the Inspector General of Education and the Inspectors of Schools, the pupils being called to certain specified centres. This examination is in writing. The Upper primary and Lower primary examinations are partly written and partly *vivâ voce*. They are conducted in every school in the Central Provinces by the Circle Inspectors and the District Inspectors. The boys for these primary examinations are not collected in any centre, but are examined in their own school houses in the presence of their teachers and it may be of the School Committees and some of the relatives of the children.

Officers of the Commission and Tahsildars, with a brief Review of the state of Education in each District.

Balaghat.

20. Population 340,554, number of towns* 3, villages 1,208, the area is 3,146 square miles. The rural cess is Rs. 3,374, and the expenditure on primary schools, excluding inspection, buildings, and scholarships was Rs. 5,516. There are in Balaghat 36 schools, 34 of these schools are primary schools and one is an industrial school. The most populous town contains less than 3,000 inhabitants, and 552 of the villages have less than 200 inhabitants Pupils have decreased from 2,033 to 1882, and the average attendance has fallen from 1,296 to 1,233. The greatest decrease occurs in village schools. The schools suffered very much from the employment of teachers on Census duties in 1880-81, and the Zila Inspector Mr. Cheda Lal

* The towns given are those where there are Town schools and Middle class schools.

was not a success, he was constantly ill and had to be transferred. The present Zila Inspector joined at the end of October. He should be able to bring the schools into good order. The Deputy Commissioner reports that 6 schoolmasters were dismissed, 3 degraded and 3 promoted. The fee collections increased from Rs. 559 to Rs. 759. Two boys passed the Middle school examination, 33 the Upper primary examination, and 457 the Lower primary examination. The numbers for the previous year were 1, 41 and 122. The Inspector General of Education and the Inspector of Schools both visited the district during the year. Of the two town schools Waraseoni is in good order and Hatta in fair order. Major Jacob saw 11 of the village schools besides one town school and the middle school. The Inspector General of Education examined 8 village schools, one town school, and the middle school. The village schools have very much improved from what they were three years ago. But still a good many are not so good as they should be. The attendance is irregular. The Tahsildar of Burha has neglected his duty. Major Bloomfield remarks :—

> "Mr. Janki Parshada was for the whole year in charge of the Burha tahsil. He did not pay that attention to his schools that he ought."

With regard to irregularity in attendance the Deputy Commissioner says "that the difficulty of crossing some of the streams during the rains, and the "difficulty of travelling in a rice country during that season" are at least two causes that keep down attendance.

The Commissioner of Division remarks :—

> "The large decrease in the number of scholars does not as yet seem compensated for by better daily attendance. Teaching in Balaghat is probably not an attractive occupation, and good masters may not be easily forthcoming. That six masters were dismissed during the year and three degraded appears to show either that many masters were bad or that there was spasmodic severity on the part of the supervising authorities."

The masters were idle negligent men and there have been defects of inspection. Schools have been left without text books and masters have not been informed of the nature of the Upper primary and Lower primary examinations. The present Zila Inspector is on his trial here, and of course must bring his schools into good order.

Betul.

21. The population is 304,905, there are 4 towns, but no town has a population of 5,000. There are 1,168 villages, and the area is 3,905 square miles. The rural cess is Rs. 3,902, and expenditure on primary schools was Rs. 7,291.* There are 27 schools in this district, of which 26 are primary and industrial schools. The pupils have increased from 1,513 to 1,676, and the average attendance from 1,044 to 1,168. There is thus only one school to every group of 43 villages. But 638 of the villages contain less than 200 inhabitants. Besides these schools there are 7 indigenous schools. Six are not shown, as they have sent no returns. Three of the schools are new schools, one received a small grant. All schools have improved. The Middle school examination was passed by 6 scholars, the Upper primary by 69, and the Lower primary by 194. The passes in 1880-81 were 457 and 104. In the primary schools managed by the Deputy Commissioner promotions from class to class have been more frequent, there were 694 promotions after examination by the Zila Inspector. In the previous year there were in such schools 450 promotions only. Open air gymnasia have been given to all the 3 town schools and to one of the 19 village schools. School Committees have in several cases purchased clocks for the schools. They will supersede the sand glasses hitherto used and

* Exclusive of building, scholarships, and inspection expenditure. This note applies to all succeeding paragraphs regarding district education.

will conduce to regularity and punctuality. The Zila Inspector when he stops for the night at any village, where there is a school, reads with the teachers some portion of their text books. They thus keep up and add to their knowledge. Some of the schools have adopted a simple uniform. Instruction in Mensuration and Surveying with the plane table has received attention, and the Deputy Commissioner remarks that instruction in these subjects is so popular that most of the School Committees have asked to be supplied with apparatus. In the town schools all have suitable houses. The Betul town school house will require somewhat extensive repairs. A carpenter school has been attached to the Bhainsdehi town school. All the schools have a class above the upper primary class and are much improved. The best of the town schools is that of Betul. Its scholars have increased from 106 to 114, upper primary passes decreased from 8 to 6, but the lower primary increased from 8 to 25, and other promotions from 16 to 30. In Multai the pupils have increased from 94 to 110, passes and promotions from 57 to 64, and the average attendance from 69 to 75. In Bhainsdehi numbers have increased from 90 to 101, average attendance from 54 to 66, promotions and passes from 25 to 43. With very few exceptions all the village schools are comfortably housed. Only 3 new houses appear to be wanted, and 2 of the 3 have already been sanctioned. To six schools additional monitors have been added, and four more schools, it is said, require monitors. The Deputy Commissioner remarks, that the defects pointed out in previous years, "the excessive stay of pupils in their respective classes," "defective modes of teaching," "the absence of physical training," have in a great measure been remedied. A school for the instruction of Patwaris was opened at the end of February. Its statistics are not shown in the returns. The Assistant Master at Multai was after examination selected for the Patwari mastership. Mr. Akbar Ali succeeded Mr. Kasim Ali as Tahsildar of Betul, and Mr. Akbar Ali himself went on leave. He has seen 6 of the 10 schools of his tahsil and the Naib-Tahsildar saw 7. In the Multai Tahsil there are 9 schools. They have received 22 visits from Mr. Moulavi Ghulam Mahomed Khan the Tahsildar, and the Naib-Tahsildar has made 5 inspections. Both have materially assisted the Zila Inspector. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. MacGeorge, saw nearly all the schools and was "much pleased with the improved "state of almost all of them." The Head Clerk of the Deputy Commissioner's Office paid 24 visits to schools. He frequently distributed prizes, and his example led to increased liberality on the part of School Committees. The Deputy Commissioner has been much pleased with the work of the Zila Inspector Mr. Hanuman Prashada, and mentions 11 School Committees as deserving commendation. They and the private gentlemen brought to notice are mentioned in paragraph 168. The Commissioner of Division remarks :—

> "From all I could learn the Zila Inspector in the Betul district has worked well during the year, and the general improvement there has been in the number of pupils enrolled, and in the daily average attendance is doubtless largely due to inspection and supervision being properly done. Little seems yet to have been done to encourage indigenous schools, so important an element in the education of the masses, but the point appears now to be engaging the attention of the local officers."

Indigenous schools have never been neglected by the Educational Department, but greater efforts for their improvement and to increase their numbers have been made since 1878 than before.

Chhindwara.

22. The area is 3,915 square miles, population 372,899, towns 4, villages 1,829, of which 1,294 contain less than 200 inhabitants. The rural cess is Rs. 4,281, and the amount spent on primary schools was Rs. 7,936. There are 35 schools at which scholars have increased from 1,749 to 1,842 and average attendance from 1,198 to 1,270 Thirty-three of the above schools are primary schools, 3 being private schools. There is one middle school and one industrial school. The Middle school examination was passed by five pupils, the Upper primary by 80, and the Lower primary by 174. The figures for the previous year were 1, 62 and 147. The middle school is in fairly good order, but the numbers do not increase. The Inspector says there has been considerable improvement in scholarship. The town schools are in good order. There are 23 village schools, 13 above the ghats and 10 below.

In the former Hindi is taught, in the latter Marathi. The schools have made considerable progress and have been more carefully superintended and taught than before. The lowest class has received more attention, and more attention has been paid to mental arithmetic, which the agriculturists and trading classes consider of great importance. There is only one girls' school. It is at Chaurai. The school is reported to have improved under the present mistress Kashi Bai, yet no girl passed the Lower primary examination. The number of students has increased from 24 to 36. The average attendance is poor, being only 18. The school house and furniture are all suitable. The School Committee is apathetic, and so are the School Committees of Chegaon, Tegaon and Linga. The industrial or carpentry school attached to the Anglo-vernacular school is successful, pupils have increased from 22 to 24, and the average attendance from 17 to 18. Nearly half the scholars are Brahmans, eleven boys have made considerable progress, 5 other boys can now make such things as stools, and 8 are beginners. The Inspector distributed prizes to the best carpenter students. All the furniture required for schools in the district was made up in this school, which is one of the few really successful carpenter schools in the Southern circle. The school is visited by the Committee and by Ramdin, an artisan of the town. The school has been worked at a profit, the assets being Rs. 104 and the liabilities Rs. 27. The success of the school is due to the master, Nanhu Miyan. There are only 3 private schools in this district, one belonging to the Mission is in good order, the other two are so poor that they obtain no grant. All the school houses but two give sufficient accommodation and are in a state of repair. And for the two exceptions, namely Linga and Chand, school houses are being built. The total sum spent on school buildings was Rs. 1,594, of which municipalities contributed Rs. 116 and subscriptions amounted to Rs. 180. The school houses are well furnished, and school libraries received additions during the year. There are 4 primary scholarship holders, all of whom are said to have made fair progress. Some 228 rupees were distributed in prizes during the year, and six scholars having passed the admission examination are now being trained as teachers at the Normal schools of Nagpur and Jubbulpore. Of those previously admitted to training seven passed. The School Committees and private gentlemen who deserve mention for their good educational work will be found in paragraph 168. The Tahsildar of Sausar and his Assistant paid 72 visits to schools in their Tahsils. Some schools at a distance from head-quarters were not inspected with sufficient frequency. The Tahsildar of Chhindwara and his Assistant only paid 25 visits to schools, but the Deputy Commissioner says that the committees of the Chhindwara Tahsil are more active than those of the Sausar Tahsil and work well without being visited. The Commissioner remarks:—

> "There has been fair progress during the year, and it is satisfactory to note marked improvement in certain village schools."

Bhandara.

23. The area is 3,922 square miles, the population is 683,779, the number of towns is 7, and of villages is 1,609. The villages are not populous, 587, or rather more than one-third, have a population of less than 200. The rural cess collection was Rs. 9,097 and the sum spent on primary schools was Rs. 15,958. There are 53 schools, of which 51 are primary schools, one is a middle school and one is an industrial school. There are only 2 aided schools. Scholars have increased from 3,899 to 3,987, and the average attendance from 2,994 to 3,004. The middle school and branches are all in good order, and the Urdu school for Mahomedans has improved. There was a good deal of illness, fevers especially were prevalent, or the attendance would have improved both absolutely and relatively. I saw the middle school and its branches and 5 of the 6 town schools. The remaining town school was seen by Major Jacob. All the town schools but one are in good order. The exception is Sahangarhi. The climate of this town is exceptionally bad. If additional monitors were given to the town schools, the number of scholars would probably increase. There are now 23 masters and monitor to teach 807 boys, so each master and monitor has an average of 35 boys to instruct. The Middle school examination was passed by 6 boys, the Upper primary by 247, and the Lower primary by 514. The figures for the previous year were 7, 178 and 420. There are 36 village schools,

24 in the Tirora Tahsil and 12 in the Sakoli Tahsil. There are 2,549 village school students, and the average attendance is 1,943, which is 80 per cent of the average number enrolled. This attendance is for village schools very good. All village schools but 4 have either two masters, or one master and a monitor. They are all adequately paid. The Deputy Commissioner has recently by a redistribution of expenditure provided the four additional monitors that are required. There are but 4 bad village schools, 11 are fair and 21 are good. The town school houses are excellent and suitable buildings. The Tirora school house has been enlarged, and the Sahangarhi school house is being reroofed. All these school houses have extensive compounds and good gardens. The village school houses were repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 401. All but 5 of the village schools are now suitably housed. There are two girls' schools, one at Powni and the other at Bhandara. Those two schools contain 122 pupils, the average attendance is poor, being only 58. I examined both these schools. They are good schools. Major Jacob also examined and inspected them both. Seven girls passed the Upper primary examination and 11 the lower. The head girl of the Bhandara school was sent to Ramtek as Assistant schoolmistress. She is a Brahmanin. The school houses are neat and suitable, and the school furniture is sufficient. Of the two private schools one is for low caste boys. It belongs to the Free Church of Scotland, and is in good order. It is under the management of the Reverend D. Whitton. The school was examined by me during the year. The indigenous school is taught by a stamp vendor in Bhandara itself. He is said to be almost illiterate. The grant earned by the Mission school was Rs. 59, by the stamps vendor's school was Rs. 14. Eight students passed the admission examination and are now being trained as teachers at the Nagpur Normal school. Ten masters were promoted during the year for good work and 3 were dismissed. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that "there are many masters in this district experienced and well trained, but I cannot "promote them for want of funds." Instruction in plane table surveying has been well commenced in two of the town schools that I saw. Eight students obtained primary scholarships during the year. Three of the 7 boys who passed the Middle school examination were primary scholarship holders, one of them won a High school scholarship. The private gentlemen and School Committees that did well are mentioned in paragraph 168. The Tirora Tahsildar, Mr. Vasudeo Narain, paid 88 visits to 28 schools, and his Assistant made 24 inspections. The Sakoli Tahsildar paid 35 visits to some 13 schools and his Naib made 26 inspections. The Deputy Commissioner speaks very highly of the educational work of Mr. Vasudeo Narain, the above mentioned Tahsildar, and says that there is not a single bad school in his Tahsil. The Sakoli Tahsildar is Syud Zulphar Ali. All the four bad schools are in his Tahsil, and the Deputy Commissioner remarks that had it not been for the Naib Tahsildar, Mr. Vinayak Jaiwant, "there would "have been many more bad schools."

Regarding the Zila Inspector the Deputy Commissioner writes:—

"I would add that the high state of the efficiency of the schools of the district and the excellent use which has been made of the means at our disposal are due to the zeal, tact, discrimination and ability with which Mr. Vishnu Balwant has discharged his duties."

The Commissioner of Division remarks:—

"The report of the Deputy Commissioner of Bhandara regarding the schools in his district is generally satisfactory."

"The number of scholars enrolled has in the aggregate increased, though there is a fall of two per cent in the average daily attendance, which is ascribed to unusual sickness. At village schools, however, there was an increase both in the number enrolled and in the average daily attendance."

"There are 36 village schools for boys, and of these, 21 are classed as good, 11 as fair and only 4 as bad. The figures seem favourable, and the class promotions made in the schools, also appear to speak well for the general efficiency of the institutions."

24. The area is 10,785 square miles, the population including Sironcha is 649,146. The area of Chanda is thus more than one sixth of the size of England and Wales. There are 8 towns and 2,796 villages, of which no less than 1,932 have a population of less than 200! The rural cess amounts to Rs. 6,504, and the expenditure on primary schools is Rs. 15,585. The language spoken in the north and centre of the district is Marathi, in the south Telugu is the mother tongue of the greater part of the population, towards Bastar a patois of Marathi and Hindi with Telugu words interspersed is spoken. There are 64 schools, at which the scholars have increased from 3,670 to 3,735, and the average attendance from 2,489 to 2,794. Sixty of the schools are primary schools, nine being aided schools, and one is an industrial school. One middle school was relegated to the primary grade, as it was reported that the people refused to continue their subscription of Rs. 30 a month towards the support of the English department. Immediately the English department was closed, sufficient subscriptions were promised. In reply to the petition sent to me to reopen the English department I recommended that one year's subscription should be paid into the Treasury. There are now no girls' schools in this district excepting one in Sironcha. The people have steadily refused to send their girls to school. The Middle school examination was passed by 12 boys, the Upper primary examination by 178 and Lower primary by 328. In the previous year the figures were 7, 197 and 359. The primary schools therefore have not progressed. Major Jacob reports that the Chanda Zila school is in good order and that one of its 5 branch schools are in good order, 3 are fair and one is indifferent. The indifferent ancillary school is at Bhanupeth. The Head Master Sitaram Visheshwar has been warned. The Warora middle school and its branches are all in fair order. The Inspector saw these town schools, and classed two as "fair," and one as good. Major Jacob also saw 10 village schools and classed 3 as good and the rest as "fair." The Mul school house was partly destoryed by fire. Some huts near the building are said to have caught fire and the fire spread to the main building. A proposal to roroof and partly rebuild the school house was made, but further information was desired on two points,—1st, whether the ground near the school house on which the huts were burnt could not be taken into the school compound so as to prevent a repetition of the fire; 2nd, whether it was advisable to build the school house on its present site, which is near a temple. Some months ago some mischievous person broke into the school house and destroyed books, surveying instruments and maps. The School Committee then made good the loss. When the school house was partly burnt, 300 dwelling houses were also burnt. During the year 8 primary school masters were promoted, 9 were degraded and 2 dismissed. Six certificated teachers were supplied from the Normal school during the year. There are still 8 uncertificated masters. Four students for the district are training as school masters. Five village schools still want suitable houses. There are 9 indigenous schools including one school for adults in this district, 8 were examined for grants. The sum earned was Rs. 348. The carpentry school is now said to be improving. The master was changed. No mention is made of what has been done for the physical training of the boys in Chanda during the year. Nor is it said at what schools surveying has been introduced and with what effect. The names of the Schools Committees and of private gentlemen who have assisted in the work of education will be found in paragraph 168. The Mul and Bhandak committees are expressly commended by the Deputy Commissioner. The Tahsildar of Warora paid 25 visits to 9 schools, of Mul 13 to 11 schools, and of Brahmapuri 24 to 10 schools. The Deputy Commissioner does not say what he thinks of the work of his Tahsildars. The Commissioner of Division remarks :—

Chanda.

> "From the statistics I should judge that the most satisfactory point in respect to education in the Chanda district is the rise (slight) in the enrolled scholars at village schools and the much more marked rise in the daily attendance."

25. The area is 3,786 square miles. There are 14 towns and the number of villages is 1,668. The rural cess collections were Rs. 18,008. The sum spent on primary schools was Rs. 51,052. 889 villages have a population of less than 200. There are 185

Nagpur.

schools, at which the scholars have increased from 10,696, 11,045, and the average attendance has risen from 7,593 to 8,120. There are 91 Government schools. Their number remained unaltered. The private schools decreased by 14. Fourteen indigenous schools were closed by their teachers, who obtained work in the Census Office. 11 of the aided schools are middle or high schools, to one of which a college class is attached, and 7 of the Government schools are middle schools. There is no Government high school in the Southern circle of inspection. In the Nagpur district there are 163 primary schools, of which 65 are aided. The report of the Inspector of Schools on Education in the Nagpur district is very favourable. In the previous year there was an increase in scholars and attendance, so that the substantial increase this year, especially in Government schools, is a subject for congratulation. During the year 29 scholars matriculated, 60 passed the Middle school examination, 366 the Upper primary examination, and 671 the Lower primary examination. In the previous year the numbers were 27, 76, 453 and 894. The decrease in the number of primary passes occurred in aided schools, chiefly in indigenous schools.

The Inspector, Mr. Hari Gopal Padhye, B. A., reports that regular scholars have made fair progress in scholarship, if allowance be made for the absence on Census work of school masters during the first two months of the year under report. He adds that the chief thing that struck him was the care that had been taken of the lower classes. This care is very necessary. For, amongst an agricultural population it is very important to pass the children through their course with sufficient rapidity, so that they may assist their parents in their ordinary work. The middle class English schools have all improved. Scholars have increased, so has the attendance, and fee collections have increased.

Gymnastic apparatus has been sanctioned for Ramtek and additional accommodation has been sanctioned for Khapa and Umrer, where owing to the increase of scholars boys are overcrowded. The Katol school house has been thoroughly repaired, and the building is now in good order. The Kalmeshwar school continues to improve. The Inspector classities 5 of the Anglo-vernacular middle schools as fair, and the Ramtek school as good. Of the 6 vernacular town schools 4 were seen by the Inspector, one is classed as excellent, 1 as good, and 2 as fair. There is no vernacular town school that has not improved. All have 5 classes, that is one class beyond the upper primary standard. The best of the schools are those of Mohpa and Narkher. All these schools are well housed and have suitable furniture and maps. Twenty-five village schools were examined and inspected by the Inspector, who classified 3 as good, 10 as fair, 7 as indifferent, and 3 as bad. The Inspector says in his report to the Deputy Commissioner:—

> "Some of the schools classed as indifferent are in a forward state, while one or two have deteriorated in efficiency owing to circumstances beyond the control of the school masters and the boys. The proportion of really bad schools is but small, and I am favourably impressed with the state of primary education in your district and the work of your Deputy Inspector of Schools."

I am glad to say that the fee rules for village schools have received greater attention and the fee receipts have increased from Rs. 572 to Rs. 932, in one year. As these fees are spent on village school contingencies and furniture, their increase is directly advantageous to the schools. The girls' schools are not good. The best of them is that of Ramtek. There are 55 girls at this school and an Assistant Mistress has recently been added. For Umrer, where there are 40 girls, a monitor has been sanctioned. The Nagpur school has not improved. The Mistress left to be married, and she has been succeeded by a master. There are two industrial classes, one at Ramtek and the other at Umrer. They contain 39 pupils and are taught by two carpenter masters each on ten rupees. The Ramtek school has made the most improvement. The workmanship of the Umrer students is very rough. There are 44 aided indigenous schools, and 17 unaided, all the schools are in Kamptee and Nagpur. The Kamptee schools were all examined for grants by Major Jacob, those at Nagpur were examined by the

Zila Inspector. The sum earned was Rs. 2,717, the sum gained in the previous year was Rs. 2,632. There are 34 primary scholarships in this district of which 4 are for girls.

All schools but three are properly housed, and sanction has recently been given for a new house for one of the three schools without a suitable building. The sum spent on school house repairs was Rs. 2,052, prizes were given to the amount of Rs. 423, new maps and books costing Rs. 244 were given to school libraries and the new furniture supplied cost Rs. 156. The discipline of the schools is said to be fairly good. The school committees and private gentlemen who have done their best are mentioned in paragraph 168.

The Tahsildar of Nagpur paid 46 visits to 17 schools and his Naib made 19 visits. The Tahsildar of Ramtek paid 146 visits to 20 schools and his Naib 28 visits. The Tahsildar of Umrer paid 92 visits to 16 schools and his Naib 15 visits. The Tahsildar of Katol paid 119 visits to 17 schools and his Naib 29 visits. Mr. Sheoraj Singh Tahsildar of Ramtek and Mr. Balwant Malhar of Katol are especially commended by the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur. I think Mr. Hari Shridhar, the Zila Inspector, has done very well. The Commissioner of Division remarks :—

> " The increase in scholars at Government schools and the increased daily attendance at both Government and private schools are satisfactory features. The decrease in the number of private institutions is ascribed to the circumstance that the persons who taught in these schools have been during the year employed in the Central Census office at Nagpur. The decrease will therefore probably only be temporary."

Seoni.

26. The area is 3,247 square miles, the population 334,733, the number of towns is three, and the number of villages 1,460. There are 866 villages with a population of less than 200. The rural cess is Rs. 3,567, and the money spent on primary schools during the year under report was Rs. 6,937. There are 36 schools at which scholars have decreased from 1,786 to 1,721, and the average attendance has risen from 1,197 to 1,266. All schools show a decrease in scholars except the middle school and its primary branches. The increase in attendance is common in all classes of schools. The middle school is in better order than it has been. There is a good gymnasium and attention has been paid to drill. I saw the middle school and the town schools. All are in fairly good order. I also saw 4 of the girls schools, as also did Major Jacob. They are fairly good schools. There are 22 village schools, of which 16 are good or fair, 4 indifferent and 2 are bad. The indifferent and bad schools are those of Jeonara, Sarekha, Tighra, Bakhari, Dhanora and Mohbarra.

There are 3 indigenous schools with 42 pupils. These 3 schools were opened during the year under report. Besides these schools there is an unaided school to which a High school department was added during the year. This school is very well managed by Missionaries from Scotland. It does not receive any grant and sends no returns. It is nearly always visited by me when I am at Seoni and by the Inspector. The number of boys who passed the Middle school examination was from the Government middle school 3, the upper primary passes were 98, and the lower primary passes numbered 213. The passes during the previous year were 3, 62, and 164. The number of girls who passed the Lower primary examination in 1881-82 was 25, in 1880-81 it was 12. This improvement is very satisfactory. During the year Rs. 1,112 were spent on school buildings and repairs. All the schools are suitably housed except at Adeygaon, Dhuma and Chhapara, where the houses are either being enlarged or repaired. Prizes to the amount of Rs. 192 were distributed, of which sum Rs 74 were from subscriptions. All teachers are certificated, and 4 scholars having passed the admission examination were selected for the Normal school. But only 3 are under training. Major Temple, the Deputy Commissioner, reports that he saw most of the schools. He says that the teaching has improved and that Masters and Committees in the Lakhnadon tahsil have been much encouraged by the frequent visits paid and hearty assistance rendered by the Tahsildars. It is added "drill has been fairly well taught

"at nearly every school and a beginning has been made in the teaching "of surveying." The Seoni Tahsildar has neglected the schools in his Tahsil. The Seoni Tahsildar made 15 school inspections and his Naib 20, the Lakhnadon Tahsildar made 71 school inspections and his Naib 88. The Tahsildar of Seoni with whom the Deputy Commissioner "finds great fault" is Mr. M. Akbar Khan. The Tahsildar of Lakhnadon, Mr. Krishna Prasada, is especially commended. The names of the School Committees and private gentlemen mentioned will be found in paragraph 168.

The Deputy Commissioner speaks very favourably of the work of Mr. Syud Rahmat Ali, the Zila Inspector. His inspections are said to be searching and thorough and to be followed by marked improvement.

Wardha.

27. The area is 2,401 miles, the population 387,221. The number of towns is 10, the number of villages 898. There are 361 villages with a population of less than 200. The rural cess amounted to Rs. 10,691, and the sum spent on primary schools was Rs. 15,992. This district has been unfortunate in its inspecting officers. Mr. Govind Raghunath now at Chanda utterly neglected his office work and had to be transferred. Mr. Sadasheo Vittal was transferred from Chhindwara to Wardha. He did no better, complained of illness and went on leave. Mr. Nilkant Rao, who was transferred from Chhindwara to Wardha, died after a few hours' illness at Nagpur. The Zila Inspector now is Mr. Ganesh Appaji Pande. He and his Mohafrir have had great difficulty in getting the office records into anything like order. I had myself to go to Wardha in November to inspect and give directions. Mr. Hari Gopal Padhye, B. A., was asked to pay especial attention to their condition, and it was chiefly owing to his suggestions and supervision that they were brought into fair order. There still remains some 14 days' work. Mr. Govind Raghunath, the late Zila Inspector, was punished, and Mr. Sadasheo Vittal has been ordered to return to Chhindwara on his former rate of pay. The Circle Inspector and the Assistant Inspector who officiated as Circle Inspector spent a considerable time in this district, in inspecting schools and endeavouring to get them into order. The number of schools in Wardha is 72, pupils have increased from 3,685 to 4,076, and the average attendance from 2,483 to 2,772. There is no class of schools except the upper primary department of the middle school at Wardha and the industrial school that does not show improved attendance and increased numbers. This improvement is owing to the greater attention that in spite of the shortcomings of successive Zila Inspectors has been paid to schools in Wardha. Of the 72 schools in this district 5 are middle class schools, one is a technical school, all the rest are primary schools. There is only one indigenous school. This exists at Wardha itself. The middle school examination was passed by 7 boys, the upper primary by 145, and the lower primary by 323. The figures for the year 1880-81 were 7,100 and 264. There has thus been considerable progress in scholarship. The improvement of the Wardha Anglo-vernacular school is marked, the average attendance has risen to 80 per cent of the number enrolled. The average attendance at Deoli and Arvi is fairly good, that at Ashti is bad, being in the middle school only 63 per cent. The scholarship of the Ashti boys is, however, superior to that of the scholars in other middle schools in the Wardha district. Fee collections have increased in the middle schools. There are 5 town schools. Scholars have increased from 445 to 495, and the attendance from 294 to 332. The average attendance is now fairly good, being 70 per cent of the average number enrolled. In 1880-81 it was only 67 per cent. All these schools have improved in all respects excepting the Nachengaon school, which did badly when examined by the Circle Inspector. There are 43 village schools for boys, 18 in the Wardha Tahsil, 15 in the Arvi Tahsil and 10 in the Hinganghat Tahsil. Pupils have increased from 2,301 to 2,390, and the average attendance from 1,525 to 1,601. It is still poor, being only 66 per cent of the number enrolled. In 8 schools the attendance is below 60 per cent. With such indifferent attendance improvement is impossible. The school for carpentry at Ashti was not properly supervised. Wood could not be procured at Ashti. The school has been removed to Wardha, and I am now in correspondence with the Deputy Commissioner regarding the continuance of this school. The indigenous school at Wardha is, I am told, popular, and I hope its

existence will be beneficial to the Anglo-vernacular school at the same place, and that there will be a healthy rivalry between the two institutions. There are now at the indigenous school 123 boys. The fee collections were Rs. 196, and the Government grant was about Rs. 77. The Tahsildar of Wardha made 20 inspections of 15 schools, the Tahsildar of Arvi 37 inspections of 18 schools, and the Tahsildar of Hinganghat 18 inspections of 10 schools. The recorded visits of School Committees to these schools are numerous, but few members are said really to interest themselves in their schools. .

Damoh.

28. The area is 2,799 square miles, and the population is 312,957. There are 4 towns and 1,142 villages, of which 661 have a population of less than 200. The school cess is Rs. 5,717, and the sum spent on primary schools is Rs. 8,143. There are 50 schools under inspection. There are two middle schools and two technical schools, all the rest are primary schools. The indigenous schools under inspection are only 7, of which 6 are aided. In Government schools scholars have increased from 2,106 to 2,239, and the average attendance from 1,480 to 1,536. But in indigenous schools the scholars have decreased from 314 to 231, and the average attendance from 210 to 147. The average attendance in all Government schools is 71 per cent. In village boys schools the average attendance is 70 per cent and in village girls schools it is 69 per cent. At the Middle school examination 13 passed, 120 passed the Upper primary examination, and 231 the Lower primary examination. The figures for 1880-81 were 9, 166 and 254. The two English schools are in good order. They were seen twice by the Inspector during the year. Of the town schools Hindoria is improving and Patharia is a good school. The Committees of both these schools are active and liberal. The 30 village schools are doing well, they contain 1,440 pupils, which is just 48 pupils per school. Mr. Thompson the Inspector, saw 15 of the 30 schools; 10 were doing well, the best being Panchamnagar, 3 were indifferent and 2 were bad, several schools had improved since his last inspection, and only one had deteriorated, the cause being a bad master. Mr. Thompson remarks :—

> "The progress in primary education, noted in recent years, still continues. Attendance is regular, the tone and discipline of the schools are good, and the Committees are most interested and more liberal than in any other district except Saugor. Of course the schools are few and far between, but they are good."

In most schools seen by Mr. Thompson the Committees had prepared "beautiful presents of books, handkerchiefs, caps, and sweatmeats," which they asked the Inspector to distribute as prizes. Mr. Thompson saw 3 of the 4 girls' schools. Those at Hatta and at Panchamnagar are doing well, both have upper primary departments. The Damoh girls' school has not declined, but has not made much progress. Major Hogg, the Deputy Commissioner, was much pleased with the "aptitude of the girls", and remarks that the old Brahman teacher is really popular and the Committee interest themselves in the school. Mr. Thompson saw 5 indigenous schools and says :—

> "Only one, at Bansa, can be called fair. It is equal to a fair village school. Two of them are Sanscrit schools, where instruction in religion is combined with reading, writing, and a little arithmetic. One situated at Hatta is a wonderful example of the survival of the *unfittest*, a thing not so very uncommon in this country. The master is as deaf as a post, he has no books worth the name, and the boys have none; among them they possess two are three slates or *pátis*; the school meets in a dirty open verandah without a vestige of school appliances; the boys are very ignorant and make little or no progress; order and progress are secured by a considerable ferule, and yet for several years this man has not only managed to collect about 40 boys, but also to extract fees from them either in kind, or money, or both. It is really wonderful how he manages to carry on his school, near a good Government school, where the boys would have to pay less, and where comfort and progress would be secured."

There is no scarcity of trained teachers. Nine were sent out from the Normal school for Damoh, 3 are still unemployed. Five were sent for training to Jubbulpore. School buildings are generally in good repair and "are well "found in all necessary school appliances." Five school houses are still wanted and two of the five have been sanctioned.

There are 12 primary scholarship holders, all are doing well. Fee collections have increased in all classes of schools.

The carpentry school at Patharia is attended by 15 boys. The Deputy Commissioner says it is appreciated, but that the work is of the roughest description. The school has been maintained at a slight profit. Drill is fairly taught and where there is apparatus, gymnastics are practised. The private gentlemen and school Committees mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner are shown in paragraph 168. The services of Mr. Balmukund are highly commended by the Deputy Commissioner. To Mr. Balmukund and Mr. Takht Singh the success of the Hatta girls school is due. Mr. Balmukund paid 90 visits to 21 schools. His Naib made 35 inspections of 12 schools. Mr. Moulavi Mahomed Ali of Damoh made 52 inspections. Three schools he never saw at all, and a large number of his visits were confined to schools on the main road and not very far from head-quarters. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that "the work of Mr. Moulavi Mohomed Ali is anything but satis-"factory." His Naib paid 32 visits to 21 schools, but his visits were perfunctory. The Deputy Commissioner says that he saw a number of schools and was well satisfied with the progress that was being made. He speaks well of his Zila Inspector. The Commissioner of Division remarks that the report "shows a satisfactory state of things."

Hoshangabad.

29. The area is 4,437 square miles and the population number 488,787. There are 5 towns and 1,531 villages, of which 793 have less than 200 inhabitants. The school cess is Rs. 9,465, and the sum spent on primary schools is Rs. 15,319. There are 89 schools sending returns. At these schools scholars have increased from 3,732 to 4,112, and the average attendance from 2,586 to 2,625. Notwithstanding this increase primary education has not made the advance it should have done. Under the late District Inspector Mr. Mohan Lall the district fell into a state of indiscipline from which it has not yet recovered. Mr. Thompson found that fees were collected at village schools by Tahsili chaprasis. This practice is contrary to rule and has been strictly forbidden. Of course the levy of fees in such a manner must tend to make schools unpopular. The indigenous schools have not received sufficient attention, Mr. Thompson thinks. Gynmastics and drill have not except in the English schools been encouraged. In many schools the Masters had not even read the drill book themselves. Committees are said by the Inspector of Schools to be negligent and uninterested, and in large primary schools he thought that committee meetings were discouraged. In Government schools the general average attendance is 67 per cent. But in village schools this attendance falls to 62 per cent, which is less than the average attendance of the previous year. Mr. Thompson remarks that with an attendance of less than 66 per cent fair progress cannot be made. The passes of the middle school examination were 22, by the upper primary 199, and the lower primary 503. Amongst those who passed one or other of the primary examinations, 10 were girls. The passes in 1880-81 were 7, 141 and 365. The Inspector remarks that he attributes the increase of passes not to improved scholarship, but to the more careful conduct of the examinations. He found no evidence that the examinations were in 1880-81 conducted with care. Mr. Thompson further remarks :—

"I saw the four middle schools twice. As reported last year, three of them are in a satisfactory state, and Sohagpur is slowly improving. I am afraid the material for a good middle school does not exist at that place. The town school at Babai is an excellent school. It is quite as good as the best town schools in other districts. I was sorry to find that meetings of Committee were not held, I thought the visits of members were discouraged. I saw 41 of the 63 village schools. Only 18 were in good order. The majority were bad. Progress was apparent, as a rule, in the Harda Tahsil only, which I attribute to the attention given to the schools by Mr. Williams and, under his orders, by the Tahsildar. I saw both the girls' schools. Babai is fair, Sobhapur is not very hopeful. I visited 8 indigenous schools, 3 more than appear in the returns. Most of these are situated in Harda, one is in Sohagpur, and two in the interior of the Harda Tahsil, besides the Kothi Bazar school, which is now classed as a private aided school. These schools had not hitherto been encouraged in any way, and the Zila Inspector and Hindi masters at first were inclined to think they should be overlooked. But such indigenous

schools as those of Harda, existing side by side with successful Government institutions, are important, as showing that Government schools do not fully meet the wants and wishes of the people. I have therefore arranged for their regular inspection.

"The masters of Hoshangabad are among the most unsatisfactory in the circle. Many of them are discontented, and I found a spirit of indiscipline among them, which I take to be a relic of Mr. Nand Lal's mismanagement. During the year 10 men were admitted to the Normal school, and 10 obtained certificates. There is really no want of trained teachers, but, for reasons already stated, many of them have not done well."

"There are three schools for carpentry in Hoshangabad. The Seoni school has made some progress; but Babai and Sobhapur are very poor. The work turned out is rude and imperfect. Boys are not, so far as I can judge, developing or imbibing a taste for this particular handicraft. The people do not employ these workshops to make ploughs, wheels, carts, or articles of domestic use, because, I suppose, the village carpenter works more to their mind and cheaper and I have no doubt turns out as good work or better. The Deputy Commissioner's report has not yet reached me. The attention paid by Tahsildars to Educational matters may have improved since I was in the district. But at that time, with the exception of Mr. Kishen Kumar, who had only lately joined at Seoni, I did not think that much was being done."

The inspection report of Mr. Thompson was sent to the Commissioner of Division, who remarked:—

"This report shows that in the Hoshangabad district village schools are backward, that School Committees do not meet, and that teachers are too often changed. These are remediable defects, and will no doubt receive the early attention of the Deputy Commissioner."

Jubbulpore.

30. The area is 3,918 square miles, the population numbers 687,233. There are 6 towns and 2,304 villages, of which 1,307 villages have less than 200 inhabitants. The school cess is Rs. 12,535 and the sum spent on primary schools is Rs. 36,633, Two Zila Inspectors died during the year, Mr. Narbada Prashada and Mr. Ganpat Rao Gadgil. Both were competent, hardworking men, and the latter, had he lived, would have received rapid promotion, I think. He was succeeded by Mr Ranchori Lal, who was both popular and successful as head master of the Murwara Anglo-vernacular school. This year 11 students passed the F. A. examination, 26 matriculated, 16 passed the Middle school examination, 307 the Upper primary examination, and 438 the Lower primary examination. Of those who passed the upper or lower primary examinations, 48 were girls. The passes during the previous year were 16, 28, 17, 380 and 743. The decrease in the number of primary passes is very considerable. Mr. Thompson does not consider the smaller number of passes to have been caused by a new and too severe standard set up by a new Zila Inspector. He thinks the inferior results partly due to inferior instruction. The returns also for 1880-81 were not correct, as in several aided schools boys were included as passed by the Inspector who had not been passed. The other causes are first, the death of two Zila Inspectors; 2ndly, the high pressure at which the schools were worked under the two very competent Zila Inspectors, Mr. Ganpat Rao and Mr Bhatak Bharti; 3rdly, the improper promotion of boys. Mr. Thompson says that in almost all the schools he saw, he found boys who had been promoted in January 1881, who had never passed the proper standards. In 1880-81 many of the masters, and for a short time the Zila Inspector himself, was employed on Census work. This may have had something to do with the improper promotion of boys. But the fact seems to be, that teachers had determined to have no overtime boys and so had promoted boys before they were fit. It is of course necessary that boys should be promoted. It is an evil and makes a school unpopular for boys to remain in the same class doing the same work for a long time. The proper remedy is of course good teaching on the part of the teacher, regularity of attendance and hard work on the part of the students. But if the inspection is at all lax, the temptation to promote unfit boys is irresistible to an ordinary school master. There are 149 schools in the Jubbulpore district. The number of scholars increased from 8,300 to 8,390, the average

attendance from 5,977 to 6,108 Eighty-seven of the schools are Government schools and 62 are private and aided schools. There are no unaided schools. Of the 149 schools, all but 16 are primary schools. Of the 16 exceptions one is a Government college and high school, one is a Government middle school, and 6 are aided high and middle schools. The rest are training schools and industrial schools. The Government English middle school is in excellent order. It was seen by the Inspector twice during the year. It occupies a new school building, the old school house being used as a boarding house by the 16 or 17 scholarship holders who attend from primary schools. A night class has also been opened, which is attended by the boarders and by some residents of the town. The boarding house is managed by an assistant master who lives on the premises, and the night school is attended in turns by one or other of the assistant teachers. Captain Barr, Political Agent in Baghelkand, visited the Murwara school during the year. He was accompained by Mr. Mukund Rao, Naib Diwan of the Rewah State. Captain Barr remarked in the school minute book as follows:—

> "I visited the Anglo-vernacular school to day at the request of the Tahsildar, and was much pleased with the little I saw of the school. It would be a great satisfaction to me, if I could get the Rewah State to maintain a few schools of the same standard. The boys appeared to be well taught, and I was much struck with their cleanliness of dress, a matter in which many schools are deficient. The gymnastic exercises I saw were good, and this is a branch of education which is as useful as any taught in the school and deserves special encouragement."

I am sorry that for the last two years there has not been the usual gathering for gymnastic exercises. In 1880-81 the Census prevented any such assembly, and in the year under report the Deputy Commissioner says that schools could not compete because of the prevalence of cholera and fever. There are 4 vernacular town schools, three were examined by the Inspector. Three are in fairly good order, and Panagarh "promises to regain its former satisfactory position." There are 61 village schools. The Inspector examined 30 of them. He classed 9 as good or fair, 8 as indifferent, 9 as bad and 4 as very bad. Mr. Carnduff's report for the year 1880-81 was more favourable. With reasonable care the village schools will recover their efficiency. There are 8 Government girls' schools besides the practising school. Sleemanabad and Bilheri are fairly good schools. Murwara is indifferent, though it passed 5 girls by the Lower primary examination. The Barhi and Jubbulpore schools have not got good teachers. Mr. Thompson does not speak very favourably of the carpentry schools. The work done is said to be "rough and coarse." The best of the schools is at Katangi. A Patwari school was opened school during the year. There are 33 pupils. The attendance is bad. The school is maintained from Patwari fees and costs the Government nothing. There are 27 result aided boys' schools. They are chiefly situated in the town of Jubbulpore. Those in the town were examined by the Circle Inspector, those in the mofussil by the Zila Inspector. The best of the town schools is that kept by Pandit Bholanath. This school earned Rs. 183. The best in the mofussil is at Badgaon, which earned Rs. 246. The total grants gained by all the indigenous schools, was Rs. 1,607. The Maharajah of Travancore visited the City aided school, and gave Rs. 300 as a mark of his appreciation of the school. School houses are generally in good repair and to some are attached school gardens. Nearly all the schools were repaired during the year. Some still want compound walls. The Silondi school house is under construction and houses are required for Bargi and Badgaon. Mr. Rishi Ram of Bilheri has built a good house for the girls' school at a cost of some Rs. 2,000. The Deputy Commissioner reports that Mr. Rishi Ram takes much interest in educational matters. There are 21 primary scholarship holders; all are reported as doing well. During the year 7 students and 2 masters obtained teachers' certificates and 8 students were admitted to the Normal school. The School Committees and private gentlemen especially commended by the Deputy Commissioner are entered in paragraph 168.

Mr. Thompson found one School Committee, that of Bahoriban, exempting their own sons and the sons of other well-to-do people from fee payments and obliging cultivators to pay fees.

The Tahsildar of Murwara, Syud Mahomed Husan, was most successful in his educational work. He paid 77 visits to 26 schools and his Naib paid 28 visits to 19 schools. One school remained unvisited. Mr. Bhatak Bharty of Sihora and Mr. Mohan Lal, Officiating Tahsildar of the same place, paid 69 visits to 30 schools, 5 schools remained unvisited. The Naib Tahsildar paid 15 visits to 11 schools. Mr. Shaikh Mahomed Husan of Jubbulpore paid 14 visits to 11 schools and his Naib made 28 inspections of 18 schools, 27 schools remained unseen. The Tahsildar of Jubbulpore has a good deal of work and is not able to pay so much attention to schools as the other Tahsildars. The Deputy Commissioner commends the work of Mr. Syud Mahomed Husan, Tahsildar of Murwara. The new Zila Inspector, Mr. Ranchori Lal, "promises very well."

Narsinghpur.

31. The area is 1,916 square miles, the population is 365,173. There are 5 towns and 982 villages, of which 462 have a population of less than 200. The rural cess is Rs. 8,756, and the sum spent on primary schools is Rs. 16,416. There are 90 schools at which pupils have increased from 4,334 to 4,459, and the average attendance from 3,021 to 3,180. All the schools but 2 are primary schools. Nineteen of the schools, all primary, are private schools, and 71 are Government schools.

At the Middle school examination 11 passed, one boy being second in the list, 160 passed the Upper primary examination, and 428 the Lower, 28 being girls. For the previous year the numbers were 9, 239 and 426. The Inspector of Schools does not think the fewer passes by the Upper primary standard were caused by any deterioration in scholarship. The Zila school is a good school, but Mr. Thompson not being pleased with its management, the head master was transferred to Raipur. The Gadarwara middle school is a good school, popular and well taught. A gymnasium has been provided. Mr. Thompson saw two of the three town schools. Singhpur is a good school, but Kouria has not been well taught, and sufficient progress has not been made. There are 49 village boys schools, of which Mr. Thompson inspected and examined 25. Only 4 were in bad order. Children of cultivators attending village schools are in the sowing and harvest seasons allowed to be absent from school for a fortnight. Some system of this kind is pursued in all districts of the Central Provinces. There are 9 Government girls' schools, at which the pupils have increased from 322 to 324, and the average attendance from 188 to 194. Mr. Thompson saw seven of the schools. He thought 5 to be indifferent and poor schools, and 2 to be fair. An upper primary department has been attached to the Kareli girls' school. There are 19 indigenous schools, of which Mr. Thompson saw 12 for boys and one for girls. All but 4 receive aid, 7 of the 19 schools are in the towns and 12 in villages. The Inspector says that the indigenous schools in villages are, as might be expected, inferior to those in towns. They have not received sufficient inspection nor have the teachers had sufficient guidance. The Zila Inspector has, however, advised the managing committees regarding their work, and the fitness of the teachers employed. The best private school is that conducted by the Swedish Mission. The grant earned by all the indigenous schools was Rs. 609, in the previous year it was Rs. 389. There are three carpentry schools. The scholars have increased from 38 to 56. The gymnastic apparatus for Gadarwara was made up at one of the schools. The scholars at the Patwari school have decreased frrm 39 to 29, but the average attendance has only fallen from 23 to 21. During the year 27 were examined and 21 were successful. Two manuals for Patwaris were prepared by Mr. Behari Lal, B. A.; the head master of the Zila school. But I thought it unadvisable to publish either until the new Tenancy Bill for the Central Provinces should become law. The Deputy Commissioner notices that the Patwari master has himself prepared a manual. The school is managed by the Tahsildar. The Inspector says that the progress is slow. There are few Patwaris from the Gadarwara Tahsil, and the average attendance for the whole year has been only 51 per cent. There is no want of trained teachers in Narsinghpur. Ten men passed out from the training school and 10 obtained admission. Narsinghpur supplies not only sufficient teachers for the wants of the district, but sends men to other districts. School houses are in good repair and several are very commodious. All are well supplied with apparatus. The Inspector did not find, however, that such

apparatus had "always been freely used." Two school houses require to be enlarged. Drill has been neglected. In several schools it had not been taught at all. Several School Committees and private gentlemen are mentioned with approbation by the Deputy Commissioner for their good work. Their names are shown in paragraph 168.

The Tahsildar of Narsinghpur, Mr. Munshi Ajudhia Prasada, paid 56 visits to 25 schools. But 5 village schools, one girls' school, one carpentry school, and 12 indigenous schools received no inspection. The Deputy Commissioner writes of this Tahsildar :—

> " He has improved it is true under incessant remonstrances in attending to his schools, but there is still great room for improvement."

The Tahsildar of Gadarwara paid 49 visits to 20 schools. Still 12 village schools besides a girls' school and indigenous and technical schools remained unvisited during the whole year. The Deputy Commissioner speaks highly of his work, and the Inspector says, that he thought the assistance of Mr. Lachman Pershad to be "very valuable."

The Commissioner remarks :—

> " The general results in the Narsinghpur district are satisfactory, and many of the village schools especially have, I think, made progress. The Zila Inspector is well reported of and seems altogether to have done good work."

Mandla.

32. The area is 4,719 square miles, the population numbers 301,760. There are only three towns, Shahpura, Mandla and Bahmni. There are 1,748 villages, of which 1,259 contain less than 200 inhabitants. The rural cess is Rs. 1,443, and the sum spent on primary schools is Rs. 3,304. There are 21 schools, one being a middle school and the rest primary schools. In 1880-81 a few boys reading with a servant of a Malguzar were returned as forming separate schools. There were 12 such schools with 75 scholars, or hardly 7 scholars apiece. These private pupils do not now appear in the returns and there are 3 indigenous schools with 35 boys. None of the indigenous schools have yet received any aid. I hope it will be possible to aid them under the result system. It has been ordered that a collection of not less than 10 boys may be called a school. In the 18 Government schools in Mandla pupils have increased from 874 to 910, and the average attendance from 588 to 607. This district was visited by Mr. Thompson after the close of the year under report. I visited the district in the cold weather and saw the middle school, all its branch schools, one of the two town schools and 2 village schools. The middle school and its branches were in good order. The town school and one of the village schools were in fair order. The other village school was a bad school, assembling in a wretched shed. Since my visit, under the sanction of the Commissioner of Division, the old Dak bungalow at Narayanganj, a small building unused but in good repair, has been made over to the Educational department for a school house. All Government schools show increased numbers and attendance. During the year 8 passed the Middle school examination, 58 the Upper primary and 157 the Lower primary. The number of passes for the previous year was 5, 32 and 106. The Chief Commissioner saw the middle and one of the town schools during the year. One master was dismissed for misconduct, 2 were sent out from the Normal school and 2 were received for training. The Deputy Commissioner says that the School Committees take no interest in their schools.

The village and other Government schools generally have suitable buildings, and all the necessary furniture has, the Deputy Commissioner reports, been supplied to all schools. The Tahsildar of Mandla did not visit the Anglo-vernacular school once. He paid 8 visits to the 4 ancillary schools, 7 visits to 6 village schools, and 3 visits to the Bahmni town school. The Tahsildar of Ramgarh paid 3 visits to the Shahpura town school, and 9 visits to the 4 village schools in his tahsil. The Zila Inspector, Mr. Lal Mahomed, the Deputy Commissioner thinks to have worked fairly well. The Commissioner of Division remarks :—

"There has been no falling off, and the report is on the whole favourable. The unsatisfactory feature of the report is the want of interest shown by the School Committees. The Deputy Commissioner will be asked to explain to the members what is expected of them. He will also be asked to warn the Tahsildar Mandla that he should have visited the Anglo-vernacular town school at his head-quarters."

Nimar.

33. The area is 3,340 square miles, the population numbers 231,341. There are 4 towns, and only 623 villages, 335 containing less than 200 inhabitants. Nimar is thus in proportion to its size more thinly populated than any district except Chanda and Mandla. The languages spoken are Urdu, Hindi, Marathi, Guzarathi, and Nimari,—a dialect of Hindi. The rural cess is Rs. 3,562, and the money spent on primary schools was Rs. 14,933. Schools have increased from 88 to 101, scholars from 3,971 to 4,537, and the average attendance from 2,718 to 3,149. There is one technical school, and there are 2 middle class schools. All the rest are primary schools. The dishonesty of Vishnu Pant, the late Zila Inspector of Nimar, which was mentioned in my last report, and the long continued neglect of many indigenous schools, rendered the most careful inspection necessary. This inspection Mr. Thompson was able to give. His efforts, the activity of the new Zila Inspector, Mr. Bhau Bharde, who is described "as just what "was wanted for the post to counteract the example of the late occupant," and the zealous co-operation of officers of the Commission have greatly improved all the schools. Both the English schools are in good order. Mr. Thompson thought one town school to be in good order. The other was not a good school. Since his visit both schools seem to have improved. The village schools had been much neglected. The masters were not in a good state of discipline. There has been considerable improvement, scholars have increased from 1,646 to 1,923, and the average attendance from 1,008 to 1,237. The percentage of average attendance to the average number enrolled has increased from 60 to 66 per cent. The girls' schools have been reorganised and are in better order than they have hitherto been. Pupils have increased from 70 to 111, and average attendance from 42 to 51. No girls have yet joined the upper primary department of either of the schools, but there are 21 girls in the highest class of the lower primary department. The schools were improved by the establishment of a Marathi department for the Khandwa school, and of a Guzarathi department for the Burhanpur school. Scholarships were also bestowed. Additional teachers are provided and the pay of the existing teachers was increased. These measures have, it is said, rendered the schools popular. A trained mistress is required for the Khandwa Hindi branch of the girls' school.

The adult schools that assemble in the evening are said by the Inspector of Schools to be interesting and useful. They are in the Burhanpur tahsil. One of them earned a grant of Rs. 117. The cultivators of the Burhanpur tahsil are, however, Mr. Thompson thinks, wealthier than the same class in other districts. On the subject of indigenous schools Mr. Thompson remarks, that those of the Burhanpur city existing beside good Government schools supply a want and are largely attended. There are 48 indigenous schools in Nimar, and the Inspector says that though many are small poor affairs, yet they can be improved. They require "to be fostered and guided, but not interfered with. "The owners generally, and sometimes the masters, dread interference but are "ready to accept aid." Mr. Thompson adds, that omitting the indigenous schools in large towns it is only in Nimar, that indigenous schools can be said to exist. It is in this district alone that he finds anything like a foundation for the spread of indigenous education. He considers that Nimaris have a wonderful taste for learning, which only requires development to place Nimar amongst the most advanced districts of the Central Provinces. At the annual examinations 14 passed the Middle school examination, 99 the Upper primary and 262 the Lower primary. These results except for the Middle school examination cannot be compared with the recorded results of 1880-81, because of the untrustworthy conduct of the late Zila Inspector. Mr. Thompson found that except at Shahpur and at the English schools drill and gymnastics had not received attention.

There are 21 primary scholarships for boys and several for girls. Two scholarships were given from the Mandhata estate for 2 boys of the Mandhata

school to pursue their studies at the Zila school. The scholarships are of the value of Rs. 3 each, and are tenable for two years.

School houses are generally in good order and sufficiently commodious. The names of the Committee and private gentlemen mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner will be found in paragraph 168. The assistance given to schools by Mr. Phillips, C. S., Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Babu Grish Chandra, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Amrit Rao, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is favourably reported upon. Of the Tahsildars, Mr. Ramcharan Lal is especially commended, as well as Mr. Alam Chand, Naib Tahsildar of Khandwa. The Maharajah of Travancore visited Khandwa during the year and gave Rs. 100 to the Sabha and Literary Society established there.

Saugor.

34. The area is 4,005 square miles and the population is 564,950. There are 5 towns, and the number of villages is 1,837, of which 1,024, or more than half, contain less than 200 inhabitants. The rural cess is Rs. 9,575, and the sum spent on primary schools is Rs. 18,863. There are 87 schools at which pupils have increased from 5,255 to 5,691 and average attendance from 3,597 to 4,057. All the schools but 2 are primary schools. In Government schools, scholars have increased from 4,432 to 4,918, and the attendance from 3,085 to 3,514. The average attendance in Government schools is now 75 per cent. In village boys' and girls' schools it is 73 per cent. Mr. Thompson remarks that attendance is more regular than last year, and more regular than at primary schools in England. At the Middle school examination 24 boys passed; 362 passed the upper primary, of whom 30 were girls, and 479 the lower, 68 being girls. The corresponding figures for 1880-81 were 22, 232 (22 girls,) and 538 (62 girls). Saugor is in advance of all the districts in the Central Provinces in the matter of education. The middle school was seen twice by Mr. Thompson, who says, that it is still a popular thriving institution and continues to have a great attraction for the people of Saugor. He adds that,—

> "Notwithstanding the keen competition the branches are subjected to by so many indigenous schools, they not only hold their own but their numbers go on increasing by leaps and bounds, and the indigenous schools have not suffered."

In 1880-81 there was an increase, there is again an increase, the scholars now number 555. In the previous year they numbered 428. In the main school and its branches the number of scholars has increased from 772 to 902.

There are 4 vernacular town schools. Mr. Thompson saw 3 of them. He reports that they "are good schools, popular, well attended and well taught. "The people of Garhakota in particular and of Deori in a less degree, are interested in the schools. In these two schools, and also in Rehli, and in most "of the village schools inspected, the Committees, as in Damoh, were prepared "with prizes for the boys, of caps, handkerchiefs, slates, books, and sweatmeats, "which they asked me to distribute. The Committees are very liberal, and in "all the schools I saw had provided books and slates for poor boys, and often "had contributed articles of furniture or convenience for the schools. At Dhana, "Rehli, and Surki liberal native gentlemen gave money, requesting me to provide slates or books for the boys. I need not say these contributions were "quite unasked for."

Colonel Plowden, the Deputy Commissioner, saw all the schools excepting that of Garhakota, and records that he "found all the schools progressing favourably. The boys are receiving a good useful education, and the Committees "and people continue to evince a lively interest in their well-being. This general "hearty co-operation was noticed in the last annual report also, but the Committees at Khurai and Garhakota have evinced the warmest interest in the matter, "and have been specially liberal in providing funds for the supply of many necessaries to their schools. The introduction of surveying, gymnastic, and dramatic "exercises into these schools has added much to their popularity, both with the "boys and their parents. The Head Masters of these schools are all very intelligent men and have managed their schools well. Nana Pandit, the head master "of Deori, was last year recommended for an increase of pay, but as arrangements

" to this end could not be effected for want of funds, his case was specially reported " and a special prize of Rs. 20, under sanction of the Chief Commissioner, award- " ed to him. Some of the assistant masters in these schools were also promoted " during the year under review by transfer to other schools on increased pay."

The village schools are in good order, and fee collections have increased from Rs. 422 to Rs. 599. They are held in deposit by the School Committee. Any especial expenditure has to be sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner. I think I would let the School Committee spend fees as they liked, subject only to a record of such expenditure being kept by the school master. The Deputy Commissioner saw all the village schools in the Banda Tahsil, a great many in the Rehli and Saugor Tahsils, and some in the Khurai Tahsil, and says in all the schools he had visited numbers and attendance had improved and progress in scholarship had been satisfactory. The interest evinced by School Committees in schools continues to increase, and "apathetic aad indifferent Committees are " decidedly in the minority."

In nearly all the schools having a class beyond the upper primary class mensuration and surveying with the plane table have been introduced. Additional masters or monitors are required, and will have to be supplied if the schools are to go on increasing in efficiency.

Girls' schools continue to improve. Mr. Thompson saw 6 Government schools and 3 private girls' schools. All are doing well except one, and that really only wants more money spent upon it, and a suitable house, to be a good school. I have asked the Deputy Commissioner to bring its wants to the notice of the Municipality. Mr. Nand Lall's private girls' school in Saugor continues to do well and recently earned a grant of Rs. 142. Mr. Tatia Naidu's school is not so successful. Recently the attendance has become irregular. Some of the 15 Government schools have upper primary departments. The best school is that at Khurai, which has 5 classes, 100 pupils, and an average attendance of 80 per cent. Its popularity is due, the Deputy Commissioner says, to the intelligent interest the School Committee take in its welfare and to the exertions of the master and mistress both trained at the Normal school. The next school is that of Garhakota, which has been admirably managed by its mistress, Ram Bai. Deori, Tigora, and Dalpatpur are all very good schools. Khimlasa, Pithoria, and Malthone have improved. The Pithoria school owes its progress to its mistress, Kashi Bai. The Deputy Commissioner was well pleased with all the girls' schools he saw. Mr. Thompson remarks, Saugor " stands easily first among the " districts of this circle, and probably there are few places in India where girls' " schools have been so successful."

The Garhakota carpenter school has not proved a success.

There are no indigenous schools in the interior of the district. Efforts might be made to commence such schools. There is no want of school masters. During the year 17 students from Saugor obtained School masters' certificates, and 9 were admitted to the training school. School buildings are generally suitable. Two school houses are now being built. Some boys' school houses are still wanted. Three girls' schools in the Banda tahsil want school houses. The Deputy Commissioner has selected the sites; when it is reported what local aid will be given, grants will be made. During the year 15 masters were promoted and six degraded, 11 resigned or were dismissed. There are 12 boys' school primary scholarships, and 13 girls' school scholarships. The scholarship holders are making satisfactory progress. A boarding house has been opened for those attending the Saugor middle school. The girl scholarship holders act as pupil teachers. As regards School Committees, Colonel Plowden writes:—

" The Committees in this district are generally bodies of intelligent persons who understand the management of the schools. The Committees of most of the schools have during the year evinced considerable interest, and the improvement that has taken place in attendance is due in great measure to their exertions. In many instances they have liberally contributed prizes and books and slates for the use of scholars too poor to supply themselves."

Many of the School Committees and private gentlemen are mentioned in paragraph 168. The Deputy Commissioner reports as follows on the school work of Tahsildars :—

"Mir Wasiyat Ali, Tahsildar of Saugor, paid only 30 visits to 12 schools during the 10 months he has been in charge of the tahsil, and Pandit Durga Shankar and Munshi Kishen Prashad only 3 for the short time they were in charge. The latter has only recently joined and could not do much, but it is hoped he will do well. The Naib Tahsildars, Mazhur-ul-Hossein and Pandit Chintaman Rao, have made 9 and 18 inspections respectively.

"Mir Wasiyat Ali was as indifferent to educational work, as to all his other duties.

"Moulvi Zahur-ul-Hosein, Tahsildar of Khurai, recorded 70 inspections, and Pandit Durga Shankar during the two months he was in charge of the tahsil paid 20 visits. The Naib Tahsildar, Ganpat Rao, made 20 inspections, and Sobha Lal who was for a short time acting for him made 6. There are 24 visits by other officials also. Thus, the 16 schools of all classes have been visited 140 times. This Tahsildar takes an intelligent interest in the schools, which are generally in good order. Munshi Banwari Lal, Tahsildar of Rehli, during the 11 months he has been in charge of the tahsil has personally made 126 inspections, which together with 22 inspections of Pandit Durga Shankar, Officiating Tahsildar, and 6 of the Naib Tahsildar Pandit Madho Rao, give 154 visits to 19 schools. Banwari Lal also deserves credit for the interest he takes in the schools of his tahsil. Moulvi Mahfuz-ul-Bari, Tahsildar of Banda, has also been 11 months in charge of the tahsil and recorded 62 visits. Pandit Deo Shankar, Officiating Tahsildar, made 18 inspections, and the Naib Tahsildar, Balwant Rao, 23, besides numerous flying visits by other officials. In all 154 inspections were made to 13 schools in the tahsil.

"It is clear from the above detail that the work of inspection has been more satisfactorily carried on this year by all the Tahsildars, excepting Wasiyat Ali of Saugor.

"The Tahsildar Munshi Banwari Lal has visited the schools in his tahsil most frequently. His inspections were generally thorough, and his remarks showed that he impressed on the Committees the responsibilities of improving attendance, &c.

"The Khurai and Banda Tahsildars have also done very well, but they did not pay sufficient attention to the schools at Tahsil head-quarters. They have been asked to do so. Pandit Durga Shankar and Deo Shankar, Officiating Tahsildars of Rehli and Banda, during the short period of their incumbency, have exerted themselves successfully."

The Zila Inspector, Mr. Beni Shankar, is one of the best in the Central Provinces, and the good state of the Saugor schools, is "very largely due to his "good sense, zeal and unceasing toil."

The Commissioner of Division says the report "gives a very satisfactory "record of progress made during the year."

Raipur.

35. The area is 11,885 square miles, the population 1,405,171. There are 6 towns and 4,737 villages, of which 2,136 have a population of less than 200 inhabitants. The school cess is Rs. 11,318. The amount spent on primary schools was Rs. 38,345, of which Rs. 19,659 were spent on result aided schools. Last year I noted that the schools had suffered from the Census. This year too the effects of the Census are still apparent. The Joint Zila Inspector, Mr. Govind Rao Shrikhande, was away during the whole year on Census work, he has not yet returned. His place was filled by the head master of the Anglo-vernacular school, new to the work of inspection, and the Dhamtari middle school establishment could not be kept up to its full strength owing to the employment of the head master as Joint Zila Inspector. So both the village and the middle schools suffered. It would seem also, that village school masters had been so impressed with the importance of the Census work that Mr. Carnduff says, they thought less of the impor-

* The statistics refer only to the khalsa.

tance of their duties as school masters and allowed "frivolous causes to interrupt" such duties. If we add to this the actual loss of instruction during 1880-81, it is apparent that schools must show few promotions and deterioration in scholarship in 1881-82. The total number of schools in Raipur at the close of the year under report was 208, at which scholars had decreased from 14,054 to 13,588; but the average attendance had improved from 8,133 to 8,454. In all schools it was thus only 60 per cent of the average number enrolled during 1881-82. In middle schools it was 83 per cent, in Government primary schools in towns it was 72 per cent, in village boys' schools 62 per cent, and in private aided schools 59 per cent only. With such an attendance in village boys' and aided and unaided primary schools rapid progress is simply impossible. It must be remembered too that there can be no desire in a school master to represent the attendance as worse than it is. In aided schools there can be no such desire, as part of the grant is determined by the average attendance, and in village schools bad attendance is considered to be a sign of unpopularity, and the master runs the risk of removal. During the year 17 students passed the Middle school examination, 247 the Upper primary examination, and 876 the Lower primary examination, of whom only 5 were girls. The numbers for the previous year were 7, 137, and 560, 9 being girls. There has thus been considerable improvement. The Raipur Zila school and its branches are in fairly good order. In all these schools numbers have decreased from 558 to 552 or by 6 only, whilst the average attendance has increased from 444 to 478 or by 34. The number of boys that passed the three prescribed examinations was 104 against 76 of the previous year. I regret, however, a decrease in the total fee collections, which fell from Rs. 807 to Rs. 767 or by Rs. 40. The decrease occurred solely in the middle school and its upper primary branches, and was no doubt due to the head master's absence during a part of the year when the 1st assistant master acted for him.

It is said that the people of Dhamtari and Drug do not care about English. At Drug English will be discontinued should the people wish it. I have just asked the Deputy Commissioner to ascertain without a doubt the wishes of the people. In Dhamtari too it may perhaps be necessary to discontinue instruction in English.

In the three town schools scholars have increased from 366 to 392, average attendance from 254 to 275, passes by the two primary standards from 48 to 74. The number of upper primary passes was more than double. There is a decrease of Rs. 28 in fee collections. The classification of these schools has slightly improved; 105 pupils having passed beyond the lower primary standard, and the upper classes of the lower primary departments having increased from 145 to 150.

Arang is undermastered, I think, and application has been made for an additional teacher. The Malguzar of Rajim has given a plot of ground as a site for a gymnasium. The Municipality of Arang have appointed a chaprasi. At all these schools surveying has been introduced. Mr. Carnduff thought Simga did the best in this subject. But this proficiency seems to have been attained by sacrificing other subjects of study. Mr. Thompson did not report favourably on this school and it is certainly the worst of the three town schools. Mr. Carnduff thinks it is improving. There are, it is reported, many boys of too long standing in the lowest classes of town schools, and this is a general defect in the Raipur schools. In Jubbulpore, to avoid any reproach on this score, boys have been promoted before they are fit. In town schools where the attendance is generally good, there should not be many over-time boys in the lowest class. But in village and indigenous schools in Raipur amongst an agricultural population, the attendance being only 62 and 57 per cent, there must be many boys who stay more than 6 or 12 months, according to the village or indigenous classification, in the lowest class. There are 44 village schools, the scholars have decreased from 3,793 to 3,642, and the average attendance from 2,386 to 2,362. This is very poor. An average attendance below 66 per cent of the average number enrolled prevents regularity in progress and promotion. Mr. Carnduff saw 34 village schools, and classifies 4 as good, 9 fair, 14 indifferent and 7 bad. Mr. Thompson saw 41 in 1880-81 and remarked that the

schools had lost ground. He said, "that previous to 1877-78 the village schools "were worked at high pressure, all good things were for them. The Zila Inspector's attention was given to them almost exclusively, district officers as a rule "visited them alone. Tahsildars rarely visited any other and the Circle Inspector followed. * * * Now, however, and "since 1877-78 inspecting officers give just as much attention to indigenous "schools as to village schools, and they are quite as worthy of it."

I hope that next year it will be possible to give a better classification of these schools. If better attendance can be secured there is no reason why the village schools of Raipur should not improve. Such inspection implies that the majority of regular students shall be promoted from class to class in the time prescribed by the curriculum. Of course there will be dullards, and in Raipur, amongst a wholly illiterate population, I do not know that even regular boys will generally have sufficient aptitude to pass from the 1st class to the 2nd class in 6 months. But only careful inspection and experience can determine this point. Careful inspection implies that masters are not allowed to forget the educational methods and subjects they were taught at the Normal school, that there is confidence and correspondence between School Committees and inspecting officers, and that absence without leave is at once brought to notice and punished. There are 144 indigenous schools in Raipur, at which scholars have decreased from 8,917 to 8,602. The average attendance has increased from 4,771 to 5,078. It is still poor, being only 57 per cent of the average number enrolled. But it can only be improved by degrees. For, it is with difficulty that agriculturists in Raipur allow their children to attend school. There are 129 aided schools. The Deputy Commissioner mentions that the people give annually for these schools Rs. 10,467. The grant earned during the year under report was Rs. 8,884, and during the previous year it was Rs. 8,122. The Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner drew up a scheme during the year by which it was arranged that three-fifths of the grant should be paid to the teacher, one-fifth should be given as prizes and spent in books, and one-fifth should be set aside for school repairs and furniture. But the subject is important and a separate paragraph will be devoted to these schools. There are 3 girls' schools with 105 students, and an average attendance of only 65. The Raipur girls' school seems to have been a good deal neglected, the mistress to have been allowed to absent herself, and the master, her husband, does not appear to have worked well. The Raipur girls' school has 4 classes, that is, it has one class above the lower primary standard. Mr. Carnduff classes it as "fair." The school at Simga is taught by a mistress. It is said to be improving, and is classed as indifferent. The Dhamtari girls' school is a bad school. The people dislike the girls' school; and the Tahsildar, the Inspector says, "has hitherto shewn little interest" in the school.

The Deputy Commissioner says that very few Committees voluntarily inspect schools. With few exceptions the members of the School Committee are "illiterate." "Members pay individual visits, but from no love of the schools "merely in obedience to orders." Neither do the Tahsildars invite the co-operation of School Committees, nor are the relations between the two Zila Inspectors and the Committees sufficiently cordial and communicative. The Zila school Committee is "a model Committee and does its work thoroughly." The Arang Committee is of great use, and the malguzar of Rajim interests himself in the school. The names of the native gentlemen commended by the Deputy Commissioner will be found in paragraph 168.

The only Tahsildar whose work is mentioned with approbation by Colonel Ward, the Deputy Commissioner, is Mr. Karni Baksh of Simga. It is mentioned that Mr. Sakharam Mahipat of Drug had visited most of the schools, but Colonel Ward adds that the visits of none of the Tahsildars "are of any use, and "their efforts are not intelligently directed." Colonel Ward has had experience in the Saugor district, in which the schools are in advance of anything existing elsewhere in these Provinces, and I have no doubt that with proper inspection and with the sympathy and help of Tahsildars, schools in Raipur will improve.

As regards school buildings I would mention that the middle and town school buildings, excepting the Dhamtari school house, are suitable and in good order. The Dhamtari school house requires to be re-roofed and the work has commenced. All village school houses were repaired during the year, and 5 were reconstructed. The reconstruction and repairs were entrusted to School Committees and school masters under the guidance of the Zila Inspectors, and was better done than when left to contractors. Eight village school houses are still wanted. Two have already been sanctioned. Houses are now being built for 20 indigenous schools. The work done is said to have been of good quality, The Educational department I think owe a debt of gratitude to Colonel Ward for the pains he has taken regarding the annual repair and provision of school buildings. The Deputy Commissioner does not report favourably on the Zemindari schools. The masters of the Khairagarh Zemindari schools receive small fixed stipends, and once a year the schools are examined for grants. The sum gained this year by all four schools was Rs. 200. This was paid to the masters and monitors in the proportion of 3 to 1. The complaints with regard to Zemindari schools not under Government management are, 1st, irregularity in paying the masters; 2nd, irregularity in sending monthly returns; 3rd, insufficient inspection. The latter cannot be remedied, as the Zila Inspectors already have enough to do to inspect with due frequency the schools that exist in the khalsa.

For a long time past administration in Chhattisgarh has been hampered by the fact that officials employed in Sambalpur were not acquainted with Hindi and those in Bilaspur and Raipur knew nothing of Urya. To remedy this the Municipality of Raipur opened an Urya-Hindi school at Raipur. The officials receive instruction in the evening, and Zila school boys who wish to learn Urya receive instruction during the day. As regards adults the school does not seem to have been successful, but there are 144 zila school boys now reading Urya I am told. The Commissioner remarks :—

> "It is I think in regard to the indigenous schools that the best chance of popular education will be found. It is easy enough to have a few good schools, but when the large population and the great area of the Raipur district are remembered, the necessity for numerous schools becomes apparent, and numerous schools, so far as I can see, can only be obtained under the indigenous school system."

The great difficulty we labour under in Raipur is, that there is no really indigenous system, and there are no indigenous masters. The so-called indigenous schools exist chiefly, because district officers desire them to exist. In time they may become the fashion, but they will require and do require very careful attention. If we, because of their slow progress, are disgusted with our own work, the people will soon give them up. There should be no neglect, but neither should there be lack of sympathy.

Bilaspur.

36. The area is 7,798 square miles and the population is 1,017,327. There are 3 towns and 3,721 villages, of which 1,917 have less than 200 inhabitants. The rural cess is Rs. 6,337, and the sum spent on primary schools is Rs. 11,397. There are 39 Government schools and 29 aided schools. At these schools the scholars have increased from 4,202 to 4,387, and the average attendance from 2,674 to 3,039. All the schools but one are primary schools. During the year 3 boys passed the Middle school examination, 225 the Upper primary and 453 the Lower primary. The figures for the previous year were 4, 107, 364. The middle school is in good order and the branch schools are also very good. For one of these, the Chata branch, a good school house was built during the year.

As in Raipur, so in Bilaspur, an Urya school was opened for the instruction of Government officials and others. It had 18 scholars with an average attendance of 6. The number of boys attending the English middle school that learn Urya is not stated. Pupils at the two town schools have increased from 306 to 315, and the average attendance from 218 to 243. The Ratanpur town school has been enlarged. The school is doing well. The Mungeli town school has not done well and the head master was fined. There are 29 village schools, at which scholars have decreased from 2,219 to 2,169, but the average attendance has increased from 1,485 to 1,630. The scholarship has very much improved, 164 passed the Upper primary examination and 243 the Lower primary examination, the numbers for the previous year being only 85 and 183. Mr. Carnduff saw 28 of the 29 village schools, and classifies 2 as good, 13 as fair and 9 as

indifferent. School Committee meetings are said to have been regular, and all the school houses have been properly repaired. At the three girls' schools pupils have increased from 197 to 214 and the average attendance from 139 to 145. 8 pupils passed the Upper primary examination and 18 the Lower primary examination. The passes for 1880-81 were 7 and 16. The Mungeli school is a good school, but neither Bilaspur nor Seorinarain seem to be making much progress. There are 25 aided private schools, at which the scholars increased from 983 to 1,177, and the average attendance increased from 509 to 668. These schools earned a grant of Rs. 1,534, and in the previous year the sum earned was Rs. 698. Seven boys passed the Upper primary examination and 89 the Lower primary examination. In the previous year only 30 boys passed by the lower primary standard. The average attendance at village schools in Bilaspur is 72 per cent, at aided schools it is 59 per cent. The 4 unaided schools are in the Feudatory States of Kawardha and Sakti. The scholars have decreased from 212 to 201, but the average attendance has increased from 104 to 127. The Sakti State schools are improving. The Kawardha school is not doing well. The schools are result aided schools, the aid being given from the revenues of the states. The Sakti schools earned Rs. 157. The Tahsildars seem to have done a fair amount of inspection Mr. Vishwanath Rao of Mungeli paid 18 visits to 17 schools, and Mr. Dori Lal 41 visits to 77 schools. Mr. Ganpat Rao of Seorinarain paid 24 visits to 20 schools, and Mr. Anand Rao 36 visits to 24 schools. The Commissioner of Division remarks :—

> "I am glad to see that there has been some increase in the indigenous schools in the Bilaspur district, for the number of primary schools is unduly small, considering the area and population of the district."

Sambalpur.

37. The area is 4,521 square miles, and the population is 693,499. There are also 7 feudatory States, with a total population of 960,461. The school cess is Rs 4,126. The sum spent on primary schools is Rs. 8,064 exclusive of expenditure in feudatory States. There are in all 69 schools at which pupils have decreased from 3,266 to 3,253, whilst the average attendance has increased from 2,282 to 2,440. 13 of these schools are in the feudatory States. Their pupils have risen from 599 to 726 and the attendance from 383 to 541. During the year 9 scholars passed the Middle school examination, 127 the Upper primary examination and 240 the Lower primary examination, of whom 15 were girls. The numbers for the previous year were 379 and 308, of whom 7 were girls. The attendance in the Sambalpur schools seems to be very good. It was in all schools 74 per cent. There is only one middle school, all the rest are primary schools. The middle school is doing very well. The scholars remained about the same in number whilst the average attendance increased from 93 to 107. Mr. Carnduff saw the school in January, and classed it as "good." There is a good gymnasium attached to the school and 5 scholars are under training as school masters. There are two town schools, their scholars and the attendance have increased. To one of these town schools pupil teachers are attached to be trained as school masters. Both the town schools are in good order. In both schools surveying is taught, and Mr. Carnduff says that Remra has gained "quite a name for itself in this subject." There are 23 village schools, in which the scholars have decreased from 1,152 to 1,088, and the average attendance from 795 to 764. The decrease is slight. There has been some difficulty in obtaining suitable reading books for village schools. Those in use some years ago were costly and filled with Sanscrit terms. They were not understood either by masters or pupils. Those now in use in the lower classes are moral class books and poetical selections published by the Calcutta School Book Society. In the higher classes the reading books are extracts from the "Ramayan," and "Mahabharat" and the "Exile of Sita." Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Mensuration with plane table surveying, and Doctor Cuningham's Sanitary Primer are of course taught. The Deputy Commissioner would like to have reading books containing more general information, as for instance such books as the Marathi Series. Inquiries are being made regarding the possibility of introducing such books. The report of the Deputy Commissioner is silent regarding the condition of the feudatory schools. A special report has been asked for. The Zila Inspector, Mr. Govind Balkristna Aghore, was during the year made a Tahsildar, and Mr. Raja

Ram Gangadhar was made Inspector of feudatory schools. Mr. Manohar Damodar Ratnaparkhe, B. A. was chosen for the Zila Inspectorship. The feudatory schools have much increased in numbers and attendance. The result aided private schools have slightly decreased in numbers but have improved in average attendance. The sum earned by the grant in aid schools was Rs. 535, in the previous year it was Rs. 488.

There are now 3 Government girls' schools, at which pupils have increased from 102 to 126, and the average attendance from 72 to 89. Mr. Carnduff visited these schools and classed one as good and 2 as fair. I have already noticed the increase of passes in the lower primary standard. The Deputy Commissioner has issued orders regarding the periodical examination of school masters, and he hopes to induce these men to keep up their knowledge. The Tahsildars are said not to have recently paid so much attention to their educational duties as they should have done. Committees can give more assistance in Sambalpur, it is said, than elsewhere "owing to the entire absence of "commercial activity, when harvesting is over, villagers have nothing to do."

SECTION II.—Controlling Agencies.

Controlling agencies.

38. The system of control was fully described in the report for 1874-75, and again in the report on primary education written in July 1881. It seems unwise to increase the bulk of this report by again describing the system here, especially as the report required by the Education Commission will contain full particulars.

Inspection work.

39. The inspection work of graded officers may be thus tabulated. The Inspector General of Education was absent on special duty for two months in the year, so that his inspections have been fewer than usual:—

Names of Officers.	Designation.	Pay.	Number of miles travelled.	Number of days on tour.	Number of inspections.	Remarks.
		Rs. Rs.				
Mr. C. A. R. Browning, M. A.	Inspector General of Education, Central Provinces ...	1,250 to 1,500	1,991	109	83	By Road 711 miles. By Rail 1,280 miles.
Major H. B. Jacob ...	Offg. do. from 9th February to the end of March ...		439	48		By Road 353 miles. By Rail 86 miles.
Major H. B. Jacob ..	Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle ...	750 to 1,000	1,261	114	190	By Road 746 miles. By Rail 515 miles.
Mr. Hari Gopal Padhye, B. A.	Officiating Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle ...	450	813	92	131	By Road 731 miles. By Rail 82 miles.
Mr. D. Carnduff ...	Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle	750 to 1,000	476	20	46	By Road 170 miles. By Rail 306 miles.
Mr. Geo. Thompson, B. A. ...	Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, from 18th May till 31st March	500 to 750	4,556	241	360	By Road 2,025 miles. By Rail 2,531 miles.
Mr. D. Carnduff ..	Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, from September 1881 ...	750 to 1,000	1,497	141	240	
Mr. Geo. Thompson ...	Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, up to 10th May 1881 ...	500 to 750	247	21	8	

Inspection work of the Inspector General of Education.

40. Mr. Browning travelled through a portion of Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Bhandara, Balaghat, and Nagpur. He inspected all the larger schools in the above districts except Chhindwara, and Murwara in Jubbulpore. The offices of the Zila Inspectors in all the above districts except

Chhindwara were examined, as also was the office of the Zila Inspector of Schools, Wardha. Mr. Browning was in camp at the commencement of the official year, namely in April 1881, and again went into camp in November and returned to Nagpur in February, when he was sent to Calcutta on special duty.

Work of the Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle.

41. Major Jacob was on leave for 49 days, and officiated as Inspector General of Education for some two months. In April he examined schools in Betul and Chhindwara. During the monsoon he examined the aided schools of Nagpur and Kamptee and during the cold weather Major Jacob inspected schools in Wardha, Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat, and Seoni. Not the least laborious portion of his work was the examination of the middle school examination papers. They were divided between the Inspector General of Education and the Inspectors of the Northern and Southern Circles. Mr. Hari Gopal Padhye, B. A., officiated for Major Jacob for some 3 months, and did his work with perfect efficiency. All districts of the circle were seen.

Work of the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle.

42. In April and May Mr. Thompson was in the Eastern Circle. The middle schools of Damoh and Saugor were seen in June, and in July the middle schools of Nimar. In the same month the hitherto neglected indigenous schools of Burhanpur were visited and examined. In August and September Mr. Thompson was engaged in the examination of the aided and indigenous schools of Jubbulpore. From October to April Mr. Thompson was on tour. Much attention has been paid to the Nimar, Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore schools. The Mandla district has still to be visited. The number of children on the rolls of the schools visited by Mr. Thompson was 20,150, and the number of children examined individually was 16,827.

Work of the Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle.

43. Mr. Carnduff was on leave for 3 months and joined his appointment at Raipur on the 16th September. He saw and examined all the schools in the town of Raipur and went into camp on the 9th November. He visited and travelled through the three districts in his circle and made 240 school inspections and returned to Raipur on the 1st April.

District Inspectors in the Southern Circle.

44. The work of District Inspectors in the Southern Circle may be thus tabulated :—

Districts.	Names of District Inspectors.	Salary.	Days on tour.	Days at Head Quarters.	Area of district in square miles.	Miles travelled by road.	Miles travelled by rail.	Number of inspections.	Remarks.
		Rs.							
Nagpur	Mr. Hari Shridhar ...	150	290	75	3,780	2,418	420	411	
Bhandara	,, Vishnu Balwant Gokle ...	125	277	88	3,022	2,405	144	204	
Wardha	,, Govind Raghunath ..	60	72	67	2,401	635	220	78	
	,, Sadasheo Vittal ...	90	41	144		282	142	46	
	,, Ganesh Appaji ..	70	28	13		326	40	32	
Seoni	,, S. Rahmat Ali ...	60	239	126	3,247	1,967	...	174	31 days on sick leave, 6 days on casual leave.
Betul	,, Hanuman Parshad ..	60	289	76	3,905	2,345	...	186	
Balaghat	,, Cheda Lal ...	60	85	98	3,146	505	...	47	
	,, Raghunath Rao ...	..	...	20		...	...	...	
	,, Balwant Rajaram ..	60	112	50		845	...	85	
Bironcha	,, C. Ranga Bhashiem ..	50	41	324	..	306	...	57	
Chanda	,, Govind Raghunath ..	60	179	* 37	10,785	1,096	70	168	* The days during which the current duties of the office were carried on by another officer are not included.
Chhindwara	,, Sadasheo Vittal ...	80	78	* 44	3,915	660	...	72	
	,, Nilkant Rao ...	60	113	55		934	...	80	
	,, Dhundiraj ...	42	26	8		251	...	27	

Report of the Southern Circle Inspector on the Zila Inspectors.

45. The Inspector of Schools thus reports on his Zila Inspectors :—

(i).—The Nagpur Zila Inspector.

(I). " Mr. Hari Shridhar has travelled more and made more inspections than any of the Inspectors. 411 inspections are too many to be thorough. Perhaps this number includes many surprise visits. Mr. Hari Shridhar's charge is a very heavy one; only an old and experienced officer, such as he is, could hope to be successful with so many schools to look after and attend to. Mr. Padhye in his report to the Deputy Commissioner says that he is generally pleased with the work of the Zila Inspector; the schools have been visited by him generally at regular intervals, and no school has been inspected by him less than thrice."

(ii).—The Bhandara Zila Inspector.

(II).—" Mr. Vishnu Balwant Gokle of Bhandara is by far the most successful of all Zila Inspectors of this circle. His schools are a pleasure to inspect,—there is so much to give praise for, and so little to find fault with. There are only four indifferent schools in the whole of the district. All the schools I saw are doing very well and improving steadily. He has the happy knack of getting the best work possible out of every kind of master. All classes receive equal attention, and boys are being promoted with a regularity unknown before. The Deputy Commissioner also speaks highly of his services."

(iii).—The Zila Inspector, Wardha.

(III).—" The Inspectorship of Wardha has been held by three men during the year. Mr. Govind Raghunath was transferred to Chanda, and was succeeded on the 18th August by Mr. Sadasheo Vittal; this officer was brought from Chhindwara on promotion, as he had done well there, but in Wardha he was constantly ill, and did little or no work. He went on leave on the 18th February, and Mr. Ganesh Appaji was appointed. He is as yet quite new to the work, and it is impossible to say whether he will succeed or not. Wardha is a difficult district to deal with."

(iv).—The Zila Inspector, Seoni.

(IV).—" Mr. Rahmat Ali of Seoni was 31 days on sick leave. He has been fairly active; he travelled 1,967 miles, for the most part over bad roads, and made 174 inspections. Except the three schools below the Ghats on the Eastern side, viz., Sarekha, Mohburra, Jeonara, nearly all schools show some improvement. He has a good Mohurrir, and his office is in capital order, and a pattern of neatness."

(v).—The Zila Inspector, Betul.

(V).—" Mr. Hanumân Prasada has now had a full year's experience of his appointment. I have not seen his schools lately, but I think he is a good officer. Mr Padhye, the Officiating Circle Inspector, who went through the district in February and March, thought that he had been rather lenient in the standard examination. My opinion is that he has worked well. The schools I think have improved. He travelled 2,345 miles and made 186 inspections. The Deputy Commissioner records his great satisfaction with the work of the Zila Inspector."

(vi).—The Zila Inspector, Balaghat.

(VI.)—" The late Inspector Mr. Cheda Lal could not stand the work in this district, his health broke down and he was transferred to the Raipur Normal school. The present Inspector, Mr. Balwant Rajaram, took over charge on the 21st October; from that date to the end of the year he was 112 days on tour, and 50 days at head-quarters. I lately examined a good number of schools in this district, and thought that they had begun to improve. Mr. Balwant Rajaram has commenced well."

(vii).—The Zila Inspector, Sironcha.

(VII).—" At Sironcha the little inspection work is done by Mr. Ranga Bhashiem, the head master of the Anglo-vernacular school. He was 41 days on tour, travelled 324 miles and made 57 inspections. He is a clever man, rather too clever to be content to remain in his present position. It is difficult to give him promotion in the department as he does not know Marathi or Hindi."

(viii).—The Zila Inspector, Chanda.

(VIII).—" The late Inspector was transferred to the Nagpur Commissioner's office, and the district was without an inspector for a few months. The office work was carried on by Mr. Dinkar Krishn. Sawale. Mr. Govind Raghunath was transferred from Wardha; he took charge on the 28th of August, since then he has been 179 days on tour and 37 at head-quarters, and made 168 inspections; he is very active and

constantly on the move. His minutes on most schools are perhaps rather too long and prolix, but I think he is industrious though not strict enough with his masters."

(IX.)—"This appointment has been held by three officers. Mr. Sadasheo Vittal was in charge of the office till the 3rd of August. He travelled 669 miles, and made 72 inspections of 39 schools. Mr. Nilkant Rao was Inspector from 3rd August to 16th January, when he was transferred to Wardha; he died suddenly on the way. "Mr. Dhundiraj from Khandwa has officiated from 26th of February; he will not remain long, as Mr. Sadasheo Vittal has been retransferred to Chhindwara, and will join on the expiry of his sick leave."

(ix).—The Zila Inspector, Chhindwara.

District Inspectors in the Northern Circle.

46. The work of District Inspectors in the Northern Circle is thus shown :—

Districts.	Names of District Inspectors.	Salary.	No. of days on tour.	No. of days at head-quarters.	Area of district in square miles.	Miles travelled by road.	Miles travelled by rail.	No. of inspections.
		Rs.						
Damoh ...	Mr. Kripa Shankar ...	100	303	62	2,799	2,142	...	249
Hoshangabad ...	" Mohan Lal ...	90	255	110	4,437	1,447	853	256
	" Jaidev Dikshit (Sub-Inspector) ...	50	292	73		2,150	178	248
Jubbulpore ...	" Narbada Prasad Ghose ...	100	92	56	3,918	559	283	71
	" Ganesh Ramchandra ...	90	26	24		111	178	20
	" Ranchori Lal ...	90	119	20		792	448	118
	" Ramchandra (Mohurrir) ...	60	...	28		...	...	...
Mandla ...	" Lal Mohamed ...	60	218	147	4,719	1,390	...	94
Narsinghpur ...	" Ganga Singh ...	105	280	80	1,916	1,609	1,009	246
Nimar ...	" Bhau Bharde * ...	60	323	34	3,340	1,395	636	214
Saugor	" Beni Shankar ...	125	281	63	4,005	2,135	...	232
	" Balmukund ...	125	...	21		...	...	...

The Saugor Zila Inspector.

47. Mr. Thompson is satisfied with the amount of work done and thinks the quality good. The best Zila Inspector is Mr. Beni Shankar of Saugor. He lives amongst his schools. He was 281 days on tour. He has great tact and has infused an excellent spirit into his subordinates. His inspections have been careful and thorough, and he has improved the Saugor schools. Mr. Thompson remarks that this is high praise, as the Saugor schools were excellently managed by his predecessor, Mr. Balmukund. Colonel Plowden, the Deputy Commissioner, remarks that he has been much pleased with the manner in which Mr. Beni Shankar has performed his duties. "He has been most energetic and painstaking." Colonel Plowden adds that he considers him "one of the best, if not the very best, Zila Inspector" he has ever had under him. Mr. Kripa Shankar who succeeded Mr. Beni Shankar at Damoh, when the latter was transferred on promotion, is also a good Inspector. Major Hogg, the Deputy Commissioner, says that Mr. Kripa Shankar "is intelligent, hardworking and zealous. He has performed his duties well."

The Zila Inspector, Narsinghpur.

48. Mr. Ganga Singh, the Zila Inspector of Narsinghpur, is favourably mentioned as a careful, hardworking Zila Inspector. He too spends a great deal of his time amongst his schools. He was out on tour for 280 days.

The Zila Inspector, Hoshangabad.

49. Mr. Mohan Lal, the Zila Inspector of Hoshangabad, has not been successful. His returns are not submitted punctually and his office records when seen by the Circle Inspector were not in order. It is very doubtful whether he will succeed at Hoshangabad. The Sub-Inspector of Hoshangabad, Mr. Jaidev, is industrious, but is reported to have no influence with the people.

* Was only in charge during a portion of the year.

The Zila Inspector, Mandla.

50. Mr. Lal Mahomed of Mandla requires much direction and attention. He has but few schools to inspect and is not allowed any Mohurrir.

The Zila Inspector, Nimar.

51. Mr. Bhau Bharde of Nimar is very apt and zealous. He has plenty of ability, but wants experience. The Deputy Commissioner speaks highly of his services. His office records were not found by the Inspector in good order. He is very anxious to please and with a little training will I hope do well.

The Zila Inspector, Jubbulpore.

52. Mr. Ranchori Lal has only been in charge of the Jubbulpore district schools since November. Mr. Thompson saw and approved of his work and expects that he will do well.

District Inspectors in the Eastern Circle.

53. The accompanying Statement shows the work of these officers:—

District.	Names of District Inspectors.	Salary.	No. of days on tour.	No. of days at head quarters.	No. of days on leave.	Area of district in square miles.	Miles travelled by road.	No. of inspections.	Remarks.
		Rs.							
Raipur ..	Mr. Gajraj Singh	80	290	75	...	7,192	2,579	290	
	,, Govind Rao Shrikhande, Joint Zila Inspector	60	...	..	...	...	...	..	On Census duty.
	,, Govind Rao Tole, Offg. Joint Zila Inspector	45	328	5	6	4,693	1,814	337	Took charge on 27th April 1881.
Bilaspur	,, Kedarnath	70	268	97	...	7,798	2,807	207	
Sambalpur	,, Govind Rao ..	125	149	90	5	4,521	1,105	130	Up to 30th November 1881.
	,, Manohar Damodar Ratnaparkhe, B. A.	125	30	17	..		303	20	Took charge on 14th Feb. 1882.

The Zila Inspector, Raipur.

54. Three of the officers have remained in charge during the whole year. Mr. Gajraj Singh of Raipur, so far as I can judge from the Inspection reports of the Circle Inspector, has not been thorough in his inspections, he has examined, but has not removed defects He has not maintained sufficient communication with school Committees. Mr. Govind Rao Tole, the Officiating Joint Zila Inspector of Schools, has not had any experience. He has worked steadily and conscientiously Mr. Carnduff reports.

The Zila Inspector, Bilaspur.

55. Mr. Kedarnath of Bilaspur is zealous and diligent. The Inspector, Mr. Carnduff, gives him qualified praise.

The Zila Inspector, Sambalpur.

56. Mr. Govind Balkrishna Aghore, the Zila Inspector of Sambalpur, was made a Tahsildar. He was succeeded by Mr. Manohar Damodar Ratnaparkhe, B. A. It is too early to give any opinion as to his probable success as a Zila Inspector.

SECTION III.—University Education.

The Jubbulpore College.

57. The 4th year or B. A. class was not sanctioned by the Government of India. The 3rd year class was accordingly broken up and eight of ten students joined Canning College and one Muir College to finish their education. Of four of our students studying at Muir Central College three graduated. Two, Messrs. Venayak Moreshwar Kelker, M. A., and Hari Lakshman Indurkar, M. A., passed the Honour examination in Physical Science. Mr. Mukho Padhyay Purna Chandra also took his B A. degree. We had three students studying at the College of Science, Poona, of whom two, Vittal Balkrishna and Sitaram Sambashiva, passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

The two addtional rooms mentioned in my last annual report have been finished and add much to the convenience of the College.

College statistics.

58. The following Statement gives the comparative statistics of the College:—

I have already noticed that the 3rd year class was closed. This class contained 10 pupils. Notwithstanding the loss of these pupils the scholars increased by 7 and the fees increased from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,178.

	Number on roll on 31st March.	Average number on roll.	Average attendance.	Percentage of daily attendance.	Expenditure.			Cost of educating each pupil.	
					Provincial.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81 ...	58	42	38	90·5	11,078	900	11,978	285	264
1881-82 ...	65	57	50	88	9,435	1,178	10,613	186	156

The decrease in cost is owing to the discontinuance of the 3rd year class, which allowed the President and Professors to devote more time to the High school classes attached to the College but not contained in the above statistics. The figures are only approximately correct. For, the staff are partly engaged in College and partly in High school work. Very slight alterations in the time-table affect the division of the total expenditure, and temporary alterations cannot always be considered.

College scholarship.

59. The classification and results of the recent University examinations may be thus shown for the last 3 years:—

	College course of 4 years.				Total.	Candidates at the F. A. Examination.	Passed.	Percentage.
	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.				
1879-80	17	21	...	...	38	13	4	30
1880-81	28	20	10	...	58	19	16	84
1881-82	34	31	...	...	65	17	10	59

The results are fairly good. Six were in the second grade, and 4 in the 3rd. Muir College this year passed only seven F. A. Students, Agra 6, and Benares 7. Thirty-three colleges submitted pupils for this examination, and Jubbulpore took the eighth place.

The Unaided College at Sitabaldi.

60. This year no student went up for the higher examinations of the University. One of the two students, who were mentioned last year as studying for the F. A. Examination, left College; and the remaining students will, it is thought, leave shortly for work in the Telegraph Department.

SECTION IV.—Secondary Education.

What secondary education includes, and its statistics.

61. Secondary education embraces High and Middle schools. Their statistics may be thus shown:—

	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
High, English.				
Government	1	96	1	149
Aided	4	159	4	172
Total ...	5	255	5	321
Middle, English.				
Government	39	1,798	38	1,952
Aided	11	465	12	527
Total ...	50	2,263	50	2,479
Grand Total ...	55	2,518	55	2,800

The increase in the number of middle aided schools is that of the Catholic school at Jubbulpore, which has now worked up to the Middle school standard. There are in reality 6 High schools, but it has been found impossible to separate the statistics of the High school department of the Bishop's school from those of the Middle department, and so all the pupils are entered as Middle school pupils.

Expenditure on secondary schools.

62. The detailed statistics of attendance and expenditure in all secondary schools for boys and their success in the prescribed examinations may be thus shown :—

	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Average number enrolled.	Average daily attendance.	Passed the Entrance Examination.	Passed the Middle school Examination	Expenditure. Government.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost of educating each pupil.
							Rs.	Rs,	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
High, English.										
Government ..	1	149	100	84	22	...	8,530	1,093	9,623	96 3 8
Aided ...	4	172	167	135	29	...	6,312	8,569	14,881	89 1 9
Total ...	5	321	267	219	51	...	14,842	9,662	24,504	91 12 5
Middle, English.										Rs. a. p.
Government ...	38	1,952	1,741	1,445	...	176	43,268	14,669	57,937	33 4 5
Aided ...	12	527	517	392	5	61	7,801	10,329	18,130	35 1 1
Total ...	50	2,479	2,258	1,837	5	237	51,069	24,998	76,067	33 11 0
Grand Total ...	55	2,800	2,525	2,056	56	237	65,911	34,660	1,00,571	39 13 1

Remarks on secondary school statistics.

63. In the previous year 55 scholars matriculated and 204 boys passed the Middle school examination. The cost to Government in 1880-81 for 55 schools and 2,518 scholars was Rs. 60,743. It must be remembered that the above figures are only approximately correct. For, all the aided High school and Middle schools

have Upper primary English schools attached, and the expenditure from one fund on the High school and Middle school and Upper primary English school has to be divided. So also Government Middle schools have Upper primary English schools attached, and the Government High school has a College department. Besides the scholars noted above, one Teacher and one private student passed the Matriculation examination.

High Schools in the Central Provinces.

The Jubbulpore High school.

64. The comparative Statement is;—

	Number on roll 31st March.	Average number on roll.	Average attendance.	Percentage of daily attendance.	Expenditure.			Cost of educating each pupil.	
					Provincial.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81 ...	96	92	78	84	4,230	1,067	5,297	57	46
1881-82 ...	149	100	84	84	8,530	1,093	9,623	96	85

So great was the influx of scholars this year that additional parallel classes had to be opened and an increased staff entertained. There are in the Government High school only two classes, namely the entrance class and the preparatory class. The entrance class has 56 scholars, and the preparatory class of 93 boys is divided into parallel sections It is thought better to mention this lest it be supposed that the additional pupils were obtained by lowering the standard. There is no boy in the Government High school who has not passed the Middle school examination in the 1st or 2nd class. 3rd class passes are not admitted. None of the boys attending the Government High school received any portion of their education at the Jubbulpore Anglican Mission School. All the pupils in the Government High school are from Government district middle schools or from the Hit Sabha school, or they may be the children of persons newly resident in Jubbulpore, who have received a part of their education in some High school in another province. The increased cost per pupil is owing to the fact that in consequence of the discontinuance of the 3rd College class, the more highly paid professors were able to devote more time to the High school. The increased cost per pupil in the High school is nearly compensated by the decreased cost per pupil in the College department. Scholarships are tenable at any High school, whether Government or private, aided or unaided, and Government Middle school boys may read in any private High school without resigning their scholarships, or their right to compete for scholarships, or their chance of securing Government or other employment. I mention this, as in some other provinces students at private schools are subject to certain disabilities. The increase in pupils occurred in January. The increased numbers therefore only contributed two months' fees to the school during the year under review. There are no free students in the Jubbulpore High school.

Examination results of the pupils in the Government High school.

65. The classification and results of the Entrance examination may be thus shown:—

	Preparatory entrance class.	Entrance class.	Total.	Results of examination.		
				Candidates sent up for the Entrance examination.	Passed.	Percentage.
1880-81 ..	52	44	96	35	25	71
1881-82 ...	93	56	149	32	22	69

The extraordinary increase in the numbers is owing to the improvement of Government and private middle schools in the Central Provinces. These schools having passed 314 students at the Middle school examination more boys sought admission to the High school. As Mr. Young remarks, there is no doubt that the percentage of passes to the number enrolled will be smaller as the classes increase, for the same individual attention cannot be given to the students.

The College Boarding house, gymnasium and library.

66. I have already mentioned that the addition of two class rooms has added much to the comfort of teachers and scholars, but so great has been the increase of scholars, that even now there is hardly room to sit. As so many, in fact nearly all the scholars, come from a distance, it is necessary to provide boarding accommodation for them. At present only one-third of the students live on the College premises. Additional boarding accommodation is much wanted. There is a gymnasium attached to the High school. The library is freely used. The scholars that are boarders assemble for evening study in their class rooms. They are supervised by one of the Native Professors, who has a house rent-free close to the College, in the compound in fact, in order that he may take this duty. The students are attended by a Medical officer, who visits the College, sees that there are no conditions unfavourable to health and prescribes for any scholars who may be ill. The discipline of this school is good. I would mention that Mr. Nanak Chand, B. A., had charge of the Mathematics of the entrance class. Not a single boy who was examined for Matriculation failed in Mathematics. The President Mr. Young, says that the earnestness and ability of his colleagues have so often been brought to the notice of the Local Administration that it is unnecessary to say more than that they have done their duty as hitherto.

The Wards' Institution or Rajkumar school.

67. This is really at present only a primary English school, but as it is managed by the President of the High school it is as well to report on the school here. As this is the first report, and as the school is likely to be one of great use, I give Mr. Young's report *in extenso* :—

"The school was nominally opened on the 1st January, and on the 16th 5 boys had arrived and two classes were formed. The school has therefore been in existence for only 2½ months, and from an educational point of view there is little to report."

"On the 31st March there were on the roll 16; the average attendance was only 11. This low average is due to the lateness of the arrival of some of the boys, the last admission being on the 22nd February."

"The pupils are either minors, wards of Government, or the sons of zemindars and feudatory Chiefs. The districts from which they come are as under :—

Jubbulpore District		...	...	4
Mandla	"	...	...	1
Bilaspur	"	...	...	1
Raipur	"	...	...	4
Sambalpur	"	...	...	1
Wardha	"	...	...	1
Seoni	"	...	...	1
Balaghat	"	...	...	1
Saugor	"	...	...	1
Nagpur	"	...	...	1
		Total	...	16

"The attainments of the pupils on entering school were extremely varied; some of them had made some progress in their vernacular language and even in English, while,

others knew nothing of English and hardly any thing of their vernacular. This, together with the fact that the vernacular of the two boys from Nagpur and Wardha is Marathi, rendered the classification rather difficult, but after a few trials the following classification was arrived at, the curriculum almost corresponding to that of the ordinary Central Provinces' schools,

	Classes.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
Vernacular	...	1	6	2	5	2	16
English	11	2	3	...	...	...	16

"This classification, however, takes no note of the attainments in any subject except language. A boy in the 5th class in Hindi may know no Arithmetic or Grammar &c., and the consequence is that the classes have in the meantime to be rearranged for every subject. This leads to some slight confusion and inconvenience, but I think it is better to allow a boy to go on with the 5th class in Hindi even if he is not qualified for the 3rd or 4th in other subjects. In course of time it will be possible to bring the classification more into harmony with the other schools of the Central Provinces. The two boys in the 6th class read Marathi, and I think one of them may be able to appear at the next Middle school examination. All the others read Hindi."

"The subjects of study are similar to those in a village or town school with the exception that English is taught to all, even if their knowledge of the vernacular is insufficient. Home lessons are prescribed, and written exercises have to be prepared out of school hours, exactly as in any ordinary school. I have not yet introduced weekly examinations, but hope to do so after the summer vacation. Up to this time the boys have been taught on the premises of the boarding house, but on reassembling after the holidays the classes will meet on the premises of the High school, if the difficulty of providing carriage can be got over."

"I cannot give the usual statistics with regard to fees and cost of educating each pupil. The fees of each pupil are paid into the local treasury of the district from which he comes, and I do not know what sums have actually been paid."

"The monthly establishment bill amounts to Rs. 137, and if Rs. 50 be added as the average contingent expenditure, the annual cost of educating each pupil would be $\frac{137+50}{16} \times 12$ or about 140. But this leaves out of account the large initiatory expense of the premises and the annual repairs, &c. As, however, the annual fees are from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 for each student, it will be seen at a glance that the institution not only pays its own expenses, but leaves a large surplus. I do not think the receipts from fees can be less than Rs. 600 a month, and even should the monthly expenditure be increased to Rs. 300 a month, there will be a balance of Rs. 3,600 a year. If this be diminished by Rs. 600 for repairs, there remains Rs. 3,000 as interest on the cost of the building (Rs. 30,000), which is equivalent to 10 per cent, so there can be no doubt about the institution paying its own expenses even should there be no increase in the number of pupils."

"The present accommodation is intended for 20 pupils, so that there are four vacancies, and as there are at present four applications for admission under consideration, it is probable that the full number will be reached after the vacation."

"Each boy has a sitting and bed room, and a cooking and dining room, and there is ample stable accommodation for upwards of 20 horses. Most of the pupils have horses or ponies, and although riding is not compulsory they are encouraged to go out as often as possible in the mornings and evenings in parties of three or four, and I accompany one of the parties twice or thrice a week or oftener."

"A cricket ground is being laid out, but there has been little time for practice yet, as by the time they had all arrived, it was too hot for violent exercise.

"After school is over, the afternoon is chiefly devoted to badminton and croquet, and about sunset they all go out for a walk or a ride. After dinner they prepare their lessons for the next day in their respective rooms. On Fridays and Saturdays and occasionally on other days I invite five or six of them in turn to come and spend the evening with Mrs. Young and myself, and we try to amuse them with different games and puzzles, &c."

"They knew very few games of any kind, except one with cards something like whist, but they are very apt pupils, and some of them are quite enthusiastic over some new games which we have taught them."

"They have also begun to learn draughts, back-gammon and other games which require more practice, and I have little doubt that in a few months they will be able to amuse themselves with a variety of in-door games, which are, I think, quite as necessary for them as out-door games, for at present many of them do nothing but sleep during Sundays and holidays."

"As one of the chief objects in establishing the school was the development of a taste for manly exercises and the training of the boys to take an intelligent interest in the objects of every-day life I have omitted no opportunity to bring about these results. I took a few of them to Burgi during the Holi holidays for a few days' shooting, and we had the pleasure of bagging two Sambars and one rib-faced deer, (muntjac) two of the above falling to the guns of the boys."

"I took them all to the Marble Rocks on another holiday, and after our return I offered a prize for the best account of the trip. Two of the boys gave a very fair account, and I awarded two prizes. I have taken them to see all the places of interest in the neighbourhood, explaining to them, as far as I was able, every object of interest, and trying to rouse their attention and curiosity with regard to everything that came within our notice. There is still much to be done, but a beginning has been made, and I hope next year to be able to report considerable progress."

68. The Mission High School, Jubbulpore, has both middle and primary branches. There is also a night school. The statistics are given in the margin. The High school sent up five pupils for the Entrance examination, of whom 4 passed, one being in the 1st Division. These are the best results that the school has yet obtained, and they are creditable to the Head master. In the Middle school examination only 4 passed, by the Upper primary standard 11 passed, and by the Lower primary standard 45 passed. One of the scholars who matriculated obtained a scholarship, and one of the Middle school students obtained a scholarship. There are now two Government scholarship holders at this school. All the schools were examined by Mr. Thompson. He thought the middle branch of the main school fairly taught, though so few passed the Middle school examination.

The Anglican Aided Mission Schools, Jubbulpore.

	Enrolled.		Average attendance.		Total cost per pupil.
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1881-82.
High school	12	13	12	10	207
Middle school	70	78	51	48	29
Upper primary	53	56	36	43	14
Lower primary	484	692	320	438	5 5

The Sadar Bazar middle school branch Mr. Thompson thought "poorly taught." The primary department of this school did well. Besides the primary branches of the two schools mentioned above there are 12 primary ancillary schools situated in and about Jubbulpore. Six of these schools have been recently established. The population of Jubbulpore has since the Census of 1872 increased from 55,188 to 70,118 ; and the population of Garha and Jubbulpore together, for Garha is within the municipal limits of Jubbulpore, has increased from 57,776 to 75,705. For this increase of 17,929 persons it was necessary to supply additional primary schools, and I am glad it has been possible to open them on the aided school plan. In August Mr. Thompson examined all the branch schools then in existence, and was "much pleased with them." They had, the Inspector says, improved in "every way and were very well managed."

The increase in the number of aided Mission schools in Jubbulpore and their improved efficiency are matters for congratulation, and the Inspector adds that though there are now a large number of primary schools in Jubbulpore, they are all needed.

69. The Free Church Mission High School has two middle school branches, 4 primary English branches and one vernacular branch. All are situated in Nagpur, Sitabaldi and Kamptee. During the year 12 scholars matriculated, of whom 4 obtained scholarships, 16 passed the Middle school examination, 8 obtaining scholarships, 17 the Upper primary examination and 23 the Lower primary examination. One boy in the Middle school examination took the 3rd place in the Central Provinces. There are now 19 Government scholarship holders in the schools belonging to this society. Major Jacob spent five days in examining the main school in August. There were 328 boys enrolled and 264 were present and examined. The middle class is, Major Jacob thought, weak in Arithmetic and Geography. The primary classes did well, and the Inspector thought the main school to be in thoroughly good order. The Kamptee school of the same society was examined by the Inspector. It had improved, especially in discipline. Major Jacob's report on the Aditwari ancillary school is also good. The Government grant to all these schools paid during the year was Rs. 4,080, and 1,409 rupees were given to pupils who obtained scholarships in open competition. There are two other boys' schools belonging to the same society, the statistics of which are not included in the above as they are too distant to be looked upon as ancillaries to the main school. One is at Chhindwara and the other at Bhandara. Both are aided, and both are primary schools. The Bhandara school is intended for Mhars and others, and is well conducted and, I think, popular. I saw it, examined the boys for a short time and gave a few prizes.

The Nagpur Free Church Mission School.

	Enrolled.	Average attendance.
High school	92	65
Middle school	147	84
Primary, English	358	239
Primary, vernacular	34	23
Total ...	631	411

70. This is a very well managed and popular school. During the year 10 boys matriculated, 17 passed the Middle school examination, 9 the Upper primary examination, and 35 the Lower primary examination. Of those who passed the Middle School examination 5 received scholarships. In March there were 18 Government scholarship holders in this school. Major Jacob examined the school in July. All the classes examined did well, excepting the upper primary class, in which the failures in Arithmetic were numerous. The Head master, Mr. Hari Pandit, has been appointed Deputy Manager to the Estates of the late Raja Janoji. Mr. Hari Pandit is a teacher, the Inspector remarks, of exceptional ability, and it was principally owing to his good management that the school has done so well. The cause of his success was I think his punctuality and regularity; whenever I have visited the school I have always found him at his post.

The Nagpur City Aided High School and branches.

	Numbers enrolled.	Average attendance.
High school	62	52
Middle school	128	105
Primary school	385	308
Total ...	575	465

71. The Government grant to these schools was Rs. 2,400, and the sum granted to students holding scholarships obtained in open competition was Rs. 972. Three matriculated, 4 passed the Middle school examination, 19 the Upper primary, and 24 the Lower primary examination. At the end of the year 5 students were holding scholarships. 144 of the pupils are Europeans and Eurasians, 56 are Native Christians, and the rest are Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis. No less than 96 of the pupils

The Saint Francis de Sales High School and College.

	Numbers enrolled.	Average attendance.
College	2	1
High school	5	8
Middle school	47	41
Primary	205	161
Total ...	259	211

are boarders. All departments of the school were examined by Major Jacob and myself last August. It is a good and well managed school, and the discipline is excellent. The number of scholars in the High and College departments does not increase simply because the students obtain employment and leave shool.

72. This school has a High school department attached to it, and it should have been included amongst the High schools in the returns given at the end of the report. But it was found impossible to separate for this school high from middle school expenditure without delaying this report, and even then the returns for each department would only have been approximately correct, so the school is shown with middle and primary departments. The real strength of the departments is as in the margin. All the scholars in this school are Europeans and Eurasians. The school is a mixed school for boys and girls. The boys number 47 and the girls 30. The school has been more successful this year than during any previous year. The master, Mr. J. Taylor, B. A., deserves commendation. Five boys passed the Matriculation examination, one was in the 1st class, took the 2nd place in the Central Provinces and obtained the usual prize. Four passed the Middle school examination, of whom 3 obtained scholarships, two passed the Upper primary examination and seven the lower. Besides the ordinary subjects of English instruction both boys and girls learn Latin, and those girls who wish may learn French and music. There are now two receiving instruction in music and one in French. There are 3 boarders, all the rest are day scholars. The girls learn plain and fancy work, and little boys and girls in the primary department learn plain work. All are taught singing. No drawing is taught. There is a fairly good library. During the last 9 months 317 books have been taken by the children and read. There is a gymnasium but there is no gymnastic master, and the gymnasium will not be properly utilised until a gymnastic master is obtained. There are the usual games. The fee rates are Rs. 5, 4 and 3, according to the class. There is a reduction when more than one child of a family attends. Many of the parents cannot pay the above fee rates, the Committee supplement from subscriptions any portion of the fee that the children cannot pay. The subscriptions average Rs. 60 a month. The fees for boarders are about Rs. 13 a month for each child.

The Bishop's school, Nagpur.

	Numbers enrolled.	Average attendance.
High school	8	13
Middle schools	14	
Upper primary	11	42
Lower primary	44	
Total ...	77	55

Middle Schools in the Central Provinces.

Middle schools.

73. The middle schools in the Central Provinces are Government Zila and Anglo-vernacular town schools and aided schools. The statistics of the aided middle schools, departments of High schools, have been presented. It remains merely to give some account of the middle schools that require especial notice.

Government middle schools in the Northern Circle.

74. There are now 6 superior and 7 inferior middle schools in this circle. The school at Khandwa has been raised to the superior grade. Each of these schools was twice inspected by Mr. Thompson during the year and his report is given below:—

Damoh Zila school.

75. "In all there are 218 pupils in this school, a small increase of 3 over last year. In the middle section there are 60 against 50 last year, but only 22 in the upper primary section, while the branch school contains 136. In scholarship the school has improved. 12 passed the Middle examination, 19 the Upper primary, and 27 the lower. These results are good and show considerable improvement, especially in the middle school; the large number of upper primary passes accounts for the increase in the middle and decrease in the primary English sections. Fees have increased to Rs. 368. The school has done well under Mr. Behari Lal, who took charge at the beginning of the year from Mr. Kripa Shankar. There is not much room for further expansion of English education in

Damoh. I think 80 may be recorded as the normal number of English learners, I saw the school twice during the year, and was generally well pleased with it, especially at my last visit. Drill and gymnastics are taught, and though the gymnastic apparatus are few in number and inferior in kind, they are well used."

76. "This school remains in fair order. There are 270 boys on the roll, of whom 49 are in the middle school, 52 in the upper primary, and 169 in the lower. The lower primary schools, 2 in number, have improved and passed 42 by the lower standard, as against 23 last year. The upper primary result was not good, only 15 passed. Thus the upper primary section is overstocked with 52 boys, while there are only 49 in the middle; fees have increased by Rs. 31 up to Rs. 455 for the three departments. The school is unfortunate in possessing a very inefficient First Assistant, and for a good part of the year the Hindi Assistant, now transferred to another post, did not give satisfaction. The head master, Mr. Fakru-din, has worked well, and deserves mention. Towards the close of the year he went on furlough and has been succeeded by Mr. Raja Babu of Raipur. Drill is very successfully taught, and it is hoped that a gymnasium will soon be provided from local sources."

Hoshangabad Zila school.

77. "This is the only Zila school with the management and progress of which I have been dissatisfied. On the whole there is a decrease of 23 pupils, 20 in the vernacular and 3 in the English school. There are 73 boys in the middle section; 45 in the upper primary, and 130 in the lower primary. At the Middle school examination there were 7 passes against 4 last year, but in the Upper primary standard only 10 passed, against 19 last year, and 32 in the lower against 41. Fees also have decreased by Rs. 14, or from Rs. 480 to 466, the decrease being in the primary and middle sections. The decline of the school was caused by the unpopularity of the late Head Master, Mr. Devi Pershad, B. A., who though a good scholar himself and a fair teacher is singularly wanting in tact. He has now been transferred to the Eastern Circle. Drill is fairly taught, but beyond this nothing has yet been done for the physical training of the boys. Mr. Aziz-u-din is now the Head master, under whom I hope it will be more attractive to the Mahomedans, and some other sections of the community whom the late Head master had estranged."

Narsinghpur Zila school.

78. "Saugor still remains a very popular school, and has, in several respects, improved during the year. In the middle school there is a gain of 14 pupils, and a decrease of 12 in the upper primary. The present numbers are 227 and 120. The decrease in the upper primary section is very satisfactory, being the result of 67 upper primary passes, as against 54 last year. In the four branch schools there are 555 pupils, an increase of 127. Since the Urdu branch was separated from the main Hindi branch the number of pupils has largely increased. The attendance at all these schools is good. Fees have increased by Rs. 291, and for each section are Rs. 715 in the middle, Rs. 401 in the upper primary, and 721 rupees in the branch schools or Rs. 1837 in all."

Saugor Zila school.

"For the Middle school standard 24 boys passed against 22 last year, but the places gained were generally low. This I attributed in great measure to the backwardness of the pupils in English expression. For so good a school generally, it is disappointing to find the boys so backward in this respect. Of the successful candidates, 15 joined the Jubbulpore High School, 67 passed the Upper primary standard and 85 the lower. In May last the Urdu branch was removed to a hired building which affords accommodation for scholarship holders from the district, and also for an assistant to reside in, who looks after the studies of the boarders. I was lately pleased to see that the Saugor boys have taken to cricket, and that the Head master and some of his Assistants and the principal native officials of the place join in the game. Drill is taught, and many of the boys are good gymnasts. As usual, the Head master superintended and examined the indigenous schools of Saugor for grants. There are now 16 of these schools, besides the school under the Swedish Mission. Mr. Kripa Shankar also superintends the girls' schools. I think he has managed very well, and I have much pleasure in bringing his good work to your notice."

79. This school has done fairly well, except at the Upper primary examination, only 13 passed out of 42 who were present, the number in the class being 59. This result was almost entirely owing to the bad teaching of Mr. Madho Rao, who was appointed on probation in July last, and who completely failed as a teacher. He was not of course confirmed. Six passed the middle examination, against 3 last year; and the branch schools, with the exception of the Hindi branch, are all doing well.

Burhanpur Zila school.

"The number of pupils in the middle school is 77, in the upper primary 94, and 456 in the branches. The attendance is regular: fees have increased to Rs. 871. Discipline is good. Drill is taught, but much has not been done at gymnastics. The increased desire among Guzrathi boys to learn English, noticed in last year's report, still continues. The Head master's supervision of his subordinates is I think better than it used to be, but the school is difficult to manage and there is still much to desire. The school has a scholarly man in Mr. Gopal Ram Chandra, B. A., for its first Assistant; and Mr. Ambadass, the Guzrathi Master, continues to deserve the commendation he received last year."

Khandwa Zila school.

80. "In July this school was raised from the inferior or Anglo-vernacular grade to the superior or Zila school grade, and the staff was strengthened. There is a strong desire for English education in Khandwa, fostered of course by the demand for English knowing employés in connection with the Railways. There are now 77 pupils in the middle, 95 in the upper primary and 311 boys in the branch schools. The attendance is regular, and the results of the middle upper primary and lower primary examinations were good, the numbers for each being 8, 45, and 67. Fees have risen to Rs. 543, and will still further increase. A new branch school house was finished during the year, and is now occupied by the Marathi and Urdu sections. The Head master is Mr. Divakar Balkrishna. He did well at Harda and continues to do well at Khandwa."

Inferior Government middle schools in the Northern circle.

81. "There is one school less of this class than last year, Khandwa having been raised to the superior or Zila school grade during the year. It is unnecessary to give detailed accounts of each school. With the exception of Sohagpur, which in late years has much improved, there is not an indifferent school among them. I inspected them all except Mandla twice during the year and found them either good or fair. Mandla was seen by yourself and you thought it was doing well. The best schools are Harda, Hatta, Murwara, Gadarwara, and Mandla. Gadarwara had the distinction this year of occupying the 2nd place on the list of middle school passes. Still I do not think it so good as Harda, Hatta, or Murwara."

The Hitcarni aided middle school.

82. "The only aided middle school for natives in the Northern Circle, is the Hitcarni school in Jubbulpore. The other aided middle schools in the Northern Circle, except those that are departments of High schools, are for Europeans and Eurasians, and will be mentioned in the chapter on European and Eurasian instruction. The Hitcarni school statistics are shown in the margin, ten boys passed the Middle school examination, two being in the first grade and 3 obtaining scholarships. The Upper primary examination was passed by 13 boys and the Lower primary by 36. The average attendance has been very good, it increased from 190 to 242, and was thus 80 per cent of the average number enrolled. The Inspector says:—

	Number enrolled.	Average attendance.
Middle school ...	50	43
Upper primary ..	63	48
Lower primary...	186	151
Total ...	299	242

"I inspected the school in August, and thought the primary school in good order. With the upper primary I was not satisfied. So badly did the boys acquit themselves, that I was obliged to return a second time to examine for the Upper primary standard, when only 13 passed. There were 61 on the roll at the date of my inspection. The middle school was generally in fair order.

"The Managers and Masters, I must say, are most anxious to make the school efficient. My suggestions always meet with the readiest attention, and an endeavour is made to carry them out, so far as circumstances and funds permit. The school is popular and fairly successful. During the year the staff has been strengthened, a better house has been rented for the school, and the Committee have so far succeeded in their efforts to provide funds for a new building, that they have Rs. 2,800 in hand in cash for the purpose, besides a house of some value."

The Maharaja of Travancore gave Rs. 300 towards the fund for a new school house. The other large subscribers were Seth Raghunath Dass Rs. 2,000, Seth Gouri Dass Rs. 500, and Seth Hameer Mal, who gave a house valued at Rs. 500. The fee collections have increased and average Rs. 43 a month. The Government grant to the school was Rs. 1,252, the Municipality gave Rs. 780, and fees and subscriptions amounted to Rs. 1,410.

83. In the Southern Circle are 6 superior and 14 inferior middle class schools. The Brahmapuri middle class school was closed, that is it was converted into a primary vernacular school, as the Deputy Commissioner reported that the subscriptions of Rs. 30 a month, hitherto paid for the school, could not be raised. Immediately after the English department was discontinued, I received a petition offering nearly the whole of the monthly subscription required. I advised the subscribers to pay one year's subscription into the treasury and then to apply for the reopening of the English department. All the superior middle class schools in the Southern circle have improved during the year. I give Major Jacob's report on each of the 6 schools :—

Government middle schools in the Southern Circle.

84. "This is one of the best Zila schools in the circle, and it is also the cheapest. There were no changes amongst the upper masters, but the last Assistant was twice changed. When Mr. Gangadhar Rao resigned, he was succeeded by Mr. Mahadeo Bapuji from the Kotwali branch school. This man was shortly afterwards sent on promotion to the Wardha District, and Mr. Vittoba, a new matriculated man, was appointed; he promises to become a good teacher."

Chanda Zila School.

"I examined the school twice during the past year and was much pleased with its very efficient state, and the steady progress made by all classes. Pupils in the middle department have increased from 98 to 106, and average attendance from 67 to 80. 12 boys passed the Middle school examination: 2 of these obtained scholarships; all except one are now studying at the Free Church Mission High school at Nagpur. In the upper primary department there are 56 boys, 3 less than last year, but attendance has improved from 39 to 41. I examined 37 boys for the Upper primary standard and passed 28. There are 5 branches or primary schools attended by 296 boys, 10 less than there were last year, but the attendance nevertheless has improved, 260 to 262. For the Lower primary standard I examined 52 boys and passed 49. These results are remarkably good, and show how well they are looked after by the Head master and his Assistants."

"A gymnasium was subscribed for, and all the apparatus put up except the trapeze, for which there was some difficulty in getting wood at a reasonable price. Many of the boys who attend this school are Brahmans; they are not naturally fond of athletic exercises, but still the gymnasium is regularly used, and drill is practised daily. The school was visited by the Chief Commissioner last November."

85. "Masters the same as last year. In the middle school the numbers have increased from 36 to 43, and the attendance from 29 to 30. Pupils in the upper primary classes have risen from 25 to 27 and attendance is stationary. In the lower primary school the numbers have gone up from 123 to 131, and the attendance from 94 to 101. This steady increase in all departments is very satisfactory, considering that it has a very formidable rival in the Mission School to compete against. This Mission School has been very steadily increasing and improving, and has now over 200 boys on its books. This school receives no grant and furnishes no returns to this department. I spent a few hours last February in inspecting the school at the request of the Reverend Mr. Anderson, and thought it well managed and fairly taught; perhaps by-and-bye it will be found better to amalgamate the two schools. At present there is no proper arrangement to prevent boys changing from one school to the other. If the two schools are kept separate it will be necessary to come to some arrangement, as without it discipline suffers."

Seoni middle class school and branches.

"At the last Middle school examination 7 boys from the Government Zila school passed, and 2 of them obtained scholarships, and have gone to the Jubbulpore High school. Three have joined the newly formed preparatory class of the Mission school. For the Upper primary standard I passed 16 and for the Lower primary 21. At my annual examination I found considerable improvement. Nearly all boys who had been regular in attendance received promotion."

"There is a gymnasium attached to the school, and boys sometimes play cricket, rounders and leapfrog. Good progress has been made in drill."

86. "The efforts of the Department to increase the numbers at this school have for years been very unsuccessful. During the past year the Head master was changed, the 1st Assistant was changed, and some changes were made in the lower primary staff. At last there seems some hope of improvement. The numbers in

Hinganghat middle class school and its branches.

the middle school have gone up from 33 to 43, in the upper primary class from 16 to 34, and in the lower primary schools from 126 to 167. Thus in one year we have been able to show an increase of 69 pupils. The attendance for the past year is better by 31 than it was during 1880-81, and is steadily improving. Fully 80 per cent now attend daily. In Hinganghat there is a large number of traders, principally Marwaris, who do not seem to care much for English education, and in fact wish to withdraw their sons from school as soon as they are competent enough to keep their accounts, hence the difficulty in keeping up a good attendance. The new Head master, Mr. Keshoo Daji, has worked hard to improve matters, and the school is beginning to look up. Fees in the three departments have increased by 36 rupees."

"In the Middle school examination only 1 out of 4 was successful. About two months before the examination 3 boys left with the late Head master and passed from the Umrer school. Even the present highest class is not a very promising one, and I do not think more than 4 boys will pass at the next examination, but in the examination for 1883, I dare say, this school will show well. I passed 11 for the upper primary and 31 for the lower primary. Out of 31 who passed the lower primary, I am glad to say 28 have begun to learn English. Considerable repairs have been done to the main and branch school buildings. Furniture is generally sufficient, but a few chairs will have to be replaced, and the master asks for an almirah. The library has been rearranged; it now contains 390 volumes. Members of the School Committee have been increased from 3 to 9, and Committees of branch schools have been reformed. Mr. Chintaman Rao, formerly of this Department and now a member of the old town branch school, visits it regularly every week and gives the master very valuable assistance. Good progress is being made in drill. A gymnasium has not yet been put up, but will probably be sanctioned this year. Subscriptions have already been collected."

The Kamptee Middle class school.

67. "This is the largest Zila school in the circle. It is situated in a Military Cantonment and is attended by a great variety of castes and classes. Besides English, Urdu, Hindi and Marathi are taught. The vernacular of many of the boys is Tamil and Telugu, and these boys have to learn a foreign Indian language before they can begin English. These facts, added to the great changes amongst the boys, make the school a difficult one to arrange for and teach. It is, however, I am glad to report, in very good order.. Mr. Mitchell, the Head master, has managed the school well."

"The statistics are favourable in almost every respect, and the school is now fuller than it ever has been. Scholars have increased from 335 to 352, and attendance from 225 to 267. I was unable to take the annual examination. The Inspector General examined the school for the Upper and Lower primary standards. Out of 52 boys, 41 passed the upper, and 47 out of 55 passed the lower standard. 10 boys passed the Middle school examination, and all are now studying in the Free Church Mission High School at Nagpur. Vittal Atmaram, the best boy from this school, received a scholarship, he also gained a prize of Rs. 15 given by Mr. Neill, the Commissioner. The 2nd prize of Rs. 10 was gained by Bahiram Narayan. Nearly all regular boys received promotion. The average age of boys in the different classes continues to decrease, proving that boys now go through the course more quickly than before. There are 14 scholarship holders, all are reported to be working steadily. The lower department is the only one which does not show any increase. If this department keeps stationary, the upper and middle schools will not be able to show any further increase in future. The school is as full as we can manage with the present staff of teachers. The school is improving in discipline, the boys are more regular, and more punctual, and their manners too are better than they used to be."

"Drill is regularly practised, and is popular with the boys. This is by far the best drilled school in the circle. The school battalion is 150 strong, divided in 3 Companies with 15 boy officers. The boys wear a uniform coat and cap of white drill. and each has a red scarf."

"An excellent gymnasium is attached to the school, and is thoroughly appreciated by the boys. A teacher has lately been sanctioned. The school library contains 441 books, valued at about Rs. 760.

"The Honorary Secretary, Mr. Bhanu Das Naidoo, continues to take a lively interest in the school."

Badnur Middle class school and its branches.

68. "This school is situated at the head-quarters of the Betul district. The inhabitants of the town are generally poor, and the number desirous of learning English is very limited, and it is with some difficulty that the school is kept as full as it

is. Pupils in all three departments together have increased from 124 to 135. English learners have only increased by one. The average attendance has gone up from 93 to 96; about 71 per cent attend daily. This is the same as it was during 1881. It ought to be very much better. The classification has not improved. The languages taught are English, Urdu, Hindi and Persian. Out of the 135 pupils 89 are Hindus, the rest Muhammadans, 22 are the sons of agriculturists, 66 of persons in Government employ, 17 of private servants, 3 of professional persons and 27 of traders and artisans, &c., thus, nearly half the boys are sons of Government servants. Fees have slightly increased in all departments, the figures being Rs. 251, against Rs. 230 of last year. The fee rules are now very strictly observed, and there are seldom any arrears. The Municipality only gives Rs. 10 per mensem towards the school, an equal amount is raised by private subscription. The school was examined by Mr. Padhye, the Officiating Inspector of Schools. He found the lower department in good order, but was not quite satisfied with the English classes; the boys are not good in spelling, translation or pronunciation. There are only 2 teachers for 4 English classes. The classes are so badly filled that more teachers could not be appointed without making the school expensive."

"Prabhu Lal, one of the Vernacular masters, has been transferred to Mandla as Kanungo, and an Anglo-vernacular master will be appointed in his place, this will improve the staff. Passes for the standard examination were as follows:—

"(i) Lower primary	...	20
"(ii) Upper „	...	15
"(iii) Middle school	...	6

"an improvement on last year's figures, which were 16, 11, and 4 respectively. The 6 successful boys in the Middle school examination all passed in the 2nd grade and joined the Jubbulpore High School. One I heard has returned to his home on account of ill health. Amongst those who failed was a scholarship holder; he did well in all subjects except Mathematics, he is a poor boy and is going to try again at the next examination. The four scholarship holders now in the school are doing well."

"The library is in good order, 22 books were added to it during the year. The School Committee had been regular in meeting."

"Mr. Govind Rao, the Head Clerk of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, takes great interest in the school. Surveying was taught during last cold weather but much progress was not made."

"The boys have got on very well with drill. They sometimes play cricket and rounders, but want constant encouragement and patronage from European officers to make them keep it up."

The Bhandara Middle class school.

"89. Mr. Pandurang Narayan, the 1st Assistant, was last October sent on promotion to Katol. Mr. Gopal Ramchandra has taken his place. There have been several changes amongst the Junior Assistants and also amongst the branch school masters. The cost of educating each pupil has decreased in all departments. Pupils in the middle school have increased from 73 to 82. In the upper primary class they decreased from 57 to 46, and in the lower primary there has been an increase from 251 to 265. The attendance has improved in all departments: fees have increased by Rs. 48. I examined the school and all its branches last February and found them doing well. Six boys passed the Middle school examination, 3 in the 2nd and 3 in the 3rd grade. Upper primary passes have increased from 22 to 25, but Lower primary decreased from 42 to 38."

"The Urdu school is now doing well, a fourth class has lately been formed."

"There is a good gymnasium, which is much appreciated by the boys."

"Little had been done in the way of drill, so I gave some lessons in the presence of the masters. Pupils in the carpentry school are increasing. I think now there will be some improvement, 5 boys attend the class for 3 hours daily, 14 boys attend 1 hour every day."

Government inferior middle class schools of the Southern circle.

90. The Government inferior middle class schools of the Southern Circle do not require individual notice. Notwithstanding the reduction of the Brahmapuri school scholars in the middle departments have increased from 385 to 421. The

average daily attendance was 296, being 79 per cent of the average number enrolled. There are 14 schools of this class in the Southern Circle. All except the Sironcha Anglo-vernacular school have been examined by the Circle Inspector. Only one school did badly at the annual inspection, namely the Deoli school. Nineteen boys passed the Middle school examination, 151 the Upper primary examination, and 241 the Lower primary examination. Last year the passes were 18, 160 and 238. Seven of these schools have been provided with gymnastic apparatus. The best of the schools are those of Umrer, Ramtek, and perhaps Chhindwara, Arvi, and Ashti.

Aided middle boys' schools.

91. The only aided middle schools for boys still remaining unnoticed are the Sitabaldi aided school and the Andra Sabha school. The Catholic school at Kamptee, and the Church of England orphanage are only primary schools.

The Sitabaldi grant-in aid school.

92. This school contains 155 pupils, 20 being in the middle department. The grant given was Rs. 660 from Provincial revenues. The Municipality gave Rs. 360. The fee collections and subscriptions were Rs. 548. Four boys passed the Middle school examination, 8 the Upper primary, and 16 the Lower primary examination. Major Jacob examined the school in June and October. The curriculum is that followed in Government schools. Boys are not now allowed to commence English until they can read their own vernacular language. Major Jacob says "it is a very fair school."

The Andra Sabha school.

93. The school contains 111 pupils, the number in the middle school being 24. The average attendance was 85. The Government grant was Rs. 600, the Municipality gave Rs. 300, and the sum realised from fees and other sources was Rs. 463 : 17 girls attend this school. Only one boy passed the Upper primary or Lower primary examination, the failures were chiefly in Arithmetic. The school is not a good school, and the Head master is very unsuccessful. Major Jacob saw the school in July and thought there had been some improvement. Unless the reports on this school are more satisfactory, either the teachers will have to be changed, or the grant will have to be reduced.

Government middle schools in the Eastern circle.

94. There are no aided middle schools in this circle. There are 3 superior Government middle schools and two inferior. The superior schools are those of Raipur, Sambalpur and Bilaspur. They require separate notice.

The Raipur Zila or superior middle school.

	Enrolled.		Average attendance.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Middle department ..	88	110	71	77
Upper primary	94	88	76	67
Lower primary ..	383	354	297	334
Total .	565	552	444	478

95. The Head master was on leave during some portion of the year. He has been transferred to the Northern Circle, and Mr. Devi Prashada, B. A., was transferred to this school. He did not join until after the year ended. In the mean time the 1st Assistant officiated. Twelve passed the Middle school examination, 37 the Upper primary, and 55 the Lower primary examination. The figures for the previous year were 5, 33 and 38. One boy, Devi Prashada, transferred from Sambalpur was first of all the scholars in the Central Provinces in the Middle school examination, another was first in the 2nd class. Five boys obtained scholarships. These results are good, better than all the Zila schools in the Northern Circle except Khandwa and Saugor. To the teaching staff, an Urya master, has been added, and 144 boys are now learning Urya. The Inspector says that all the branches of this school are doing well, and that the School Committee does every thing necessary for its advancement. No mention is made of any drill or gymnastics. The fee collections were Rs. 767. In the previous year they were Rs. 807. The scholarship holders are said to be regular.

96. The upper primary department has increased, whilst the middle and lower primary departments have decreased. The Middle school examination was passed by 3 boys; but no one obtained a scholarship. 21 boys passed the Upper primary examination and 54 boys the Lower primary examination. In the previous year the passes were 4, 8, and 20. The increase in the number of upper primary and lower primary passes is highly satisfactory. The fee collections increased from Rs. 300 to Rs. 342. There are 3 scholarship holders in this school. They are industrious. The boys are practised in drill, and an open air gymnasium has been provided, and the boys are practised in singing by one of the Assistant masters, Mr. Hira Lal. An Urya department has been attached to this school. It commenced in October. 18 are enrolled in the night school, but few attend. How many Zila school boys read Urya is not mentioned.

The Bilaspur Zila school.

	Numbers enrolled.		Average attendance.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Middle school	67	60	48	46
Upper primary	42	64	30	33
Lower primary	176	169	131	141
Total ...	285	293	209	220

97. The Sambalpur Zila school and its branches are fairly good schools. Though the number of scholars has slightly decreased, yet the average attendance has improved. The average attendance in the middle school is the best in the Eastern Circle. The number of passes by the Middle, Upper primary and Lower primary examinations was 9, 32, and 45. In the previous year the numbers, were 3, 20, and 40. There was thus considerable improvement. A Hindi Urya teacher was attached to the school during the year. But he did not do well and had to be changed. The fee collections have increased in all the schools. The total fee collections were Rs. 503, against Rs. 419 in the previous year. There are 8 scholarship holders for primary schools. They are said to be industrious and are making fair progress. There are also 5 pupil teachers, of whom 3 are doing well, and 2 are making no progress. They will be replaced by better students. In this school the want of a good cheap series of Urya school books is felt. The *Charupath* is used. But it is expensive, 12 annas, and the style is difficult. The Committee meet regularly and are liberal to the school. There is a gymnasium and a gymnastic teacher. The boys are also drilled. The students who pass the Middle school examination will not join a High school not in Sambalpur. They are thus unable to continue their studies beyond the middle school standard. It may be necessary to extend the course to the matriculation standard. Of the 5 branch schools the Inspector classed 3 as good, 1 as fair and 1 as indifferent. The supervising masters had been somewhat slack.

Sambalpur zila school.

	Number of scholars.		Attendance.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Middle school	67	81	53	62
Upper primary school ...	56	41	42	43
Lower primary school ...	293	262	235	249
Total ...	416	384	330	354

98. The lower middle schools of the Eastern Circle are Drug and Dhamtari. Neither are good schools. At Drug English will probably be discontinued. The Head Master of Dhamtari has been acting all the year as Joint Zila Inspector, Mr. Govind Rao, the Joint Zila Inspector, having been occupied during the whole year in Census work. It was not found possible to provide a thoroughly efficient staff for Dhamtari as the full pay of the Head Master was not available and could not be given to his *locum tenens*.

Lower middle schools, Eastern circle.

SECTION V.

Education of Europeans and Eurasians.

Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

99. The High schools especially established for Europeans and Eurasians have already been considered. They are the Saint Francis de Sales School and the Bishop's School, both at Nagpur. The statistics for all the schools may be thus shown :—

	Number of schools.		Number of pupils.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Aided schools	9	10	699	769

There are no Government schools for Europeans except regimental schools, which of course are not included in the above statement. Besides the schools above noted there is one school recently opened at Harda to which aid has not yet been given ; it contains 20 pupils, boys and girls. Thus the total number of European and Eurasian children attending especial schools in the Central Provinces is 789, including the Harda school. In all schools in the Central Provinces there are *805 Europeans and Eurasians at school. For, 16 European children attend schools established for Native children. The especial schools for Europeans and Eurasians exist in Nagpur, where there are 3 such schools ; in Kamptee, where there are 2 schools ; in Jubbulpore there are 4 schools, in Harda one school, and in Khandwa one. There are, so far I can learn, no towns except Saugor in which there are 12 European or Eurasian children of a school going age in which there is not one or two especial schools for Europeans. In Saugor, omitting the children of officers in the Commission and of Commissioned officers in the Army, there are 20 children of from 6 to 15 years, of whom 12 are girls. All these children live in cantonments.

The Saint Francis de Sales school.

100. This school has been already reported upon, see paragraph 71. I would merely mention here that the fee for day scholars attending the High school is 2 rupees ; all other scholars pay one rupee a month. When the parents of a boy are not in good circumstances a reduction is made. In the boarding house 1st class boarders pay 15 rupees and 2nd class 8 rupees a month. When brothers are boarders reductions are made. There is great difficulty in collecting boarding fees. For a time they are paid regularly, and then they fall into arrears, and the arrears are not often recoverable.

The Christ Church school for boys.

101. The number of scholars has increased from 40 to 52. Six scholars are in the middle school and 46 in the primary. The average attendance is 38, the percentage being 82 of the average number enrolled. One boy obtained a High school scholarship and is now studying at the Howrah Engineering College. Three boys passed the Upper primary examination and 3 the Lower. The rate of schooling fee for day scholars varies from one to three rupees a month, according to the means of the parents. The Inspector, Mr. Thompson, examined the school in September, and thought it was doing well. He was much pleased with the junior class. The handwriting of the scholars was particularly good. Their Urdu instruction had not been good. Many boys thought it "beneath "them to learn Urdu." A good school house has been built. It was finished in October last.

Saint Aloysius school for boys.

102. This is a mixed school for Europeans and Eurasians, Native Christians and Natives. There are 114 pupils, 58 being Europeans or Eurasians, and 30 are Native Christians.

* Including 20 Europeans in the Harda school, the returns of which school do not yet appear in the Statements that are sent with this Report.

It is a primary school. Seven passed the Upper primary examination and 12 the lower. Mr. Thompson thinks the school to be doing good work. It has much improved. The number of scholars has increased. The attendance is regular, and progress is satisfactory. The classes had been carefully prepared for the Upper and Lower primary standard examinations. The income from fees is small, only 16 rupees a month. The scholars are very poor. In two respects the school is backward. The English pronunciation of the boys is bad. They omit "h" where it is necessary, and insert it where it is not required. The boys are not well instructed in vernacular.

The Christ Church school for girls.

103. Mr. Thompson reports :—

"This school has now a middle department of 7 girls. French is taught as the second language. There are 95 children in the primary section, including the infant school. The average attendance for the whole school is 74, which gives 84 per cent on the average number on the roll. Four girls passed the upper primary standard, and 8 out of 10 passed the lower standard. I inspected the school in September and thought it was doing very well. The school had made good progress. Numbers showed a substantial increase, carrying with it an increase of income. When I examined the pupils I noted at least 37 as then ready for promotion. The tone and discipline of the school were good. I think Miss Browne may be congratulated on the success of her management. The house is a handsome structure, and the school is well supplied with all the appliances of instruction. I was particularly pleased with the infant class."

The debt incurred for the girls' school house has been paid.

The Convent school for girls, Jubbulpore.

104. There are 138 girls on the roll, 7 are in the middle, the rest in the primary department. All these children are Europeans or Eurasians. There is also a Native department. Many of the European or Eurasian children are boarders. The number of boarders in November last was 60. The fee for day-scholars varies from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 5 a month, and for boarders the fee varies from Rs. 12 to Rs. 25. There is no difficulty, the Lady Superioress reports, in securing fee payments. The average attendance, there being so many boarders, is of course good, and is 90 per cent. No girl has yet passed the Middle school examination. In September 4 girls passed the Upper primary examination, and 7 passed the Lower primary test. The school maintains its position. Mr. Thompson says it "is a "well taught school in which the education given is well suited to the condition "of the pupils. The girls seem much attached to their teachers, and the infant "school children seem happy and contented."

The Harda Primary school.

105. This is a mixed school. It has been recently opened by the Reverend M. Lamert, M. A., B. C. L., Chaplain of Jubbulpore. It assembles in a building used both for a church and school, and for which a grant of Rs. 1,600 was recently given. There are 20 children.

The Bishop's school, Khandwa.

106. This is a mixed school. No fixed grant has yet been given. A small grant of maps and books was made during the year. There are 15 girls and 11 boys on the rolls. Mr. Thompson saw the school in November and thought it fairly taught. The house in which the school meets is commodious. The fee varies from 1 rupee to rupees 3 a month for each child. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway and Holkar's State Railway give Rs. 200 a year to the school. The children of all Railway servants drawing Rs. 100 a month and less pay only half fees or are free.

The Convent school, Kamptee.

107. In this school there are 3 departments, 2 being for Europeans and Eurasians and one for Natives. The number of European and Eurasian children is 95. Major Jacob examined the school in October. Four passed the Upper primary examination and no girl passed the Lower primary examination. The results are not, I think, satisfactory. The infant school is well taught. Every year a certain proportion of the scholars ought to pass at least the Higher and Lower primary examinations.

108. The grant given is Rs. 25 per mensem. There are 93 girls, of whom 62 learn English. The school was examined in July. Two passed the Lower primary examination. No girl passed the Upper primary examination. The fee rates vary according to the means of the parents. A grant was only given from January 1881. I hope soon that the school will pass girls regularly every year both at the Lower and Upper primary examinations. The children are well behaved and the discipline is good, Major Jacob says.

Saint Joseph's school, Nagpur.

109. This is a boarding school for Eurasian orphans. The elder boys attend one of the regimental schools, and the girls and little boys are taught by Miss Carter. Major Jacob reports that the discipline and management are good. The school is maintained by private subscriptions. The sum spent during the past year was Rs. 2,497, the Government grant Rs. 360 only.

The Kamptee Orphanage.

110. All the especial schools for Europeans and Eurasians have now received brief notice. Some of them are high schools with middle and primary branches, others are middle schools with primary branches, and some are primary schools only.

All the especial schools for Europeans and Eurasians have been reported upon.

SECTION VI.—Primary Education, English, I.

111. Primary education is divided into primary English education and primary Vernacular education. In Government schools all primary English schools are merely departments of middle schools and have already received notice. It may be mentioned, however, that in primary English Government schools, of which there are 39, scholars have increased from 1,474 to 1,574, and the average attendance from 1,027 to 1,120. The fee receipts increased from Rs. 3,372 to Rs. 3,661. The number who passed the Upper primary examination was 637. In the previous year it was 613. It is, Mr. Thompson thinks, very difficult for the scholars to prepare for the Upper primary examination in the time allowed, namely, one year. It is only in the best schools that a large proportion of the boys succeed in passing the examination within the time allowed.

Primary Education, English.

112. Aided primary English schools are generally either departments of aided high schools or middle schools, or are schools for the education of Europeans or Eurasians. Such departments and schools have been described, but there is one school that still requires mention.

Aided primary English schools.

113. This school belongs to the Free Church Mission. It is well managed by Mrs. Cooper. There are 60 girls; most of them boarders. It receives a grant of 25 Rs. per mensem. This grant it well deserves. No girls have yet passed the Upper primary examination, but 3 girls passed the Lower primary examination. There is a good school house, and all the appliances of the school are good.

The Orphanage, Sitabaldi.

SECTION VI.

Primary Education, Vernacular, II.

114. Primary Vernacular schools are Government, or aided, or unaided schools for boys or girls. The primary Vernacular Government schools are either ancillaries to middle schools or are town schools, or village schools. The aided schools are either departments of middle schools, or are result aided indigenous

Primary education, Vernacular.

schools. Schools in Feudatory States are classed as unaided schools. There are one or two vernacular schools not being the departments of middle schools that receive fixed grants. They do not require especial notice. The unaided schools not situated in Feudatory States are either religious schools, or schools so poor in character or so recently established, that they have earned no grant.

Primary Government schools, branches of middle schools.

115. These schools continue to progress. Scholars, attendance, and fees have all increased. The number of passes by the Lower primary examination was 1,171. In the previous year it was 1,077. In the Northern Circle all the branch schools but 2. namely the Hindi branch school at Burhanpur and the Bombay bazar branch at Khandwa, are in good order. In the Southern Circle there has been general improvement in numbers, fees, and average attendance. In the Eastern Circle too these schools have improved in all these respects. But Mr. Carnduff thinks they should be better, and says there are many boys who do not work up to the curriculum, and that generally they compare unfavourably with schools of the same class in the Northern Circle. The comparison may be thus made ;—

	Schools.	Scholars.	Average attendance.	Fees.
				Rs.
1880-81 ...	81	5,711	4,447	3,860
1881-82	82	6,135	4,891	4,219

	Percentage of boys enrolled in the lowest class to total number of scholars.	Number of boys passed by the Lower pri my standard.	Percentage of boys passed by the Lower Primary standard to number of boys in the highest class at the commencement of the year.
Northern Circle ...	40	543	67
Southern " ...	38	448	60
Eastern " ...	44	180	67 nearly.

From this comparison it would seem that the schools are of wonderfully equal merit There are 4 per cent more boys in the lowest class in the Eastern Circle. But the percentage of passes is about equal to that of the Northern Circle. In the Southern Circle it is more difficult to pass the Lower Primary examination than in other circles, as a knowledge both of "Modi" and "Balbodh" is required.

Vernacular town schools.

116. These schools are called primary schools in the Central Provinces. All the schools nearly have one or two classes beyond the upper primary standard. The comparative statistics of all the schools are shown in the margin. Generally the schools have improved. The number of scholars slightly decreased in the Northern and Southern Circles. But the fee receipts increased in both circles, and the average attendance improved in all three circles. In all these circles more boys passed by the Upper and Lower primary examinations. By the former examination 541 and by the latter 792 passed. In the previous year there were 407 and 695 passes. There was thus substantial improvement shared in by all the circles. There are no bad town schools in the Northern Circle. All afford an excellent primary education. In the Southern Circle Major Jacob reports favourably. In most of the schools surveying is taught. In the Eastern Circle the town schools generally are fairly good schools. The Simga school, which was badly reported upon last year, is improving. The Arang school is undermastered, there are a good many overtime boys. An additional monitor has been asked for.

	Schools.	Scholars	Attendance.
1880-81	56	6,318	4,625
1881-82	57	6,744	4,945

117. The comparative statistics of these schools are given in the margin. There has been general improvement. The fee collections are still small, but they increased from Rs. 5,953 to Rs. 7,160. It will be of course remembered that these schools are supported by a local cess. Cultivators are not compelled to pay fees, only shopkeepers and others in receipt of more than 50 rupees annually. The upper primary passes increased from 1,469 to 1,675, and the lower primary passes slightly diminished from 3,473 to 3,419. The decrease was in the Northern Circle.

Village schools.

	Schools.	Scholars.	Average attendance.
1880-81 ...	652	37,829	25,357
1881-82 ...	647	38,470	26,472

The percentage of average attendance in the Northern Circle was 70, in the Southern Circle 69, and in the Eastern Circle 66. I think these percentages are good. Most of the schools teach up to the 4th standard. In centres of trade or in villages where there are well-to-do people with leisure, 5 classes have been opened. In the Northern Circle Mr. Thompson says nothing has improved so much of late years as handwriting. Both boys and girls, the Inspector of Schools of the Northern Circle thinks, read poetry better than prose. They often, it is said, understand the poetry and yet are unable to express the meaning in plain simple prose. The teaching of Arithmetic is not so good as that of reading and writing. In the Southern Circle great improvement has taken place in teaching Modi reading and writing, and in the attention paid to the lowest class. In the Eastern Circle though the number of scholars has slightly decreased, the attendance has improved, and passes by the upper and lower primary standards have in one case doubled, and in the other case are nearly half as many again as before. Mr. Carnduff says the village schools of the Eastern Circle compare very unfavourably with those of the Northern Circle. The defects noticed by Mr. Carnduff are (1) long stay of boys in their respective classes, (2) excessive number of boys in the lowest class, (3) large number of boys above the proper age, (4) want of discipline, (5) no efficient attempt is made to cultivate the intelligence of the pupils. All these defects except the last can be very readily removed. But the last defect requires much time and patience before it can be remedied. In all countries it is so much easier to teach reading and writing and arithmetic by routine methods, than by questioning, and cross-questioning to make pupils reason. And indeed when, as in many schools, the teaching staff is small in proportion to the number of pupils and classes, the task becomes still more difficult. The following table compares the scholastic position of schools in all the circles, so far as they can be compared by figures :—

	Percentage of boys in the lowest class to total number enrolled.	Percentage of boys to total number in the class passing by the—		Percentage of average attendance.
		Lower Primary standard.	Upper Primary standard.	
Northern Circle ...	29	29	21	70
Southern " ...	32	40	22	69
Eastern " ...	37	38	32	66

The comparison is not unfavourable to the Eastern Circle, except that there are 8 per cent more boys in the lowest class in proportion to the number enrolled in the Eastern Circle than in the Northern Circle. This, however, is accounted for by the poorer average attendance and by the less intellectual ability of the population. The percentage of passes by the lower primary and upper primary standards is altogether favourable to the Eastern Circle. I may remark here that in the Southern Circle, it is more difficult for a boy to get out of the lowest class than it is in either of the two other circles. For, in the Southern Circle in Marathi schools boys have to learn two alphabets, the Nagri and the Modi, and promotions are not made until both are known. In the other circles boys only have to learn one alphabet in vernacular schools before promotion.

SECTION VI.—Aided Primary Vernacular Education for Boys and Adults (III).

118. Aided Vernacular schools are of two kinds, those receiving fixed grants and those aided by results. The former belong chiefly to recognised societies and are the lower primary branches of middle schools. The statistics for all these schools are shown in the margin. The grant given was 18,736 rupees. This was the sum actually paid. The sum earned was more, as many of the bills of result aided schools were not cashed until after the close of the year. The number of pupils in the lower department of these schools was 16,154, the rest were in the upper department. The passes by the lower primary standard were 884 and by the upper primary standard 67, against 798 and 110 of the previous year. So far as these schools are the branches of middle schools conducted by recognised societies, they have been already considered.

Aided Primary Vernacular schools for boys.

	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	Average attendance.
1880-81	339	17,323	10,798
1881-82	343	17,363	11,700

119. These schools are of two kinds, venture schools established by Pandits and others for their own support, and schools established by groups of villages on the persuasion of local officers. These last schools exist only in the Eastern Circle, chiefly in Raipur, and will be separately mentioned. The examination results for all the schools may be thus shown :—

Indigenous result aided schools.

	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils enrolled.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Average attendance.	1st standard.				2nd standard.				3rd standard.				4th standard.					Number of pupils passed.
					Number of pupils passed 1st head.	Do. 2nd do.	Do. 3rd do.	Do. 4th do.	Do. 1st do.	Do. 2nd do.	Do. 3rd do.	Do. 4th do.	Do. 1st do.	Do. 2nd do.	Do 3rd do.	Do. 4th do.	Do. 1st do.	Do. 2nd do.	Do. 3rd do.	Do. 4th do.	Do. 5th do.	
1880-81 ..	275	15,730	11,450	9,582	2,042	3,386	2,555	25	1,908	1,824	1,038	5	1,318	1,198	835	3	601	50	305	15		7,638
1881-82 ..	316	16,686	12,396	10,330	1,994	2,786	2,172	19	2,127	1,890	1,301	12	1,640	1,590	1,192	5	606	638	235	77	.	7,782

The results are generally favourable. Indeed they are better than the above table exhibits. For, in 1880-81, 21 schools were examined twice and so appear twice in the above statement for 1881. In 1881-82 only 3 schools were examined twice. If the statistics of these schools be deducted for the 2nd examination in each year, then the number of scholars passed in 1881-82 was 7,708 against 7,024 of the previous year. This is a very definite increase. The grants earned may be thus contrasted for each circle :—

	Number of schools examined.		Grants earned.					
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.			1881-82.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Northern Circle ...	72	83	3,405	13	2	4,174	9	0
Southern „ ..	61	67	2,940	13	2	3,300	14	2
Eastern „ ...	142	166	9,309	9	2	10,953	3	8
Grand Total ...	275	316	15,656	3	6	18,428	10	10
			Average per school Rs. 56.			Average per school Rs. 58.		

It must be remembered that the grants earned differ from the grants paid during the year, as the bills are not always cashed before the termination of the year. The methods of instruction employed in indigenous school become more and more like those employed in Government schools. Even the same text books are often used.

Indigenous schools in the Northern Circle and the influence on indigenous schools of the payment by result system.

120. Mr. Thompson's remarks on the influence of the payment by result system are worth recording:—

"The methods of instruction employed in these schools, where at all successful, tend more and more to assimilate to those employed in Government schools. This is particularly the case where the masters are men trained in Government schools, as at Saugor, and the most successful school in Burhanpur, successful in popularity and progress, is one conducted by former pupils of the Zila school. When the old race of Gurus dies out, the assimilation of these schools to Government models, which is now going on, will be more complete still. But turning to schools taught by Gurus of the old school, I have already given a picture of such a school at Hatta, though all of course are not alike, and there are very few of the kind in this circle. I do not now speak of those schools which combine religious with secular instruction. The means of dicipline employed in indigenous schools besides the personal character of the teacher are corporal punishments. Tasks I believe are never resorted to. But I do not think punishments are generally more severe than in Government schools. Most masters arm themselves with a considerable cane, which I believe is sometimes freely applied. It is not uncommon for the Guru to order two boys to pull the ears of an offender. The subjects of instruction, again, are mainly regulated by the requirements for obtaining a grant. I again expressly exclude religious schools, in which amongst Hindus Sanskrit is taught by heart, but seldom understood, and amongst Mahomedans the same may be said of Arabic and Persian.

"The system of payment by results has influenced indigenous education in at least two ways. First and mainly by inducing such schools to widen the subjects of instruction by adding Arithmetic to the list. In the old unaided *deshi* school reading, writing, and tables were taught. While tables are now neglected, though not so thoroughly nor so extensively taught as formerly, a knowledge of ciphering is added. It has also influenced indigenous education by inducing men or societies to start schools where they did not exist. The exact extent of this influence I am not prepared to state in figures. But I know it for a fact. For instance, night schools under the care of the Hit Sabha have been started in Saugor, that otherwise would hardly exist. There are also night schools started by individuals in the same way in Nimar. In Burhanpur, Jubbulpore, and Saugor there are indigenous schools that could not exist and could never have been started without aid under the result system. It is more difficult to say whether it is possible to establish additional primary schools on such a system. The question is "possible for whom"?

"The Deputy Commissioner of every district could, if he liked, by a word establish numerous such schools. But that is not what is intended. I look on it this way. Is there an opening for additional private schools in the interior of the districts, are the people likely to establish such schools themselves if the advantages of them were laid before them, and could such villages be found, now unoccupied by schools, as would afford a master a reasonable prospect of living? I think not, I do not think there are many large villages at present without schools, or beyond easy reach of them. No doubt there are some, and a few days ago I met one near Silondi, where the people wished a school and where I endeavoured to start one. But this is a matter which, without good large scale maps and the Census returns for villages, cannot be determined. The larger towns are now, with few exceptions, pretty fully occupied. Saugor is well provided with schools and there the supply may be expected to keep pace with the demand. Still there are only 1,525 boys at school in Saugor out of the 4,620 boys of a school going age. Jubbulpore is, I think, well provided with schools, and the supply here also will keep pace with the demand. Similar remarks apply to Burhanpur and Khandwa. In Narsinghpur several private schools have recently been opened. The ground is pretty fully occupied there. In Harda also there are several private schools, and there is one at Sohagpur. Damoh has made no start in indigenous education yet, nor has Hoshangabad. There is room for indigenous schools in these two places, for the children at school are only a small percentage of those of a proper age. But leaving the large towns and going to the villages, I believe the larger villages are all at present occupied, most indeed that would afford scope for a prosperous indigenous school. Nimar is different in this respect from other districts. The taste that exists for education there, will enable a school to get on in a smaller village than elsewhere. I believe many such schools exist in Nimar, and only require to be brought to light, as has been recently done."

Indigenous schools in the Southern Circle.

121. On indigenous schools in the Southern Circle Major Jacob reports as follows:

"On the 31st day of March there were 60 aided indigenous schools in this circle. Rs. 2,792 were given in grant. Most of these aided primary schools are situated in

the towns of Nagpur and Kamptee. With few exceptions they are poor schools; the masters are generally ignorant and illiterate men, many of them cannot teach anything besides reading, writing, and the multiplication table. They have taken to teaching because they have failed in or are unfit for other lines of business. As the masters are generally on the look out for something better, the schools often have a very ephemeral existence. During the past year, 14 masters in the Nagpur city closed their schools and took employment in the Census Office. They are ever ready to take any employment for regular monthly pay. The men are not honest at examinations for grants, they will cheat you if they can. In large cities, where there are many indigenous schools, the opportunities for cheating are great. It is a common trick for masters to try and pass off boys of other schools for their own."

Major Jacob would not give any capitation grant, as many masters cheat when recording the average attendance. This can be stopped to a certain extent by employing Government school masters to visit indigenous schools and by refusing to give a capitation grant much in excess of the number of scholars found present by the visiting master. In Kamptee the Assistant masters visit indigenous schools unexpectedly, once or twice a month "and the capitation grant "is calculated on the average number found present at their visits." The Circle Inspector also suggests that payments should only be made once by the same standard for any boy. I think we may now amend the rules. At first it was difficult to get masters to submit their schools for examination. And even now, though the rules are liberal, yet of 316 schools examined for grants last year only 3 schools obtained more than Rs. 200. The average sum earned was about Rs. 58 per school. I have circulated the proposed alterations in the Grant-in aid rules amongst the Inspectors and the Superintendent of the Male Normal school Jubbulpore, and proposals will shortly be made, which it is hoped will tend still further to improve the indigenous schools accepting aid under the result rules.

Indigenous schools in the Eastern Circle.

122. The greater number of these indigenous schools are situated in Raipur. Some eleven or twelve years ago the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur divided the Khalsa into Education circles, each circle containing a certain number of villages, and allotted a school to each circle. Where a Government village school existed that was the school of the circle, and where there was no Government school an indigenous school was opened and the Malguzars of the circle were asked to contribute to its support. They took subscriptions from the ryots, and as the sums were not large, their payment was not felt. The schools were admitted to the payment by result rules. They were very much neglected until 1878, when they were placed directly under the Circle Inspector, who from that time paid as much attention to indigenous schools as to village schools. Since then they have gradually improved, and Mr. Thompson wrote in March 1881, "I "am glad to be able to report favourably on these schools." He found that 48 of the schools had improved since his last inspection and he regarded the schools as "very hopeful." He saw 117 schools and only found 14 schools to be decidedly unpopular. Mr. Carnduff is new to the Raipur district. His report is not nearly so favourable as that of Mr. Thompson. The position of aided primary schools in the Eastern Circle may be thus contrasted with the state of Government primary schools :—

	Number of schools.	Pupils advanced beyond the upper primary standard.	Pupils advanced beyond the lower primary standard but not beyond the upper primary.	Pupils below the lower primary standard.	
				Who can read and write and understand easy sentences in their mother tongue.	Pupils who cannot read and write.
Government vernacular primary schools for boys	9,016	225	1,634	3,821	3,336
Aided ditto	9,597	...	771	3,695	5,131

123. Though aided indigenous schools are below Government primary schools in scholarship and efficiency still progress has been made. This is shown by the following two Statements.

Progress made in indigenous schools in Raipur.

Statement showing the number of passes under different heads in indigenous schools in the Raipur district only:—

	Number of pupils enrolled.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Average attendance.	1st standard.				2nd standard.				3rd standard.				4th standard.					Number of pupils passed.
				Number of pupils passed in 1st head.	Do. 2nd do.	Do. 3rd do.	Do. 4th do.	Do. 1st do.	Do. 2nd do.	Do. 3rd do.	Do. 4th do.	Do. 1st do.	Do. 2nd do.	Do. 3rd do.	Do. 4th do.	Do. 1st do.	Do. 2nd do.	Do. 3rd do.	Do. 4th do.	Do. 5th do.	
1880-81 ..	8,774	6,502	4,784	1,114	1,367	1,295	...	1,061	1,054	495	...	635	589	441	..	249	212	112	1	.	4,030
1881-82 ..	8,353	6,202	4,760	900	1,020	956	..	1,110	954	589	...	848	858	622	...	269	394	150	7	...	3,630

In the above Statement are included 21 schools, examined twice in 1880-81, and 3 schools in 1881-82. Deducting the statistics of the 2nd examination of these schools the following Statement more nearly shows the progress made:—

	Number of pupils enrolled.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Average attendance.	1st standard.				2nd standard.				3rd standard.				4th standard.					Number of pupils passed.
				Number of pupil passed 1st standar	Do. 2nd do.	Do. 3rd do.	Do. 4th do.	Do. 1st do.	Do. 2nd do.	Do. 3rd do.	Do. 4th do.	Do. 1st do.	Do. 2nd do.	Do. 3rd do.	Do. 4th do.	Do. 1st do.	Do. 2nd do.	Do. 3rd do.	Do. 4th do.	Do. 5th do.	
1880-81 .	7,468	5,419	4,048	942	1,564	1,068		897	882	409	.	535	510	395	.	234	200	112	1	...	3,416
1881-82 .	8,152	6,044	4,661	878	1,001	945	.	1,094	939	578	.	826	838	611	...	259	384	144	7	..	3,556

124. The grant earned by the Raipur indigenous schools in 1880-81 was Rs. 8,123, in 1881-82 it rose to Rs. 8,884. It will be seen from the returns in the preceding paragraph that there have been more passes under all standards except the lowest standard of all. This shows that the lowest class has been neglected, and that this is the case is confirmed by Mr Carnduff's inspection report.

Grant earned by Raipur indigenous schools.

125. The estimated cost of indigenous schools in Raipur is Rs. 10,467. Of the grants earned three-fifths are paid to the school master, one-fifth is allotted for prizes, and one-fifth for contingencies of various kinds. The fixed pay of the teachers varies from 5 to 8 rupees. There are many more teachers on the higher than on the lower rates of pay. Such fixed stipends, together with the promised share of the grant earned, should be amply sufficient to secure the services of fairly good teachers. The length of stay of the scholars in their various classes is excessive, it will remain so until the attendance improves. Mr. Carnduff thinks the evil is partly caused by the Grant-in-aid rules, which allow of students appearing twice by the same standard. It is proposed to revise the rules, and the proposed rules, as already stated, have been circulated amongst Inspectors of schools and the Superintendent of the Male Normal school, Jubbulpore, for their opinion. The payments for the higher standards are greater than for the lower, but it would seem that the increase is not sufficient to induce masters to pay that attention to the lowest class that they should do. It is proposed then to give no grant for any boy in the lowest class who shall have been in that class for more than a year at the time of examination. The lowest class too has been made to correspond to the lowest class in a Government school. At present the highest section of the lowest class corresponds to the 2nd class of a Government school. When the Grant-in-aid rules were first promulgated, it was difficult to get any indigenous teachers

Cost to the proprietors of indigenous schools in Raipur, method of distributing the grants earned and proposed alteration in the Grant rules.

to submit their schools for examination, and it was supposed that some of the grant would in the case of proprietary schools at least be credited to the school, so as to diminish the subscriptions necessary for its support. The present distribution is only tentative and is subject to report. After a further trial, I think it may be advisable to set aside say one-fourth of the grant as a fund for the support of the school, so as in a time of scarcity to do away with the necessity of collecting subscriptions at all. But this suggestion is perhaps out of place in an annual report, and will be considered when the management of the Raipur indigenous schools comes again under consideration. If something is not done to form a fund to the credit of the schools a succession of three or four bad harvests may lead to the withdrawal of subscriptions and the discontinuance of the schools, which it is said are not generally popular.

SECTION VI.—Unaided Primary Vernacular schools for Boys (IV).

126. These schools are schools that have not yet been able to obtain any grant and which do not submit to examination, or they are schools in the Feudatory States. In Sambalpur there are 13 schools in Feudatory States. Six of the schools with 453 scholars and an average attendance of 366 scholars are in the Sarangarh State and are aided by results. The other seven schools are in the Patna State. They contain only 273 students. The Patna school masters receive fixed stipends. In Sarangarh two schools have no school-houses, at Patna three schools are without school-houses. There is a special inspecting officer for schools in the Sambalpur Feudatory States. There has been improvement in all the schools, but the Sarangarh schools seem much in advance of those of Patna. The payment by result system had better be tried there too. In Raipur and Bilaspur there are 17 Feudatory schools, and there are two schools in the Silheti and Khariar Chiefships. The Khyragarh and Sakti schools are supported on the payment by results system, the masters receiving a small fixed stipend and the grant they earn. The whole cost of the schools is defrayed from the revenues of the feudatory in whose estates they exist. The Khyragarh schools obtained a grant of Rs. 200 last June. There are 5 schools in Khyragarh included in the returns, and two other schools have recently been opened. The Raipur Feudatory schools do not appear to be good schools. Great complaints are made regarding the non-receipt of returns. The attendance in the Raipur Feudatory schools is excessively irregular. Numbers seem to have increased from 867 to 888, but the average attendance fell from 433 to 390! With such an attendance improvement is impossible. In Bilaspur, at some of the Feudatory schools attendance is equally bad. At Kawarda the attendance is only 36 per cent; when the school was examined in February, of 67 boys enrolled only 24 could be collected. In the Sakti Zemindari the attendance is better. At Sakti the aid earned was Rs. 35, at Jarve it was Rs. 80 and at Temar it was Rs. 36. The Jarve school seems to be a fairly good school. The Non-feudatory Zemindari schools have already been considered under various heads.

Unaided primary vernacular schools for boys.

Schools.	Scholars.	Average attendance.
83	3,148	1,989

SECTION VII.—The education of Girls.

127. Girls' schools may be Government or aided. The aided girls' schools have been for the most part considered in the chapter on European and Eurasian education. It is advisable, however, to collect all the statistics of girl education in one place. They are shown in the margin. The total female population of the Central Provinces omitting the Feudatory States is 4,879,356. Hardly anything has yet been accomplished for the education of girls, yet what

The education of Girls.

		Schools.	Scholars.	Average attendance.	Government grant.
Middle ..	Aided ..	2	14	10	515
Primary ...	English aided ...	5	472	377	3,847
	Government ...	64	2,670	1,719	11,963
	Aided ...	12	423	253	1,467
	Unaided ...	1	18	4	...
	Total ...	84	3,603	2,363	17,792

has been done has been effected with great difficulty. The people do not want to have their daughters educated. The Upper primary school examination was passed by 63 girls and the Lower primary by 234.

Primary schools for girls in the Northern Circle.

128. Mr. Thompson reports:

"There are 41 schools of this class, in which numbers have increased from 1,540 to 1,661, and attendance from 975 to 1,061. This is a satisfactory recovery from the general decrease noted in last year's returns. Of these I inspected 24. Progress has been made in Saugor and Nimar. I could not see that any distinct advance had been made anywhere else, nor did I notice any deterioration. Both in the schools in Saugor city and also in Deori, and Garhakota, there has been much improvement. But it is of such a kind, be it noted, and depends on such conditions, that to be continuous the present conditions must be maintained. Even in Saugor, relax the constant attention of Committees, Zila Inspectors, visiting masters, Civil officers and the incentives of rewards, and the best school in it will decline very rapidly. I am fully convinced that we cannot have good girls' schools cheap schools. There are many girls' schools that could be improved, but the expenditure on them would have to be doubled."

"With regard to prizes in girls' schools, the plan which I followed in my recent tour may be recorded. In former years I used to give the girls prizes of *saris, orhnes,* &c., as far as funds would permit."

"These articles, however, were so expensive that I was never able to give a prize to as many girls as had done fairly and attended regularly, nor did the girls ever seem more than moderately contented with what they received. I say contented, for I seldom saw them pleased. This year I changed all this, and gave larger numbers of cheaper, but useful and at any rate attractive things. These included looking-glasses, '*tikas*,' rings, combs, fine and coarse, brass and tin boxes, &c. &c. These were cheap and unusual, and proved most attractive. For a few rupees I was able to satisfy all, whereas formerly I only contented a few of the best girls. As my distribution of these trifles was generally followed by a liberal gift of sweetmeats from the Committees, it may be hoped inspection day to the girls was not very irksome."

"There are 11 primary vernacular schools for girls, 5 are in connection with the Zenana Mission. There is also a small Mission girls' school in Narsinghpur, which is not included in our returns. In these schools there are 345 girls with an average attendance of 185. The best school is that maintained by Mr. Nand Lall in Saugor. There is also an interesting private school in Birman which deserves mention."

Primary schools for girls in the Southern Circle.

129. The Inspector's report is meagre. Where the state of education in each district has been described, the state of girls' schools has been mentioned. The only good schools are the Bhandara girls' school and the Catholic schools and those managed by the Free Church Mission. Mixed schools for boys and girls are not considered here. The Powni girls' school and those of the Seoni district are fair schools, and Ramtek and Umrer are improving.

Girls' schools in the Eastern Circle.

130. There are only 9 girls' schools in this circle. The pupils have increased from 419 to 445, and the average daily attendance from 286 to 299. One school, that of Mungeli, has five classes, that is, one class beyond the upper primary standard, two schools have upper primary departments, and 6 do not teach beyond the lower primary standard. The Mungeli school is the best in the circle, but the lowest class is now unduly large. Many of the higher class girls have left, and the lower class girls have not been pushed on to fill their place. During the year 8 pupils passed in all Schools by the upper primary standard and 38 by the lower. The passes for the previous year were 7 and 32. The Inspector thinks the girls' school at Sambalpur to be very promising. There is an influential Committee.

SECTION VIII.—Schools for Special or Technical Training.

131. There are four Normal schools, three for Masters and two for Mistresses. There are also pupil teacher classes attached to the middle school at Sambalpur and the town school at Bargarh. The statistics of all these schools may be thus shewn:—

	Students.		Passed.		Average attendance.		Total cost.		Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur Normal School ...	38	38	26	30	34	34	5,245	5,148	154	147
Jubbulpore do. ...	97	92	83	68	85	83	12,489	11,220	147	125
Raipur. do. ...	50	50	39	42	45	45	4,380	3,963	96	79
Sambalpur pupil teachers ...	10	10	8	7	8	9	599	679	75	68
Total ...	195	190	156	147	172	171	22,713	21,010	132	113
Normal School for Mistresses ...	20	17	4	2	14	15	5,520	5,132	394	270
Grand Total ...	215	207	160	149	186	186	28,233	26,142	152	128

This table cannot be compared with the Statements of paragraphs 4 and 6. For in those paragraphs carpenter masters are entered against industrial or carpentry schools. The expenditure on wood and contingencies is not shown in the above Statement, as that was met and more than met by the receipts from the sale of things made and sold.

The Nagpur Normal school.

132. The school continues to be admirably managed by Mr. Balaji Vinayak Gokle, who officiated during a part of the year first as Translator in the Judicial Commissioner's Office, and second as Head master of the Jubbulpore Normal school.

The gymnastic master was transferred to Harda. Mr. Hari Laxman Indurkar, M. A., then officiated for a time. He is a capital gymnast. The carpenter master Mr. Kashinath has been ill and was absent on leave without pay for a short time. There are now 8 pupils in the town class, 21 in the village class, and 9 in the industrial school. There is thus one studentship vacant. All districts of the Southern Circle are represented. There were 76 candidates for admission, 22 of whom were selected after examination. Recently good students have appeared from Chhindwara. There are now 5 students from that district reading at the Normal school, 8 from Bhandara, and 6 from Nagpur. Wardha is poorly represented by 3 men only. The annual examination for certificates took place in August. 27 out of 29 passed. Three carpenter masters also passed. The results were very good. The examiners are noted in the margin. Their reports were favourable. A new carpenter class has been opened at Burha in Balaghat. The Ramtek carpenter master having resigned, his place was taken by a newly trained man. All the boarders except during the hot weather attend the

Mr. C. A. R. Browning, M. A., Inspector General of Education, Central Provinces...	Mensuration and Surveying.
Major H. B. Jacob, Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle ...	Arithmetic and School management.
Mr. Manohar Damodar Ratnaparke, B. A. ...	Language and Grammar.
" Mahadeo Rao ...	Writing and Spelling.
" Sadasheo Vittal ...	Geography and Map drawing.
" Krishna Rao ...	History.
" Govind Vishnu ...	Algebra.
" Dinkar Krishna ...	On the Globes.
" Keshee Rao ...	Euclid.
" Haripant ...	Natural Science.
" Vishnu Balwant ...	School Manual.

night classes. All the students are taught drill and gymnastics. The Head Master speaks favourably of the work of Kashinath, the carpenter master. He has many orders for work both from the City and Cantonments. The school is prosperous, the assets at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,001.

The boarding house attached to the Normal school is occupied not only by Normal school students, but by scholars attending the two City High schools. There were 29 boarders at the close of March. The scholars manage the boarding house entirely themselves.

The Jubbulpore Normal school for masters.

133. The Inspector notices that there is now no urgent demand for school masters in the Northern Circle. It may then be possible to extend the training for another year. Of the 92 men under training 17 are in the senior class and 75 in the junior class; 24 are from the Southern Circle and 68 from the Northern Circle; 7 are the husbands of women reading in the Normal school for mistresses, and 9 are carpenter students. Mr. Thompson does not speak well of some of the Normal students. He found when he assumed charge of the Northern Circle that several had been carelessly selected, and discipline was so lax that three had to be expelled and several others punished.

The Annual examination.

134. Mr. Thompson reports that:—

"14 men appeared for Town school certificates, of whom 12 passed, 10 in the second grade, and 2 in the third. For Village school certificates 71 Normal students and 13 outsiders appeared. Of the former 58 passed, 32 in the second grade, and 24 in the third. 8 outsiders passed. . These results, though not so good as last year, are fair, and show that the students had been carefully taught. The subjects, however, in which the candidates gave least satisfaction, are those which are most important,—school method and the art of teaching. They brought me beautifully written *notes of lessons* on subjects which I gave them sometime before the Examination, but when asked to teach or examine a class in a portion of the village school curriculum selected at the moment, their efforts were exceedingly poor."

	NAMES OF EXMINERS.
Language and Grammar ...	... Mr. Dwarkanath.
Arithmetic ...	... „ Diwakar Balkrishna.
History ...	... „ Behari Lal, B. A.
Natural Philosophy ...	... „ Ganpat Rao.
Geography ...	... „ Lachman Rao.
Mensuration, Surveying ...	... „ Ganga Singh.
Plane Table Surveying, Practical	... „ J. H. Firth.
Euclid and Algebra ...	... „ Jeorakhan Lal.
School Manual and Practical Teaching	... Inspector of Schools.
Spelling and handwriting ...	... Acting Clerk, Mr. Vinayek Ganesh.
Use of Globes, &c. ...	... Mr. Fakr-ud-din.

The Boarding house.

135. Some of the indiscipline of the school at the beginning of last year may be attributed to the want of suitable accommodation for the boarders. The Jubbulpore Municipality have with great liberality made over-half the Meloniganj Sarai to the Normal school at a small rent. The portion so made over to the department has been separated from the rest of the building, and other necessary alterations and additions have been made under the superintendence of Mr. Young, the President of the Jubbulpore College. The new boarding house can accommodate 60 boarders. It is managed by the Assistant Master, who lives on the premises. Mr. Thompson remarks that;—

"In a moral and sanitary point of view much has been gained by the removal of the boarders from a damp dull house where they were under no restriction to a clean place when they are under the eye of a resident master."

The Carpenter school.

136. There are 10 carpenter students under training. I do not know that any will be ready to go out at the end of the year. A year's more training will do them no harm should their services be not immediately required. The assets of the school are estimated at Rs. 645, and the liabilities at Rs. 247.

137. The master is said to be not working so well as he ought. Four elementary schools have been opened in the neighbourhood. Owing to this competition pupils have decreased from 109 to 83, but the average daily attendance only decreased from 71 to 70. The results of the examinations have been very poor. Only 5 passed the Upper primary and 6 the Lower primary examination. In the previous year the passes were 17 at each examination, or 34 in all. The master will have to be changed.

The Model or Practising school.

138. On this school Mr. Thompson reports as follows :—

The Female Normal school.

"The Normal school for mistresses has been carried on by Miss Hoy, with her usual energy and judgment; but I am not altogether so satisfied with the results attained as the Lady Superintendent. During the year 9 women were admitted and 12 left: 3 obtained certificates and were sent out; 2 were appointed to assist their husbands without certificates; 4 were dismissed for incapacity; 1 was withdrawn by her husband; 1 died, and 1 was dismissed for insubordination. The annual examination was conducted by the gentlemen whose names are given in the margin. Nine women were examined, of whom 4 passed, 3 in the 2nd grade and 1 in the 3rd. Of these, however, two passed in the second grade last year, but were retained for further training. There therefore remain only 2 new passes for the year, excluding one woman examined early in the year and sent to Bilaspur. Miss Hoy thinks the difficulty of obtaining suitable candidates for the Normal school is gradually disappearing I wish I could think so. The only ray of light that I see is the fair proportion of school masters who bring their wives for training, and the general success of such couples when they go out as teachers. I do not attach much importance to the fact that there have been several applications for admission from residents of Jubbulpore, and the fact of these applications in no way goes to show that the antipathy to female education in Jubbulpore is decreasing, or that it was formerly stronger than in other districts."

NAMES OF EXAMINERS.

Language and Grammar	...	... Mr. Balaji Vinayek.
Arithmetic	...	... „ Kesho Rao.
History	...	... „ Vishnu Pandit.
Geography	...	... „ Vinayek Rao.
School Method and Practical Teaching		... Inspector of Schools.
Hand-writing and spelling	...	... Do.
Needle work	...	... Mrs. Thompson.

"The present classification of the school shows only 3 women in the 4th class, so there cannot be a large number of women ready for certificates at the end of this year."

"There were 17 women under training at the end of the year. Of these 2 are the wives of school masters engaged in Jubbulpore, 9 are the wives of men under training in the male Normal school. The husbands of five others are not school masters. One was unmarried at the end of the year, but is now about to be married. There are no widows in the school. Widows as a rule have turned out very unsatisfactory school mistresses, and I have therefore been averse to admitting them to the school. I have not always refused to receive such women, and since the end of March two such have been admitted, but I require satisfactory reasons for their application for admission and very sound proofs of moral character before admitting them. I refused to admit two widows during the year."

"The boarding house contained only four students at the close of the year. Owing to the presence in it of Nanhi Bai, mistress of the Jubbulpore girls' school, and the want of tact and temper of the Assistant mistress, squabbles and quarrels were frequent. Miss Hoy's life for a time was a constant worry, and eventually Nanhi Bai had to be turned out of the boarding house, and one of the women had to be dismissed. But I still think the Assistant mistress was mainly to blame; and should any such scenes occur this year, she will be at once degraded and transferred to a less important charge."

"The practising school continues to be carried on in the same way as in previous years. There were 32 pupils at the end of the year, and the attendance had been more regular than usual."

139. Miss Hoy says the women have shown much interest in their lessons in needle work, materials costing Rs. 180 have been used. All the things made were for the household use of the women. The Thursday after-noon meetings for recreation continue to be successful. The students were invited to the Residency by Mrs. Venning and seem to have enjoyed their visit. The practising school girls are taught to sew and knit by the women under training. Their work during the year realised a small profit, which was divided amongst the children.

General remarks.

140. In the latter part of the year the school suffered from the absence of the Inspector of Schools on leave. From Mr. Carnduff's report of the 15th ultimo it seems now to be in good order. Mr. Carnduff, since his return from camp, supervises the practical work of the masters under training. The Examiner in Arithmetic gave much too long a paper. Eighteen examples were set, some of them involving long processes. The answers consequently had to be looked over by the Inspector of Schools, and those men who obtained ⅓rd marks in Arithmetic, Mensuration and Surveying were allowed to pass. In class tuition and the school Manual the men did not do well. Three obtained more than half marks, 23 obtained one-third or more than one-third marks, and 9 failed, obtaining less than one-quarter marks. On the whole 40 out of 50 passed in all subjects. But 28 passed only in the 3rd grade. Sixteen of those that passed were selected to read for another year for a higher grade certificate, and the rest were sent out as school masters. An Entrance examination was held at the same time as the Certificate examination. Of the 50 students now under training 41 are Hindus, 7 are Mahomedans, one is a Gond, and one is a Satnami. The Inspector does not think that the pay of the teachers is sufficiently high to attract good men to the Normal school. But I notice that in village schools there are 48 teachers on pay ranging from Rs. 8 to 20 per mensem, and that in no district in the Central Provinces, except in Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad are there so many village masters on such good pay. Raipur is a very cheap place. Schoolmasters paid from Rs. 8 to Rs. 20 a month are, I think, well paid, and indigenous masters on from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8, with a share of the grant earned, seem to be well paid too. The Practising school has considerably increased in numbers, There are now 150 on the roll. They are arranged in 4 classes, that is the school consists of both upper and lower primary departments. Mr. Carnduff says he is doing all he can to make the school a model school. Seven Normal students are deputed weekly to teach the various classes. Mr. Carnduff says they work under his own direction, and are required to keep registers, progress books, time tables, such as they will have to do in village schools.

The Raipur Normal school.

Mr. Gajraj Singh	..	Language and Grammar.
,, Bhaddi Lal	..	Handwriting and Spelling.
,, Govind Rao Tole	...	Arithmetic.
,, Carnduff	..	Mensuration and Surveying.
,, ,,	...	Practical teaching.
,, ,,	...	School Manual.
,, Kedarnath	...	History of India.
,, Ganpat Gir	...	Elements of Physical Science.

141. The annual examination was held in November, fifteen men were examined, of whom 10 were pupil teachers, and 5 were candidates. Nine passed, 4 in the 2nd grade and 5 in the 3rd grade. One of the pupil teachers who passed in all subjects but arithmetic, was again examined in arithmetic and passed. So ten certificates were granted. The Bargarh pupil teachers did better than the Sambalpur pupil teachers.

Pupil Teachers in Sambalpur.

SECTION IX.—Scholarships.

142. Our Scholarships are of four kinds :—Primary, High school, College, and Art. They are thus sub-divided :—

Scholarships.

(i).—Primary scholarships tenable at middle schools.

(ii).—High school scholarships tenable by boys from middle schools reading at High schools.

(iii).—Junior college scholarships.

(iv).— Senior college scholarships.

(v).—Sir Stafford Northcote scholarships.

(vi).—Art's school.

All our scholarships can be held at any superior school, Government or private. Government or private school boys may compete for any of our scholarships.

Primary scholarships.

143. Primary scholarships are for boys and girls. Girls' school scholarships are tenable in the schools at which they are gained. All other primary scholarships can only be held in some school of a grade superior to that at which they were gained. These scholarships are of three kinds: Village school, Vernacular town school, and Anglo-vernacular middle school scholarships. The best boys are selected for the scholarships, which are not given usually to pupils of more than 12 years of age.

High school scholarships.

144. Once a year the highest classes of our middle schools are collected at convenient centres and examined. The subjects of examination are :—

I.—The English Language and the Candidate's vernacular, or Latin or French ...	(i). Translation of easy passages of English into the candidate's vernacular, or Latin, or French,	III.—Grammar and Geography ...	(i). Easy questions in English, Latin, or vernacular Grammar.
	(ii). Translation of easy passages of the candidate's vernacular, or of Latin, or French, into English.		(ii). The Geography of the Central Provinces and of India especially, and the outlines of the Geography of the world.
II.—Euclid.	(i). The definitions, axioms, &c. and the first twenty-six propositions of Euclid, book I.	IV.—Mathematics ...	(i). Arithmetic and Algebra to simple equations.

The best scholars are awarded scholarships. Last year 485 pupils were examined, 314 passed and 63 pupils gained High school scholarships.

Sir Stafford Northcote scholarships.

145. These scholarships are held by European and Eurasian boys. They are of greater value than High school scholarships, but are gained for proficiency at the same Middle school examination. Last year three boys obtained scholarships of this kind.

Art scholars.

146. There are only two such scholars. Both attend the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy's School of Art.

College scholarships.

147. These scholarships are given to the scholars who pass highest in the Matriculation and First Arts examination. Scholarships are also given to graduates, who propose to read for honours.

Scholarship allotment.

148. The scholarship allotment and expenditure may be thus shown .—

The Statement does not include small private scholarships.

		Rs.
	Primary Scholarships.	
203	Village and other primary vernacular school scholarships ...	5,284
80	Scholarship holders at 57 vernacular town schools at 5 rupees per school ..	3,420
26	Scholarship holders at 23 Anglo-vernacular town schools at 5 rupees per school ...	1,380
23	Scholarship holders at 15 Zila schools at 5 rupees per school ...	1,620
332	Total ...	11,704
	High School Scholarships.	
51	Second year scholarships from 5 to 8 rupees each ...	3,804
65	First year scholarships from 5 to 8 rupees each ..	5,388
5	Especial second year scholarships attached to the Saugor Zila school at 5 rupees each ..	300
5	Especial first year scholarships attached to the Saugor Zila school at 5 rupees each ...	300
126	Total ..	9,792
	High School Scholarships for Europeans and Eurasians.	
3	Sir Stafford Northcote scholarships from 12 to 15 rupees each ..	468
3	" " " at 12 rupees each ...	432
6	Total ...	900
	College Scholarships.	
54	Old, from 9 to 20 rupees	6,996
45	New, from 9 to 15 rupees	5,148
99	Total ...	12,144
	College Scholarships for Europeans and Eurasians.	
4	Sir Stafford Northcote scholarships from 12 to 20 rupees each ...	672
4	" " " from 8 to 12 rupees each ...	432
8		1,104
2	Art scholarships tenable at Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy's School of Art, Bombay, at 12 rupees each ..	288
573	Total ..	288
	Grand Total ..	35,932
	Total amount expended during the year ...	26,602

SECTION X.—Employment of Students in the Public Service.

Students employed.

149. The following are the returns sent to this office. They do not include the masters sent from Normal Schools, nor do they include students who having left the Central Provinces to graduate at a foreign college have on their return been employed :—

Districts.	Number employed.	Lowest pay.	Highest pay.
		Rs.	Rs.
Southern Circle.			
Balaghat	10	1	25
Betul	8	4	...
Bhandara	7	3	6
Chanda	6	3	6
Chhindwara	5	2	8
Nagpur	26	3	20
Seoni	16	3	8
Sironcha	...	...	...
Wardha	9	2	10
Northern Circle.			
Damoh	14	3	10
Hoshangabad	17	2	15
Jubbulpore	22	2	30
Mandla	6	3	15
Narsinghpur	30	2	10
Nimar	14	5	15
Saugor	16	4	40
Eastern Circle.			
Bilaspur	3	7	15
Raipur	5	7	20
Sambalpur	9	2	10

The low paid appointments are merely pupil teacherships; educated men obtain suitable employment without difficulty.

Public Service Certificates.

150. The public service certificates gained during the year may be thus shown :—

		Certificate A, for proficiency in English and Vernacular.	Certificate B, for proficiency in Vernacular only.	Certificate C, for proficiency in English only.	Total.
Southern Circle	1880-81	22	55	11	88
	1881-82	10	65	6	81
Northern Circle	1880-81	34	16	3	53
	1881-82	4	34	2	40
Eastern Circle	1880-81	1	8	...	9
	1881-82	3	18	1	22
Total	1880-81	57	79	14	150
	1881-82	17	117	9	143

All candidates are individually examined by Circle Inspectors.

SECTION XI.—The Book Depot and Press.

The Book Depôt and Press.

151. The number of books bought and sold, their value, and the number and value of books in stock on the 1st April may be thus shown :—

	No. of books bought.	Value of books and paper bought.	No. of books sold.	Value of books sold.	No. of books in hand on 1st April.	Value of books in hand on 1st April.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Nagpur	162,798	27,523 3 7	127,876	†c 30,570 11 7	137,591	37,197 12 11
Jubbulpore	*a 35,136	*a 8,520 2 0	47,795	†b 8,615 12 2	39,031	8,398 8 2
Raipur	*a 17,242	*a 4,032 0 0	21,291	†b 3,553 0 0	24,818	5,043 0 0

The value of the books bought thus increased from Rs. 25,311 to Rs. 27,523, and the value of the books sold decreased from Rs. 32,713 to Rs. 30,571. But the receipts from the sale of books increased, as will be seen from the next Statement. These increased receipts were derived from the payment of old debts. The Account department represent the total expenditure at Rs. 28,641. Of this sum Rs. 3,963 are for the cost of establishment and contingencies. If this amount be deducted, there is a balance of Rs. 24,678, which represents the value of the books bought. This agrees very nearly with the Depôt accounts. The difference arises from the different system of account. Books in the Depôt are considered as bought when they are received, their value is shown as expenditure when their cost is paid.

* *a* All these books were bought from the Nagpur Book Depôt. The total value of all books and paper bought from private forms and from the Educational Press, Nagpur, was Rs. 27,523 3-7 only.

† *b* The value of these sales is for the most part included in sales marked "*c*."

Book Depot Cash Account.

152. The detailed Cash Statement is as follows:—

Districts.	Charges.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nagpur ...	Establishment, Book Depot	517 0 3	
	Contingencies	1,735 0 6	
	Purchase of books *(a)*	24,024 6 1	
	Books received from Press	2,727 15 0	
			29,004 5 10
	Establishment, Press	908 10 3	
	Contingencies	216 5 9	
	Purchase of paper	770 14 6	
			1,895 14 6
Jubbulpore ...	Establishment, Book Depot	252 0 0	
	Contingencies	257 0 0	
	Purchase of books from Nagpur included in (*a*)	8,520 2 0	
	Purchase of books from other suppliers ...	.....	
			509 0 0
Raipur ...	Establishment, Book Depot	.....	
	Contingencies	77 0 0	
	Purchase of books from Nagpur included in (*a*)	4,032 0 0	
	Purchase of books from other suppliers ...	.....	
			77 0 0
			31,486 4 4
	Nominal Profit ...		6,192 11 7
	Total ..		37,678 15 11

Districts.	Receipts.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Nagpur ...	Book Depot.—The actual sums sent to the Treasury were as follows:—		
	Cash	4,410 9 0	
	Treasury Chalans (*c*)	21,149 3 2	
	Prizes	3,579 9 11	
	Library	4,566 0 10	
			33,705 6 11
	PRESS.		
	Sent to Treasury	41 4 0	
	Cost of books lithographed and made over to Book Depot	2,727 15 0	
	Credit given by the Comptroller C. P. ...	1,204 6 0	
			3,973 9 0
Jubbulpore ...	Paid into Treasury and remitted to Nagpur by chalans included in (*c*)	7,742 6 5	
Raipur ...	Paid into Treasury and remitted to Nagpur by chalans included in (*c*)	3,580 0 0	
	Total ...		37,678 15 11

(*a*). The items of Rs. 8,520-2-0 and Rs. 4,032 0 0 having appeared in (*a*) are not re-added.
(*c*.) The items of Rs. 7,742-6-5 and Rs. 3,580-0 0 having already been shown in (*c*) are not to be re-added.

The annual profit increased from Rs. 2,052 to Rs. 6,192 on account of the payment of old debts. Thus for instance the actual cash receipts during the year under report rose from Rs. 21,214 to Rs. 25,560, or increased by more than Rs. 4,000 The stock of books that were ordered from England was destroyed, the ship that contained them having taken fire. The books were all insured, and the insurance was paid, so that the Depôt suffered no loss.

Books and wall sheets published by the Educational Lithographic Press.

153. Besides publishing every month a vernacular newspaper in Marathi, Hindi, and Urya and lithographing educational returns, circulars, &c., the books and wall sheets published were as follows :—

	Hindi.
3,013	Balbodhani Nos. I, II, and III.
15,000	Reading sheets Nos. I to XV.
506	Geography of Betul district.
508	„ „ Saugor „
300	Map of Raipur district.
105	Swachha Nirupan Prabodh.
40	Map of Betul district.
200	„ of Saugor district.
500	Pathashala ki prabandh ki paripathi.
	Marathi.
1,000	Modi qita (large).
2,000	„ „ (small).
4,864	Reading sheets Nos. 1 to 16.
5,000	Central Provinces Geography.
	Urdu.
1,013	Tashrih-ul-huruf.
206	Copy book No. I.
100	Reading sheet No. I.
	Gujrathi.
1,600	Qita.
	Urya.
106	Parsing sheets.

Books printed at other Presses.

154. The books printed at other Presses were :—

(1) The Mahomedan period of Indian history in Marathi.
(2) Hindi 2nd Reader (6th Edition.)
(3) „ 3rd „ (3rd „)
(4) „ 4th „ (1st „)
(5) Urdu 2nd book (1st Edition.)
(6) „ 3rd „ „
(7) Urya Geography, (1st Edition)
(8) Help for beginners or 1st English Exercises.
(9) Geography Hoshangabad, Hindi.
(10) Translation of Royal Reader No. 2, Hindi.
(11) Marathi Drill Book.
(12) Mental Arithmetic, Hindi.
(13) School Manual, Hindi, 2nd edition, and large coloured map of the Central Provinces in Hindi.

155. We have in the press new editions of our Hindi Primer, Geography of Asia, with especial reference to India, a translation of Norman Lockyer's Astronomical Primer, a Hindi Atlas, a Marathi Manual of Mensuration and plane table surveying, a Hindi Manual of Surveying, and new editions of Marathi Multiplication tables and the Modi 1st book.

Books in the Press.

156. Several vernacular books were circulated amongst the members of the Text book Committee for their opinion. No books were published by their advice. A reward of Rs. 500 has been offered for an agricultural primer suitable for translation and for use in primary schools in the Central Provinces. The members of the Text book Committee will do good service if by their advice and suggestions a really useful agricultural manual can be got ready for publication.

The Text book Committee.

SECTION XII.—Museums and Scientific and Literary Societies.

157. During my absence Mr. L. K. Laurie, C. S, very kindly undertook the office of Honorary Curator, and the museum was greatly indebted to him, the specimens being collected and grouped. The new rooms for the museum are nearly ready. I regret very much that my other duties left me very little time for museum work. Usually in the hot weather and rains there is leisure time that I can conveniently devote to the museum. But this year I shall be fully occupied. The visitors numbered 181,191, of whom 2,958 were Europeans, 71,491 native women visited the museum. It is very popular, new specimens of a popular kind attract crowds. The principal additions to the museum consisted of Natural history specimens from New South Wales, received in exchange, a few coins, valuable books presented by the Government of New South Wales, and specimens of art pottery from Bombay. It is exceedingly difficult in so small and crowded a room to keep the specimens in good order. The addition to the museum building, will prove of great service not only by allowing room for the display and examination of specimens, but by enabling the servants of the museum to keep the specimens in a better state of preservation.

The Museum.

158. The public free library was enriched by the addition of 135 books, 400 books were circulated during the year under review. The library is at all times open as a library of reference. New book cases are urgently required.

The Public Free Library.

159. No returns have been received from Saugor, Hoshangabad, and Jubbulpore. The Nimar Educational report contains a full account of the two libraries and literary societies at Khandwa and at Burhanpur. So far as my statistics are complete, there are 14 literary societies, and of them 12 support libraries. The Maharajah of Travancore gave Rs. 100 to the Panchayat Sabha of Khandwa. There is a press established at Khandwa and a weekly newspaper is published. It is called the Praboda Sindu and is published in Marathi. In Burhanpur too a native newspaper is published. It is called the Arya Vaibhav. The Burhanpur, Bhandara and Sitabaldi libraries are perhaps the best in the Central Provinces. In Burhanpur weekly meetings presided over by Mr. Amrit Rao, the Extra Assistant Commissioner, are held in the Town Hall. Essays are read chiefly by school boys. There is a private press at Nagpur, called the Albert press.

Literary societies.

SECTION XIII.—Officers and private Gentlemen who deserve mention.

160. All the three Circle Inspectors have done well.

Inspectors.

College and High School Professors.

161. Mr. Young, the President of the Jubbulpore College, has been most indefatigable, and has cheerfully undertaken extra duties that have left him very little leisure indeed. He speaks very warmly of the assistance rendered him by the Professors and teachers of the College and High School.

Zila Inspectors.

162. The Zila Inspectors that deserve notice are :—

Mr. Beni Shankar	...	...	Saugor.
,, Hari Shridhar	...	...	Nagpur.
,, Balwant Gokle	...	...	Bhandara.
,, Kripa Shankar	...	...	Damoh.
,, Ganga Singh	...	...	Narsinghpur.
,, Hanuman Prashada. .		...	Betul.
,, Rahmat Ali	...	...	Seoni.

Normal School Masters.

163. Mr. Balaji Vinayak Gokle of Nagpur has continued to do good work. Mr. Hari Gopal Padhye, B. A., has been already mentioned in connection with his services as Officiating Inspector of Schools.

Miss Hoy, Lady Superintendent of the Jubbulpore Female Normal School, is eminently fitted for her post by her talent, zeal and aptitude for teaching.

Zila School Masters.

164. The Zila School Masters to be especially commended are :—

Mr. Mitchell	...	...	Kamptee.
,, Kripashankar	...	...	Saugor.
,, Govind Vishnu	...	...	Bhandara.
,, Dinkar Krishna	...	...	Chanda.
,, Keshee Daji	...	...	Hinganghat.
,, Behari Lal	...	...	Damoh.
,, Diwakar Balkrishna Chepe		...	Khandwa.
,, Gadadhar Prashada...		...	Bilaspur.

The Anglo-vernacular Town School Masters.

165 The Head Masters of inferior middle schools especially brought to my notice are :—

Mr. Ranchori Lal	...	...	Murwara.
,, Lachman Rao	...	...	Hatta.
,, Nago Yado Rao	...	...	Mandla.
,, Hira Lal Pathak	. .	...	Gadarwara.
,, Ganesh Shankar	...	...	Khapa.
,, Jageshwar Bapuji	...	...	Kalmeshwar.
,, Raghunath Waman...		...	Saonair.
,, Vishwanath Rao	...	...	Drug.

Vernacular Town School Masters.

166. The Vernacular Town School Masters who have done well are :—

Mr. Ramchandra Rao	...	...	Khurai.
,, Sita Ram	...	...	Garhakota.
,, Vishnu Prashada	...	...	Babai.
,, Meghraj	...	...	Asirgarh.
,, Purshotomkar	...	...	Remra.
,, Madhab Chandra	...	...	Bargarh.
,, Mohendra Singh	...	...	Ratanpur.
,, Ramchandra Keshee		...	Narkher.
,, Ragho Sita Ram	...	...	Mohpa.
,, Jagannath Raoji	...	...	Anji.
,, Laxman Narayan	...	...	Powni.

Mr. Mahadeo Kesho	...	...	Tirora.
,, Sita Ram Vittal	...	...	Tumsar.
,, Dhondu Baji	...	...	Mohali.
,, Pandurang Jeyram	...	...	Sihora.
,, Raghunath Baji	...	...	Mohgaon.
,, Pandharinath	...	...	Lodhikhera.
,, Gopal Rao	...	...	Pandhurna.

Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars.

167. The Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars commended by Deputy Commissioners are :—

Mr. St. Clair Williams, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Harda. His influence for good extends through the whole of his Sub-Division.

Mr. Amrit Rao	...	Extra-Asst. Comr. ...	Burhanpur.
,, Rai Devi Parshada	...	Extra-Asst. Comr. ...	Betul.
,, Krishna Kumar	...	Tahsildar ...	Seoni (Malwa).
,, Ramcharam Lal	...	,, ...	Burhanpur.
,, Lachman Pershada	...	,, ...	Gadarwara.
,, Balmukund	...	,, ...	Hatta.
,, Syud Mahomed Hosein...		,, ..	Murwara.
,, Zahur-ul-Hosein	...	,, ...	Khurai.
,, Banwari Lal	...	,, ...	Rehli.
,, Mahfuz-ul-Bari	...	,, ...	Banda.
,, Dori Lal	...	,, ...	Mungeli.
,, Anand Rao	...	.. ...	Bilaspur.
,, Moulvi Gholam Mahomed Kha		...	Multai.
,, Vasdeo Narayan	...	,, ...	Tirora.
,, Sheoraj Singh	...	,, ...	Ramtek.
,, Balwant Narhar	...	,, ...	Katol.
,, Yado Rao	...	,, ...	Hinganghat.

The private gentlemen and School Committees.

168. The private gentlemen and School Committees deserving mention are :—

Mr. Banu Das Naidu, Hony. Magistrate, Kamptee.			
,, Mohan Lal Singhai	...	Khurai, ...	Saugor.
,, Daya Chand	...	,, ...	ditto
,, Hira Lal Chowdhri	...	Garhakota ...	ditto
,, Shaikh Ilahi Baksh	...	,, ...	ditto
,, Raja Parichat Singh	...	Bilhera ...	ditto
,, Moji Lal Panda	...	Baleh ...	ditto
,, Kunj Lal Singhai	...	Dalpatpur ...	ditto
,, Shaikh Kalloo	...	Papet ...	ditto
,, Bassore Chowdhri	...	Shahgarh ...	ditto
,, Thakur Sabdal Singh	...	Tigora ...	ditto
,, Lala Kanhaia Lal	...	Deori ...	ditto
,, Pandit Lakshman Rao	...	Deori, ...	ditto
,, Lala Bhowani Prasad	...	,, ...	ditto
,, Madho Rao Misra	...	,, ...	ditto
,, Rai Govind Rao Talukdar	...	Jaisingnagar .	ditto
,, Rai Kisore Singh	...	Saderi ...	ditto
,, Shrimant Govind Rao	...	Pithoria ...	ditto
,, Behari Lal Tiwari (Karindah of the above).			
,, Janki Thakur	...	Pamakhera ...	ditto
,, Thakur Takht Singh	...	Jaipur ...	ditto
,, ,, Tulsingh	...	Karrapur ...	ditto
,, ,, Kirat Singh	...	,, ...	ditto
,, Bhowani Shankar	...	Burra ...	ditto
,, Zalim Singh Chowdhri	...	Khimlasa ...	ditto
School Committee	...	Dugaha ...	ditto
Ditto	...	Chulhad, ...	Bhandara.
Ditto	.	Rampaill ...	ditto
Ditto	,	Gidbadi ...	ditto

School Committee	...	Banathar	...	Bhandara.
Ditto.	...	Katori	...	ditto
Mr. Rajaram Pant	...	Chulhad	...	ditto
„ Jagdish Patel	...	Katori	...	ditto
„ Sheo Charan Singh	...	Bhandara	...	ditto
School Committee	...	Harda	...	Hoshangabad.
Ditto	...	Timburni	...	ditto
Ditto	...	Handia	...	ditto
Ditto	...	Chitgaon	...	ditto
Ditto	...	Itarsi	...	ditto
Ditto	...	Raipur	...	ditto
Ditto	...	Rasulpur	...	ditto
Ditto	..	Bhirlai	...	ditto
Ditto	...	Ganjanpur	...	ditto
Ditto	...	Bhankheri	...	ditto
Mr. Jiwan Lal, Malguzar	...	Bakhari	...	Seoni.
„ Bhawani	..	Adegaon	...	ditto
„ Bulakhi Ram	...	Lakhnadon	.	ditto
„ Pandit Hira Lal	...	Dhuma	...	ditto
„ Kadirdad Khan	...	Kahani	...	ditto
„ Khuman Singh, Malguzar	...	Sanwara	...	ditto
„ Thakur Dheraj Singh	...	Sarekha	...	ditto
„ Mahomed Abdul Rahman	...	Ashta	...	ditto
„ Murlidhar	...	Seoni	...	ditto
School Committee	...	Patera	...	Damoh.
Mr. Jagan Chowdhri	...	„	...	ditto
School Committee	...	Hatta	...	ditto
Ditto	...	Panchamnagar.		ditto
Ditto	...	Patharia	..	ditto
Ditto	..	Hindoria	..	ditto
Ditto	..	Bandakpur	.	ditto
Ditto	...	Mariadoh	...	ditto
Ditto	...	Kanti	...	ditto
Ditto	...	Gaisabad	..	ditto
Ditto	...	Fattehpur	...	ditto
Ditto	...	Raneh	...	ditto
Ditto	...	Aslana	...	ditto
Ditto	...	Jabera	...	ditto
Mr. Maulvi Fazal Qadar	...	Mala	...	ditto
„ Munshi Takht Singh	...	Hatta	...	ditto
„ Pandit Ramchandra Rao	...	Bansa	...	ditto
„ Gopal Rao	...	„	...	ditto
„ Thakur Ramchandra	...	Patharia	...	ditto
„ Tajammal Husen	...	„	...	ditto
„ Brindaban Chowdhri	...	Mariadoh	...	ditto
„ Debi Singh	...	„	...	ditto
„ Brindaban	...	Patera	...	ditto
„ Brij Lal	...	„	...	ditto
„ Seo Prasad	...	„	...	ditto
„ Sadashiv Rai, Desmukh	...	Bela	...	Nagpur
„ Hanmant Rao	...	Kelode	...	ditto
„ Anand Rao, Dube	...	„	...	ditto
„ Govind Madhawa	...	Mohpa	...	ditto
„ Govind Sita Ram	...	Aroli	...	ditto
„ Shankar Rao Deshmukh	...	Kalmeshwar		ditto
„ Kashiram Deshmukh, Malguzar	...	„	...	ditto
„ Krisnaji Pant	...	Bori	...	ditto
„ Jairam Lal	...	Jalalkhera	...	ditto
„ Thakur Bhopal Singh, Honorary Magistrate	...	Piparia	...	Narsinghpur.
„ Thakur Dhiraj Singh, Honorary Magistrate	...	Singhpur	...	ditto
„ Madho Rao Raghunath Rao Naik	.	Bhatera	...	ditto

Mr. Shiva Ram Thapak	...	Barha ...	Narsinghpur.
„ Ganesh Pandit	...	Birman ...	ditto
„ Chowdhri Ramcharan	...	Shahpur ...	ditto
„ Moti Ram Tiwari	...	Chhindwara	ditto
School Committee	...	Piparia ...	ditto
Ditto	...	Bhatera ...	ditto
Ditto	...	Barha ...	ditto
Ditto	...	Gadarwara...	ditto
Ditto	...	Chichli ...	ditto
Ditto	...	Shahpur ...	ditto
Ditto	...	Amgaon ...	ditto
Ditto	...	Singhpur ...	ditto
Ditto	...	Bedu ...	ditto
Ditto	...	Chhindwara	ditto
Ditto	...	Birman ...	ditto
Ditto	...	Chowarpatha,	ditto
Ditto	...	Imjhira ...	ditto
Ditto	...	Kerpani ...	ditto
Ditto	...	Barehta ...	ditto
Mr. Rao Shahib Govind Rao Bhuskute		Burhanpur...	Nimar.
„ Rao Ram Singh	...	Bhamgarh ...	ditto
„ Rustam Khan	...	Asirgarh ...	ditto
„ Narayan Rao	...	Mundi ...	ditto
„ Jeiram	...	Mandhata ...	ditto
„ Gangadhar	...	Chapora ...	ditto
„ Mansaram	...	Ichapur ...	ditto
„ Nimbaji	..	Biroda ...	ditto
„ Seth Belji	...	Murwara ...	Jubbulpore,
„ Seth Bagar Mal	...	„ ...	ditto
„ Behari Lal Khazanchi	...	Koria ...	ditto
„ Rishi Ram	...	Bilheri ...	ditto
„ Purshotam Gotia	...	Kattangi ...	ditto
„ Dalpat Singh	...	Khitoli ...	ditto
„ Thakur Budh Singh	...	Singodi ...	ditto
„ Rao Sahib Delan Singh	...	Kaimori ...	ditto
„ Sat Ram Vazir	...	Badgaon ...	ditto
„ Amzad Ali	...	Barhi ...	ditto
School Committee	...	Kundum ...	ditto
Ditto	...	Majholi ...	ditto
Ditto	...	Murwara ...	ditto
Ditto	...	Nagbhir ...	Chanda,
Ditto	...	Mandheri ...	ditto
Ditto	...	Nagri ...	ditto
Ditto	...	Mul ...	ditto
Ditto	...	Bhandak ...	ditto
Ditto	...	Nagpura ...	Balaghat.
Ditto	...	Waraseoni ...	ditto
Ditto	...	Hatta ...	ditto
Ditto	...	Dhapewara .	ditto
Mr. Jagan, Malguzar	...	Kheri ...	Chhindwara,
„ Hanuman Parshad	...	Rohna ...	ditto
„ Govind Rao	...	Lodhikhera .	ditto
School Committee	...	Umreth ...	ditto
Ditto	...	Amarwara...	ditto
Ditto	...	Berdi ...	ditto
Ditto	...	Mohgaon ...	ditto
Ditto	...	Pandhurna .	ditto
Ditto	...	Mohkhair ...	ditto
Mr. Rambhao Yado Rao	...	Chicholi ...	Betul,
School Committee	...	Tikari ...	ditto
Mr. Mahipat Singh Kiladar	...	Bhaisdehi...	ditto
„ Vittal Rao Deshmukh	...	„ ...	ditto
„ Kesheo Patel	...	Satnair ...	ditto

School Committee	...	Atnair	...	Betul.
„ Bhagwant Rai Deshmukh	...	Multai	...	ditto
„ Krishnaji Bhaya	...	„	...	ditto
„ Jagpal Singh	...	Morkha	...	ditto
Ditto	...	Sainkhera	...	ditto
„ Sitaram Pandit	...	Masod	...	ditto
School Committee	...	Kherli	...	ditto
Ditto	...	Zila School	...	Raipur.
Ditto	...	Dhamtari	...	ditto
Mr. Raghoba Malguzar	...	Rajim	...	ditto
„ Syud Sultan	...	Arang	...	ditto
„ Pitambar Singh	...	Bhimbori	...	ditto
„ Pandurang	...	Lown	...	ditto
„ Thakur Yadunath Singh	...	Nawapara	...	ditto
„ Thakur Dowlat Singh	...	Khopra	...	ditto
School Committee	...	Arkar	...	ditto
Ditto	...	Arang	...	ditto
Ditto	...	Nowapara	...	ditto
Mr. Babu Ramdass	...	Basin	...	ditto
„ Ram Lal Tewari	...	Semra	...	ditto
„ Parashram Appaji	...	Godhi	...	ditto
„ Mohan Lal	...	Palori	...	ditto
„ Dookaloo	...	Anandgaon	.	ditto
„ Balgovind	...	Sarda	...	ditto
„ Kanhai	...	Suriyadehi	...	ditto
„ Seoraj Singh	...	Bembitara	...	ditto
„ Babu Rudradatt	...	Kasdole	...	ditto
School Commitee	...	Risda	...	ditto
Ditto	...	Rawan	...	ditto
Mr. Tewari	...	Hasda	...	ditto
„ Mengiri	...	Mandeli	...	ditto
School Committee	...	„	...	Sambalpur.
Mr. Karreshwar Misr	...	„	...	ditto

Private Societies.

169. The Reverend J. G. Cooper, Reverend D. Whitton, Reverend A. Douglas, all of the Free Church Mission, have continued throughout the year to conduct the important schools under their charge with entire efficiency; they are always ready to help in all Educational matters. The Community of Saint Francis de Sales have very prosperous schools for Europeans and Eurasians, and are willing when opportunity occurs to establish schools in Nagpur for Native girls of respectable parentage. I would especially mention the Reverend F. Pelvat, Roman Catholic Chaplain of this Society. Mr. J. Taylor, B. A., Head Master of the Bishop's School, has done very well and deserves especial mention. The Reverend T. R. Hodgson has opened additional primary schools and manages the large High School of the Church Mission in Jubbulpore. In connection with the Christ Church schools at Jubbulpore I would mention the services of the Treasurer, Doctor Mendes, L. L. D., and of the late Chaplain, the Reverend F. R. Michell, M. A., and of the present Chaplain, the Reverend M. Lamert, M. A., B. C. L., and of Miss Browne, the Lady Superintendent. The efficiency of these schools is owing very much to the Committee of management and the exertions of the Lady Superintendent and of the Head Master. The Ladies of the Convents of Saint Joseph at Sitabaldi, Kamptee, and Jubbulpore continue to manage their schools efficiently.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

COLIN BROWNING, M. A.,

Inspector General of Education,
Central Provinces.

EDUCATION—GENERAL FORM I

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars for the official year 1881-82

Area and population of the Province					Colleges, Schools and Scholars		University Education	Secondary Education		Primary Education	Special and Technical Education				Percentage of Schools and Scholars to Population			Remarks
Number of Districts	Number of Divisions	Total area	Cultivated area	Total population.			Colleges	High Schools	Middle Schools	Primary Schools	Normal Schools	Industrial Schools	Drawing Schools	Other Schools	High Schools	Middle Schools	Primary Schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11a	11b	11c	11d	12	13	14	15
		Sq miles	Sq miles															
18 Khalsa	4	84,445	22,840	9,838,791	Institutions	For Males	2	5	50	1,262	3	23	1	12	00	00	01	
15 Feudatories	15	28,834	Not known	1,684,715		For Females			2	82	1				...	00	00	
						Total	2	5	52	1,344	4	23	1	12	00	00	01	
Total	19	113,279	22,840	11,523,506	Scholars	Males	67	321	2,479	74,335	171	440	24	345	00	02	64	
						Females			14	3,589	17					00	03	
						Total	67	321	2,493	77,924	188	440	24	345	00	02	67	

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.							Aided Institutions.						
	No of Institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	No of scholars on the 31st March learning— English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	No. of Institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of scholars on the 31st March learning— English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
University Education. *Arts Colleges*— English ..	1	65	57	50	65	65	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
High and middle Schools—														
Secondary Education. For Boys. High Schools, English	1	149	100	84	149	149	...	4	172	167	135	172	b 168	
Secondary Education. For Boys. Middle Schools, English ..	38	1,952	1,741	1,415	1,652	209	1,898	12	d 527	517	392	527	154	458
Secondary Education. For Girls. Middle Schools, English ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	11	10	a 14	...	...
Primary Education. For Boys... English ..	f 39	1,574	1,505	1,120	...	...	1,574	15	1,034	1,044	812	1,034	52	725
Primary Education. For Boys... Vernacular ...	788	51,444	51,246	36,382	1,574	...	51,444	335	h 17,072	17,189	11,509	20	78	17,072
Primary Education. For Girls... English ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	472	450	377	c 441	..	74
Primary Education. Vernacular ..	61	2,676	2,611	1,719	..	...	2,676	12	423	427	233	9	...	423
Schools for special or technical training— Normal Schools for Masters ..	3	171	167	155	...	...	171	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Normal School for Mistresses ...	1	17	19	15	...	...	17	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ..	23	410	403	273	...		440		...	.	...	...		...
Drawing School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ..	3	51	52	19	...	.	51	8	291	282	191	...	...	291
Total ...	961	58,539	57,901	41,262	3,740	423	58,271	393	20,005	20,087	13,679	2,217	452	19,04[illegible]

B From this return one technical school with ten scholars has accidentally been omitted.

ENERAL FORM—2.

r the official year 1881-82.

Unaided Institutions under regular inspection.							Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March learning—			Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.					Remarks.
	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of scholars on 31st March learning—													
				English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	
6	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28a	28b	28c	28d	28e	29
1	2	1	1	2	2	...	2	67	67	67	...	2	1	59	5	...	
.	...	...	...	.	...	...	5	321	321	317	...	2	2	298	17	2	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	2,479	2,479	363	2,356	78	22	2,144	230	5	
..	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	14	a 14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	
2	g 63	62	47	63	...	37	56	2,671	2,671	52	2,336	305	154	1,878	290	44	
3	3,148	3,082	1,989	.	5	3,148	1,206	71,664	20	83	71,664	1	95	63,956	5,146	2,466	
..	...	...	...	.	...	...	5	472	441	...	74	383	80	9	...	...	
1	18	20	4	..	..	18	77	3,117	9	...	3,117	..	74	2,862	147	34	
.	...	...	...	.	...	...	3	171	...	...	171	..	...	156	14	1	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	...	..	17	...	...	17	...	...	
..	...	...	...		...	...	23	440	...	...	440	...	1	409	30	...	
1	24	25	20	..	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	...	
1	3	4	2	...	..	3	12	345	...	...	345	...	..	296	49	...	
9	3,258	3,194	2,063	65	7	3,206	1,443	81,802	6,022	882	80,520	785	429	72,107	5,929	2,552	

In the Nagpur Free Church Institution 4 boys are shown less as reading a 2nd language than English learners. They are supposed to study the 2nd langua for themselves.

These girls also learn French in addition to English. It has not been thought advisable to open an additional column merely for these girls.

27 of these girls also learn French, *vide* remark, *a*.

There are 5 girls in the Bishop's school, Nagpur, which is a mixed school for boys and girls.

Of these there are 39 girls, 14 in the Kamptee Orphanage and 25 in the Bishop's school.

This includes one Rajkumar school with 16 scholars.

There are 15 girls in the Bishop's school at Khandwa which is a mixed school.

Of these there are 33 girls 17 in the Andrasabha school and 15 in the Free Church Mission school. Kamptee

Return of Expenditure on Educational

Class of Institutions.	Expenditure											
	Government Institutions.							Aided Institutions.				
	Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3
Arts Colleges.												
University Education. — English ...	9,435	...	...	1,178	...	...	10,613	...	...	...	...	...
High and Middle Schools												
Secondary Education. — For boys — High Schools, English	8,530	...	..	1,093	...	...	9,623	6,312	1,359	922	6,288	14,881
Secondary Education. — For boys — Middle Schools English	43,268	...	..	5,092	7,149	2,428	57,937	7,801	2,615	2,512	5,202	18,131
Secondary Education. — For girls — Middle Schools English	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	515	416	120	279	1,330
Primary Schools.												
Primary Education. — For boys — English ...	10,236	...	..	3,661	2,926	745	17,568	5,760	2,951	1,356	7,774	17,84[illegible]
Primary Education. — For boys — Vernacular	41,894	111,566	..	14,562	14,243	4,858	1,86,923	18,232	2,002	1,032	17,920	39,18[illegible]
Primary Education. — For girls — English ..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	3,847	4,828	120	4,223	13,01[illegible]
Primary Education. — For girls — Vernacular	...	11,963	..	..	1,320	170	13,453	1,467	...	240	4,035	5,74[illegible]
Schools for special or technical training.												
Normal Schools for Masters ...	19,226	...	...	..	14	116	19,356	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools for Mistresses ..	5,132	...	...	..	...	...	5,132	...	..	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	3,340	...	...	815	10	452	4,617	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ..	...	..	...	...	408*	...	408	504	...	144	...	61[illegible]
Direction ...	26,506	...	...	...	...	...	26,506	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	77,152	...	...	...	...	...	77,152	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships — Colleges	7,604	...	108	...	...	...	7,712	72	...	...	.	7[illegible]
Scholarships — Schools	†a 9,190	5,317	...	...	18	25	14,550	4,248	...	...	281	4,52[illegible]
Buildings ...	14,126	3,410	...	...	2,222	2,804	22,563	1,594	...	58	11,862	13,51[illegible]
Miscellaneous ..	759	...	...	...	...	31,486	*b32,245	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,76,398	1,32,256	108	26,201	28,311	43,084	5,06,358	50,352	14,173	6,504	57,864	1,28,89[illegible]

* b This sum consists of—

	Rs.
Book Depot Charges	28,758
Value of books lithographed in the Education Press ...	2,728
Grant for Vernacular Literature	759
	32,245

RAL FORM 3.

Establishments, Central Provinces, for the Official year 1881-82.

Unaided institutions under regular inspection								Average annual cost of educating each pupil.					
								Government Institutions.		Aided Institutions.		Unaided Institutions.	
Provincial Revenue.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total Government expenditure including local cess.	Total expenditure from other sources.	Grand total of expenditure.	Percentage on total expenditure.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.	Remarks.
4a	4b	4c	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	...	1,000	1,000	9,435	2,178	11,613	1·82	186 3 1	165 8 5	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	
...	...	...	...	14,842	9,662	24,504	3·83	96 3 8	85 4 9	89 1 9	37 12 9	.....	
...	...	...	...	51,069	24,998	76,067	11·90	33 4 5	24 13 8	35 1 1	15 1 5	.....	
...	...	...	...	515	815	1,330	·21	.....	.....	120 14 7	46 13 1	.....	
*46	25	430	501	16,042	19,870	35,912	5·62	11 10 9	6 12 10	17 1 2	5 8 2	8 1 3	
...	147	2,293	2,440	171,692	56,857	228,549	35·75	3 10 4	2 15 11	2 4 6	1 1 0	0 12 8	
...	...	...	...	3,847	9,171	13,018	2 04	.....	.....	28 14 10	8 8 9	.....	
..	..	...	..	13,430	5,765	19,195	3·00	5 2 5	4 9 4	13 7 2	3 7 0	.....	
..	...	...	..	19,226	130	19,356	3·03	115 14 6	115 2 0	.....	.....	.....	
...	...	...	...	5,132	...	5,132	.80	270 1 8	270 1 8	.....	.....	.....	
...	...	...	...	3,340	1,277	4,617	·72	11 7 4	8 4 7	....	.....	.....	
..	...	...	...	504	552	1,056	.16	7 13 6	.....	2 4 9	1 12 7	.....	
..	...	...	...	26,506	...	26,506	4 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
..	..	...	...	77,152	...	77,152	12·07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
171	.	...	171	7,847	108	7,955	1 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
..	.	...	...	18,755	324	19,079	2·98	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	
...	..	...	...	19,130	16,947	36,077	5.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	..	...	.	759	31,486	32,245	5·04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
217	172	3,723	4,112	459,223	1,80,140	639,363	100	8 11 11	7 0 11	6 6 7	2 8 1	1 3 8	

* Maps and books to the value of Rs 46 have been supplied to an unaided school in the Nimar District

†a This includes Rs 12 on account of a middle school scholarship granted to a student of the Christ Church School, Jubbulpore It is tenable at the Howrah Government Engineering College

In this return the whole cost of direction and inspection is made to fall on Government schools Hence the apparent costliness of Government schools It may also be observed, that the cess has been considered Government money, and the Government expenditure is, on Government schools entered at 276,398 + 132,256 = 408,654

N B.—This table does not include the cost of the carpentry school accidentally omitted, nor an additional sum of Rs. 25 for scholarships from "other sources"

EDUCATION GENERAL FORM I.

Return showing the result of prescribed examinations during the official year 1881-82.

Name of Examination		Number of Institutions sending Examinees			Number of Examinees				Number passed				Percentage of passed scholars on total number on rolls at the beginning of the year	
		Government Institutions	Other Institutions	Total	Government Institutions	Other Institutions	Private Students	Total	Government Institutions	Other Institutions	Private Students	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Arts Colleges														
First Arts ..		1		1	17		1	18	10	...	1	11	23 83	
Schools														
Matriculation		1	5	6	32	61	9	102	22	34	2	58	22 92	21 39
Middle School Examination	Boys	35	11	46	280	110	10	400	176	61	2	242	9 78	12 05
	Girls	..	2	2	..	4	.	4		..	...	...	..	..
Upper primary School Examination	Boys	657	93	750	6,485	982	...	7,467	2,896	171	..	3,067	24·71	11 46
	Girls	10	4	14	75	39	...	114	48	15		63	26 52	16 12
Lower primary School Examination	Boys	777	264	1,041	9,720	2,596	...	12,316	5,400	1,010		6,410	13 58	4 10
	Girls	50	5	55	418	36	...	454	210	24	.	234	8 83	3 31
Schools for Professional training														
Normal Schools for Masters		3		3	173		* a 18	191	144		† b 11	155	81 35	
Do for Mistresses		1	...	1	7		...	7	2	...		2	10	...
Industrial Schools		1		1	4		..	4	3		...	3	16 66	..
Patwari Schools		1	..	1	27	...	..	27	21			21	53 87	..

B High school scholarships are given to the best boys who pass the middle school examination Hence some scholars go up twice for this examination hoping at the 2nd trial to pass up enough for a scholarship All such 2nd passes are excluded from the above statistics

* (a)—Monitors and teachers 13 from the districts in the Northern Circle, and 5 from the Sambalpur district in the Eastern Circle

† (b)—8 in Northern Circle and 3 in Eastern Circle

No. $\frac{3328}{188}$

FROM

A. H. L. FRASER, ESQUIRE, C. S.,

OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces,

To

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION,

Central Provinces.

Dated Nagpur, the 28th July 1883.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your report on Education in the Central Provinces, for the year 1882-83.

Comparative statistics.

2. The general results reported may be thus compared with those for 1881-82. Schools have increased from 1,443 to 1,565: scholars from 81,802 to 89,506: average attendance from 57,004 to 67,397; and fee-receipts from Rs. 26,201 to Rs. 31,635. Expenditure increased from Rs. 6,39,363 to Rs. 6,82,485; but income increased from Rs. 1,86,333 to Rs. 2,05,523; so that the net expenditure debitable to Provincial Revenues has only increased by Rs. 23,932, viz. from Rs. 4,53,030 to Rs. 4,76,962. These general figures are of a satisfactory character; and a more detailed examination of the results of the year does not remove, though it somewhat modifies, this favorable impression. Detailed information on most points is given in your paras. 15 *et seq.* It is unnecessary to follow you through all these details; but there are a few points to which the Chief Commissioner desires to direct attention.

Aided Primary schools.

3. The great increase among schools is under the head of Aided Primary Vernacular schools for boys and adults. These schools have increased from 346* to 455, of which 442 are for boys and 13 for adults. Your report does not give very clear information regarding these schools; but from it and from the reports of the Circle Inspectors the Chief Commissioner has been able to gather that in the Northern Circle they have increased from 103 to 138: in the Southern Circle, from 69 to 98; and in the Eastern Circle, from 174 to 219. In para. 131 of your report you show that the number of scholars attending these schools increased from 17,363 in 1881-82 to 22,004 in the year under report; and the average attendance from 11,700 to 13,528. The grants earned (for most are aided according to results) rose from Rs. 18,736 to Rs. 26,131: the number of pupils who passed by the Lower Primary standard, from 884 to 1,197; and those who passed by the Upper Primary standard, from 67 to 246 These statistics indicate that Aided Primary schools are increasing not only in number but also in a very marked degree in efficiency. No more satisfactory feature in the history of the year could be recorded.

4. But, when we come to consider the opinions expressed by officers who have seen these schools, the favourable view of their working conveyed by these statistics is considerably modified. In the Southern Circle, they are not numerous; and Mr. Carnduff's report deals with the subject in a meagre manner; but he records his opinion "that they are improving, though as regards methods "of teaching and success in advancing the pupils they are far behind our "Government schools. Most of the masters are satisfied with the mere acqui-"sition of mechanical dexterities." He attributes this in part to the system of examination for grants-in-aid, in which however he does not see his way to propose any change.

* Last year the figure was erroneously given as 343, three Aided schools having been entered among Government schools.

5. In the Northern Circle these schools are a little more numerous. Mr. Thompson's report deals with the subject in a full and interesting manner. You quote largely from that report in your paragraphs 40 and 41. The opinion of these schools there expressed is not a very favourable one, though Mr. Thompson does record some improvement among them. In his report he gives instances of the necessity on the part of District officers for some supervision over and kindly interest in the starting of these schools, so as to save people who are willing to do something for education among them from becoming the victims of designing and incompetent men. His opinion of the "venture schools" is much higher than that of the ordinary village aided school. Thus he speaks of those of Burhanpur as "doing very well." Some of them he regards as quite equal to Government schools. He believes that these "venture schools" are perhaps the only aided schools which are on a sound basis. They are opened by men who take to teaching as a profession, by which they intend to live and to which they intend to devote themselves. Sometimes these men earn a very good livelihood. Their pupils are willing to pay them higher fees than the pupils in Government schools are willing to pay: the people regard the Government schoolmasters as servants of Government sufficiently well paid already. It is really then in these "venture schools" that the operation of private enterprise in education is most truly seen: not in cases where a well-to-do malguzar gets a few neighbours to agree to help him to pay the master required for his children. The latter class of cases no doubt shows, as it becomes more numerous, a growing appreciation of the value of education; but it is even a more important proof of progress to find men adopting teaching as a profession and finding it a fairly lucrative one. The Chief Commissioner therefore would have liked to have had a fuller and clearer account of these "venture schools."

6. The Aided Primary schools of the Eastern Circle call for separate consideration. The account of those of the Raipur district given in your 43rd paragraph is not very clear and full; but it is sufficiently startling. You quote the adverse opinion of two officers of generally sound judgment, and you place against that opinion a faltering and apologetic criticism of your own. The Chief Commissioner reads the statement of Major Scott that "the schools do more "harm than good" with much regret. It is either a rash statement which ought not to have been made and still less to have found a place in your report; or it is one which calls for the fullest enquiry as to constitution and character of the schools. There would appear to be in the manner in which these schools are supported that which fully explains the unpopularity remarked on by Colonel Ward, and which deprives them of any importance as a proof of the hold which education is taking on the people. They are supported by "levy-"ing subscriptions from the people." You do not show how this is done; but the Chief Commissioner has, he believes, ascertained that it is simply the imposition of an unauthorised education cess on certain villages, in addition to the cess fixed at settlement. If this is so, although effort must be made to keep up such of the schools as are worth preserving, the system cannot be continued. At the same time, the progress made in these schools supplies useful material for judging of the propriety of adopting partially at least the system of payment according to results in Government schools. The whole question of the constitution, character and lessons of these Raipur schools is an important one, to which the Chief Commissioner will give special attention during the current year. The Aided schools of Bilaspur and Sambalpur appear to have more of the character of those of the rest of the Province.

Government Primary schools.

7. The expenditure on Primary education is 44·64 of the whole; and you show that if the cost of Normal schools and Primary scholarships, and a share of the expenditure on inspection, buildings, &c., be added, the percentage would be 61·65. Section VI. of your report gives information regarding Primary education; and this is very considerably supplemented by your review on the state of education in each district (paras. 27 *et seq*). The information given regarding Government Primary schools is very satisfactory. The schools show considerable improvement in scholarship. They are now generally very well managed; and in some districts little improvement can be looked for in existing schools. It will be enough to

expect that they should thoroughly hold the position they have attained; and that the number of schools should increase. Of late much more importance has been attached than formerly to *regularity* of attendance. The importance of this in promoting both accurate scholarship and discipline cannot be overrated; and the Chief Commissioner concurs generally in the remarks on this subject recorded at the end of your paragraph 130. He thinks that there are many ways in which regularity of attendance may be encouraged by district officers; and he would have them render all legitimate assistance in this matter. He is very glad, however, to learn that the chaprasis employed to assemble the children in parts of the Northern Circle have been discharged, as reported in your ninth paragraph. The employment of chaprasis is mischievous, inasmuch as it prevents the members of School Committees from realizing their own responsibility, it makes attendance irksome, it opens the way to abuse, and it diverts from their proper use the limited resources of the school. The best means whereby the Deputy Commissioner can make his influence felt is through the School Committees. If he can induce them to see that the boys attend the schools and to take some real interest in the work of the schools, experience shows that he will have achieved much. It is very pleasant to Mr. Jones to find how great a power for good many of the School Committees have been. The importance of the influence which can be exercised by district officers on behalf of these schools was insisted on in the 4th paragraph of the Review of the education Report for 1879-80. I am to draw attention to the remarks then made.

Secondary Education.

8. In paragraph 35 you point out that "our Anglo-Vernacular schools "must not be judged by the number of passes at the "middle school, for their curriculum stops one year short "of the standard." This remark raises a question of which the Chief Commissioner would have liked to have seen more full treatment, *viz.* the propriety of maintaining these schools in their present position. For some years this Administration has endeavoured to act on the policy of closing the English Department in the least efficient of these schools, and raising the efficient ones to the standard of Zillah schools. The Chief Commissioner desires that this policy should not be lost sight of. It is very inexpedient to spend time and money in giving boys a miserable smattering of English when they might have been far more profitably employed in acquiring a better education in their own vernaculars or classical languages, or might have at less cost received a really useful English education as scholarship holders in the Zillah schools. The report of the work done and progress made in the Middle and High schools is gratifying.

Colleges.

9. The Jubbulpore College continues to maintain its high reputation. The Chief Commissioner has read the report of the Canning College, Lucknow, for the year 1882-83, and has had much pleasure in seeing how high an estimate the Principal of that Institution had formed of the work done by Mr Young and his colleagues at Jubbulpore. The following extract may be made here: "We sent up 24 candidates for the "B. A Examination, of whom 15 passed, 3 in the first division, 1 in the second, "and 11 in the third. The training of these 15 students was not altogether our "own, however. Six of them came from Jubbulpore, where they had already "studied for one year. It had been expected that the Jubbulpore High School "would have been raised to the status of a College; and a B. A. class had been "formed in anticipation. The scheme was not sanctioned by the Government, "and the students had to go elsewhere to complete their course. Those who "came to us were excellent students, quiet and unassuming in their demeanour, "steady and persevering in their devotion to their studies, and thoroughly "grounded in what they had already acquired. It was comparatively an easy "task for us therefore to finish the work already so well begun; and the greater "share of the merit of their success is due to the Institution from which they "came." Such a cordial acknowledgment of the thoroughness of their system of training their students will be very gratifying to Mr. Young and his colleagues. The College department has fallen off this year, owing to the opening of an F. A. class in the Free Church Mission Institution at Nagpur. The direct result of this measure is given in paragraph 75 of your report; it is precisely what was anticipated in your letter No. 7169, dated 22nd September last, proposing

that a grant-in aid should be given ; but, on that very account, this cannot be held as satisfactorily accounting for the decrease at Jubbulpore. The Chief Commissioner would have liked to have had fuller explanation of that decrease than is given in your paragraph 73.

Normal Schools.

10. The work done by the Normal schools has been very good ; and the report of their progress is generally satisfactory. There is, however, one defect in your treatment of this subject to which I am to draw your attention. You do not show what number of vacancies occur each year among schoolmasters, and how far Normal schools supply these vacancies. Now the most important thing to know about these institutions is this very thing, how far they are able to discharge their function as training schools to supply recruits as vacancies occur among schoolmasters.

11. The Chief Commissioner desires to place on record the satisfaction with which he receives your favourable report on the work of the Raj Kumar School at Jubbulpore (para. 81), on the real, though slow, progress that is being made in the education of girls (paras. 136 to 139 and 143), on the attention that is being paid to physical training (para 10), and on other features of the year's work which do not call for special remark. There are also other points on which action will have to be taken ; but action must be delayed until the result of the labours of the Education Commission is known.

Arrangement of the Report.

12. I am to say that, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, your report is somewhat wanting in systematic arrangement, and is too diffuse. Thus for example the information given in paragraphs 27 to 45 might well have been compressed into much smaller space with the exercise of a little care and trouble : a similar remark might be made regarding paragraphs 87 to 111, if not indeed regarding the greater part of the report. The detailed account of the work done by the Officers of the Department given in paragraphs 46 to 71 should not find a place in the annual report. These details are almost all such as should be dealt with within the department itself : all of them that interests Government or the public might have been given in a few lines. It is of great importance, if a report is to be really useful, that it should be as brief as is consistent with giving a clear account of the year's work. A little labour spent in cutting out tautological or unnecessary matter would be well repaid.

Section XIII.

13. In respect to Section XIII. of your report, I am to say that, in future, notices of officials should not, except for very special reason, go below Inspectors ; and notices of non-officials should be more discriminating. Ordinary aid rendered to your department may receive your thanks or the thanks of the Commissioners and local officers concerned ; but only very special service should be reported to the Chief Commissioner in this way. If the Chief Commissioner is to be asked specially to commend so many gentlemen, the value of his commendation will be impaired.

Defects.

14. There are a few other points regarding which the Chief Commissioner would like to have had clearer information in future reports, thus :—

a.—The number of schools in which each vernacular is taught, and the number of pupils learning it, ought to be clearly stated. The Chief Commissioner specially desired to know the extent of Urdu education.

b.—In referring to "passes", you should give the number of pupils on the roll of the school or schools under consideration, as well as the number of examinees sent up. The really important test is the proportion of the pupils who reach the standard.

—Special subjects, such as surveying, patwari schools, &c, should be treated of in one place: in your present report information regarding them is scattered over different sections.

d.—The subject of "Buildings" calls for special treatment in one place, showing what remains to be done in each district to supply the wants of existing schools.

The spread of education.

15. The table given in paragraph 26 of your report is of much interest But, now that we have just had a new census, it would be useful if you were also to give the total number of villages in each district, with a population of (say) not less than 2,000, 1,500 1,000 and 500 inhabitants, respectively, and giving the number of villages in each class *without schools.* Such a list would direct attention at once to the parts where educational facilities are deficient. It is much more easy to supply education to the people in tracts where there are large centres of population than in thinly populated tracts; and it is well to have attention specially drawn to any place where a school might easily be supported but does not exist.

16. In conclusion, I am to congratulate you and the officers of your Department on the generally favourable report you have been able to submit.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary.

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No. 2849 of 1883.

FROM

MAJOR H. B. JACOB,

OFFG. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Dated Nagpur, the 9th June 1883.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward my Report on Education in the Central Provinces, for the year 1882-83.

SECTION I.—INTRODUCTION.

Educational Commission at Jubbulpore.

2. The year was marked by the visit of the Educational Commission to Jubbulpore. The Commission sat in Jubbulpore for 8 days, during which time several schools were visited by the President and Members of the Commission. Doctor Hunter was particularly struck with the Normal schools, male and female. He was surpised to find these schools so well conducted and on so solid a basis. He was much pleased with the schools he visited in the City. One Mofussil school was seen by him, (the town school of Garha); here his attention was attracted by the drill and admirable discipline.

Operations and improvements.

3. A summary is given of the operations and improvements effected during the year.

New grant-in-aid rules.

4. New grant-in-aid rules for indigenous schools have been prepared and brought into operation. The new standards now almost exactly correspond with the curriculum of the Government village schools. Grants have been added for mental arithmetic; for the "Sanitary Primer," for drill and gymnastics, and for surveying. A special merit grant may also be earned for excellence in management, teaching and discipline. Grants are not now paid over in a lump sum to the masters of indigenous schools in Raipur, but arrangements have been made to keep the money in deposit, and to pay the men in twelve monthly instalments. Masters of these indigenous schools now get their salaries, derived partly from subscriptions and partly from grant-in-aid, in a fixed monthly sum, paid to them as regularly as masters in Government schools. The amount of pay is liable to a change only once a year, according to the amounts of grants earned at the annual examinations. Copies of the New Code and Regulations were sent to all Zila Inspectors for distribution, and they are now, I believe, well known throughout most of the districts of these Provinces. An important step has been taken to render the Raipur indigenous schools more popular and useful, by handing over their financial management to the school Committees. The rules regarding this, drawn up by the District Fund Committee, will be found in the review of Education on the Raipur district. Primary aided schools have increased by 107.

Classes for drawing opened.

5. Drawing masters have been appointed to the Normal schools at Nagpur and Jubbulpore.

6. Notwithstanding repeated instructions, Primary school masters could seldom be got to exercise their boys in simple practical problems, to illustrate the rules that had been taught; and in the Primary examinations, boys often failed in very simple problems. Masters either could not, or had not the time to frame a sufficient number of suitable examples for their boys to work. I have therefore, with the help of Zila Inspectors, made little books containing several hundred examples, suitable for the Lower and Upper Primary examinations. These books are being printed in Marathi and Hindi, and will soon be supplied to all schools.

Books of examples in arithmetic.

7. Illuminated Upper Primary certificated cards were this year supplied as an experiment: they cost 2 annas each, and were given to those who would pay for them; some were given as prizes to poor and deserving boys. 3,000 cards were printed; the whole stock has been exhausted, and applications have been received for more. In some districts they were much appreciated by the boys.

Illuminated certificate cards.

8. The Hindi series of readers is now complete. The Hindi fourth book is used in the fifth class of Hindi Primary schools. The want of a good set of Urya readers for our Sambalpur schools has long been felt. A Committee has been formed in Sambalpur, under the auspices of the Deputy Commissioner, to make up a set of readers. The work of revision commenced with the alphabetical sheets: these have been completed, and also the Primer, they are now in the press.

Hindi series of text books.

9. In several districts of the Northern Circle, chaprassis had been appointed for the purpose of collecting boys: the men were paid from school fees. This measure was considered objectionable by the department, and I am glad to be able to report that Deputy Commissioners have consented to dismiss the men. Now all the fees collected are at the disposal of the Committees to use for the improvement of their schools. On this subject Mr. Thompson reports as follows:—

Chaprassis paid from fees dismissed.

"During the year all chaprassis maintained from fees to collect pupils were dismissed. In Jubbulpore over 50 chaprassis had been maintained for this purpose, and not a few in other districts. I have consented to two being retained in Saugor, in two schools whose circumstances are peculiar. The result has completely justified the measure. So far as my tour went there were few schools in which attendance has fallen off, while in some cases it had improved, and as a rule only those schools which were otherwise bad, showed decreased attendance. I pressed the dismissal of the army of chaprassis on Deputy Commissioners, all of whom agreed with my views. Had the result been prejudicial to attendance even in a greater degree (and I confess I was prepared for a greater decline than actually occurred) I should still have pressed the measure, as essential to the spontaneous progress of the school and the just application of the fee collection. In this Circle committees have for a number of years been doing good work. In the year of which I am now writing it is with pleasure I have to note a very decided improvement in this respect. The dismissal of chaprassis threw the Committees on their own resources, and the results which I have noted above show that they were not backward in doing their duty. Nimar, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Damoh and Mandla have done very well, much better than in former years. Narsinghpur has not advanced much in this respect, nor has Hoshangabad. But in general the improvement is, I think, one of the most satisfactory features of the year."

Physical education.

10. Regarding physical education Mr. Thompson, remarks as follows:—

"I have also to record a further distinct advance in physical education.

"During the last cold season I have myself given more attention to physical education than in any previous year. In nearly all our English schools and in Town schools, drill is now very fair. In Primary schools, as might be expected, it is not yet generally well taught. But all districts have improved, except Jubbulpore. Further progress has been made in providing gymnasia for the larger schools. During the year an excellent gymnasium, provided entirely from local sources, has been erected at Hoshangabad. The one provided for Gadarwara was erected in last

rains. The liberality of the Municipal Committee, Narsinghpur, has provided one for the Zila school in that place. It has just been finished at the Jubbulpore Carpentry school, and will be erected at once. A new gymnasium, provided in 1881-82, was erected at Hatta. The only English school in the circle now unprovided with a gymnasium, is Murwara. Provision for it will very shortly be made. For very many primary schools also, small apparatus were provided during the year, and, now that fees are at the disposal of Committees, and no longer eaten up by an army of chaprassis, I hope, ere long, to see some simple gymnastic apparatus provided for every primary school. In Saugor, arrangements for this purpose are nearly complete, and other Zilas will follow the lead of Saugor. But the provision of gymnasia and drill lessons of themselves are not enough to keep up a hearty interest in physical education. During the year an effort, fairly successful, was made to revive and extend district games. In September I brought the matter to the notice of Deputy Commissioners. The result was that in three districts, Narsinghpur, Saugor and Damoh, games were held either before the Chief Commissioner, or in commemoration of his visit. The Saugor and Damoh games were highly successful, and so were those of Narsinghpur, but in a less degree. The Deputy Commissioners of other districts were not able to arrange for games. To keep up the interest in this matter, I have myself, whenever time could be snatched for the purpose, put the boys of the place where I happened to be encamped through their exercises and distributed prizes for running, jumping, wrestling, &c. To keep up an interest in this rather monotonous exercise required, I must say, all the highest feelings of duty I could command, for, however new the contests and prizes were to the boys and the assembled villagers, when repeated perhaps a hundred times and more during the season, they were far from being so to the tired Inspector, who had been from early morning till sunset in school or at the desk. My hope is that Zila Inspectors, however tired they may be and anxious for rest, will not fail to see drill, and to correct and systematise its instruction."

Physical education also receives continued attention in the other circles. Last September at Nagpur I arranged for athletic sports and games on rather a large scale, and they were attended by school boys from Nagpur, Kamptee and surrounding towns and villages. The day fixed for the sports was immediately after the termination of the Middle School examination, so boys who had come in for the examination were also able to witness the games and compete for the prizes. I suppose there could not have been less than 1,000 boys on the ground, and spectators numbered several thousands. I was kindly assisted by several gentlemen in the station in arranging for the races and games. The meeting was a very successful one. I think the boys and people enjoyed a pleasant afternoon. A challenge cup was given for wrestling: it was won by a boy of the Free Church Mission School. I intend, if possible, to make this athletic meeting an annual one. The Kamptee Zila school still holds the first place with regard to drill and gymnastics. I attended the public drill, games, and races of this school just before the boys broke up for the summer vacations. The Badnur and Hinganghat Zila schools have during the year been supplied with gymnasia.

Girls' schools in Saugor.

11. The progress of girls' schools in Saugor is very marked. The Inspector says he was surprised to find them in such good order.

F. A. class to Free Church Mission School, Nagpur.

12. An F. A. class has been added to the Free Church Mission School at Nagpur, for which a grant of Rs. 100 a month was given. The opening of this class will be a great boon to the students of the Southern circle, especially of the Marathi districts. It will also afford some relief to the Jubbulpore school, in which the F. A. class was getting too large for efficient teaching.

Monitors.

13. The men of our Normal schools do not get sufficient time for practical training. To remedy this defect we are trying to get all our candidates from monitors of village schools who have had several years of experience in teaching. Mr. Thompson has given instructions to his Zila Inspectors—

"That only those who have passed the Upper Primary should be employed as monitors; that any monitor who had been 2 years employed as such and is 18 years of age shall appear for entrance to the Normal School; and that all such as fail to appear, or appearing, fail to pass, shall be dismissed."

Similar orders have been given in the Southern and Eastern circles.

14. It is gratifying to be able to note that at last we have been able to get suitable candidates to take up all the scholarships of the Jubbulpore Female Normal School. Up to the 31st of March there were two vacancies; but they have since then been filled up. I am sorry we have not been able to get any candidates from the Southern and Eastern circles.

Filling up of all scholarships in the Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.

Comparative Statistics.

Comparative statistics.

15. The following table gives the statistics of all schools in comparative form:—

			Schools.		Pupils.		Each pupil costing per annum to Government.					
			Last year.	Present year.	Last year.	Present year.	Last year.			Present year.		
							Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
University education.	Arts College ...	Government ..	1	1	65	45	165	8	5	169	4	6
		Aided ...	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	38	5	0
		Unaided ..	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Secondary education.	High Schools for boys, English ...	Government ..	1	1	149	157	85	4	9	44	11	6
		Aided ...	4	4	172	226	37	12	9	33	15	7
	Middle Schools for boys, English ...	Government ..	38	38	1,952	2,196	24	13	8	22	0	1
		Aided ...	12	13	527	575	15	1	5	14	8	2
	„ „ for girls, English...	Aided ...	2	3	14	25	46	13	1	24	14	8
Primary education.	Primary Schools for boys, English. ...	Government ..	39	39	1,574	1,590	6	12	10	6	6	9
		Aided ...	15	16	1,034	1,042	5	8	2	6	7	9
		Unaided ...	2	4	63	130	...	..	...	...	...	...
	„ Vernacular ...	Government ..	788	786	51,444	52,900	2	15	11	2	15	0
		Aided ...	335	442	17,072	21,556	1	1	0	1	5	4
		Unaided ...	83	81	3,148	3,816	...	...	...	0	0	1
	„ for girls, English ...	Aided ...	5	5	472	386	8	8	9	8	13	9
	„ for girls, Vernacular ...	Government ..	64	64	2,676	2,843	4	9	4	4	10	3
		Aided ..	12	14	423	505	3	7	0	4	1	1
		Unaided ...	1	6	18	198	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools for Masters, Government.			3	3	171	190	115	2	0	109	14	0
„ for Mistresses ...	„ ...		1	1	17	28	270	1	8	264	14	6
Schools for Carpentry ...	„ ...		20	20	323	324	11	0	4	11	2	2
Patwari Schools ...	„ ...		3	5	117	197	...	...	..	...	...	...
Drawing Schools ...	Unaided ...		1	1	24	27	...	..	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...		Government ..	3	...	51	...	1	12	7	...	...	...
		Aided ...	8	13	291	448	...	...	...	0	12	7
		Unaided ...	1	4	3	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		Government ..	961	958	58,539	60,470	4	9	1	4	6	8
		Aided ...	393	511	20,005	24,778	2	3	4	2	6	2
		Unaided ...	89	96	3,258	4,258	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...			1,443	1,565	81,802	89,506	3	12	10	3	11	3

16. Schools have increased from 1,443 to 1,565. Scholars from 81,802 to 89,506, and attendance from 57,004 to 60,397. Thus schools have increased by 122 and pupils by 7,704: so great an increase has never before taken place in one year. Almost every grade of school shares in the improvement.

Increase of schools and explanation of statistics.

In the above statement the average cost of each pupil is exclusive of sums spent on "Direction," "Inspection," "Scholarships," and "School houses." In General Form 3 the average cost includes all such expenditure. In the latter return the whole cost of "Direction," "Inspection," &c. is made to fall on Government schools.

Total expenditure.

17. The following table shows the expenditure on Education under the different heads:—

			Total expenditure.	Receipts from local sources not including the Educational Cess.	Net expenditure debitable to Provincial Revenues and the Educational Cess.	Balance in favour of Provincial Revenues.
			Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education...	Arts College ...	Government ..	10,173	1,201	8,972	
		Aided ...	1,174	714	460	
		Unaided ...	500	500	...	
Secondary education...	High Schools for boys, English ...	Government ..	8,293	1,898	6,395	
		Aided ...	14,554	8 473	6,081	
	Middle Schools for boys, English ...	Government ..	57,077	14,936	42,141	
		Aided ...	18,993	10,867	8,126	
	„ for girls, English.	Aided ...	1,870	1,272	598	
Primary education...	For boys, English ...	Government ..	22,070	12,560	9,510	
		Aided ...	17,684	11,146	6,538	
		Unaided ..	1,164	1,164	...	
	For boys, Vernacular..	Government ..	1,91,010	37,909	1,53,101	
		Aided ...	50,943	25,106	25,837	
		Unaided ...	6,145	6.136	9	
	For girls, English ...	Aided ...	11,364	7,810	3,554	
	For girls, Vernacular..	Government ..	14,534	1,790	12,744	
		Aided ..	6,854	4,795	2,059	
		Unaided ...	59	59	...	
Schools for special or technical training.						
Normal Schools for Masters ...		Government ..	19,428	90	19,338	
„ for Mistresses		„	5,563	...	5,563	
Schools for Carpentry ...		„	3,557	5	3,552	
Patwari Schools ...		„	1,5.3	1,573	...	
Drawing Schools ...		Unaided ...	12	12	..	
Other Schools ...		Government .	...	...	...	
		Aided ...	1,045	751	294	
		Unaided ...	274	274	...	
Direction ...		„ ...	30,830	...	30,830	
Inspection ...		„ ...	77,633	4	77,629	
Scholarships	Colleges	...	7,910	...	7,910	
	Schools	...	19,857	173	19,684	
Buildings ...		...	47,433	15,917	31,516	
Miscellaneous ...		...	32,909	38,388	...	5,479
		Total ..	6,82,485	2,05,523	*4,82,441	
True Net balance debitable to Provincial Revenues...			...	.	...	4,76,962

* To make this agree with column 5 of General Form 3, Rs. 614 must be added. They are not included here as they already appear in the item Rs. 32,909.

18. The total expenditure has increased from Rs. 6,39,363 to Rs. 6,82,485. The income increased from Rs. 1,86,333 to Rs. 2,05,523. Thus the amount debitable to Provincial Revenues has risen from Rs. 4,53,030 to Rs. 4,76,962, or by Rs. 23,932.

Increase of expenditure.

This year special grants for buildings, amounting to Rs. 7,100, were given to private schools. The expenditure on Primary Aided schools increased by Rs. 7,605. "Direction" shows an increase of Rs. 4,324, owing to Mr. Browning's pay while on deputation being debited to this head. It is satisfactory to note the increase of receipts from private sources by Rs. 19,190. Grants from Municipalities are increasing. Last year Rs. 28,311 were given to Government schools, and Rs. 6,504 to private schools. This year the amounts were Rs. 32,458 to Government schools, and Rs. 6,945 to private schools, showing a total increase of Rs. 4,588.

School buildings.

19. The following table gives the expenditure on buildings during 1882-83 :—

Expenditure on school buildings from Public Works Department Budget 1882-83.	Amount.	Expenditure from Educational Budget 1882-83.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
(A).—Repairs ...	1,289	(D).—Repairs to Government buildings ...	25,889
(B).—Minor works under Rs. 2,000 ...	1,383	(E).—Minor ...	
(C).—Larger works above Rs. 2,000 ...	234	(F).—Grants-in-aid under Rs. 1,000 ...	...
		(G).—Larger grants above Rs. 1,000 ...	7,100
Total Rs. ...	2,906	Total Rs. ..	32,989

Expenditure, excluding sums spent from the Public Works Department Budget.

20. The total cost of education, excluding the sum spent by the Public Works Department, is contrasted below for the two last years :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total expenditure	6,39,363	6,82,485
Receipts from all sources	3,18,589	3,36,257
Debitable to Provincial Revenues	3,20,774	3,46,228

If the sum spent by Public Works Department is included, then the amount debitable to Provincial Revenues falls from Rs. 3,54,796 to Rs. 3,49,134,

Total expenditure.

21. Over much of the expenditure noted in paragraph 17 the Government have no control. The sums actually disbursed by Government officers are shown below :—

		Rs.
Direction		30,830
Inspection		77,633
Arts College	Government ..	10,173
	Aided ..	460
English High Schools	Government ..	8,293
	Aided ..	6,969
English Middle Schools	Government ...	57,077
	Aided ...	10,638
Do. do. for girls	Aided ...	718
Primary Schools for boys, English ...	Government ..	22,070
	Aided ..	8,151
	Unaided ...	.....
Do. do. for boys and adults, Vernacular.	Government ...	1,91,010
	Aided ..	27,318
	Unaided ...	9
English Primary Schools for girls ...	Aided ...	3,823
Vernacular Primary Schools for girls ...	Government ..	14,534
	Aided ..	2,415
	Unaided ..	.....
Schools for Special or Technical training.		
Normal Schools for Masters ...	Government ...	19,428
Do. do. for Mistresses ...	Do. ...	5,563
Industrial Schools ...	Do. ..	5,130
Scholarships		27,719
Encouragement to Vernacular Literature ...		614
Book Depôt		32,295
Buildings, excluding Public Works Department expenditure		40,451
	Total ...	6,03,321

Classification of expenditure.

22. The expenditure may be thus classified :—

	Sums disbursed by Government officers.	Percentage of total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
On Direction and Inspection	1,08,463	17·98
Training and Technical schools	30,121	4·99
Arts College	10,633	1·76
High and Middle schools for boys	82,977	13·75
Middle Schools for girls	718	·12
Primary Schools for boys	2,48,558	41·20
Do. do. for girls	20,772	3·44
Scholarships	27,719	4·60
Buildings, excluding the Public Works Department expenditure	40,451	6·71
Book Depôt	32,295	5·35
Miscellaneous	614	·10
Total ...	6,03,321	100·

It is seen that 44·64 per cent of the whole expenditure was on Primary schools for boys and girls ; but if the cost of Normal schools, Primary scholarships, and a share of the expenditure for Inspection, and Buildings, &c., be added, the percentage of expenditure on Primary schools would be 61·65 per cent.

Provincial Accounts.

23. The Provincial Accounts give the expenditure as follows :—

	Preliminary.		Amount.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
I	Direction and Inspection	... Direction ...	30,830	4	7
		Inspection ...	79,637	4	6
II	High schools	... ...			
III	Zila schools	... ...			
IV	Anglo-vernacular schools	... ...	1,56,821	14	7
V	Vernacular Town schools	... ...			
VI	Branches to Zila schools	... ...			
VII	Village schools	... ...	1,26,333	4	11
VIII	Normal schools	... ..	26,858	10	0
IX	Grants-in-aid	... ...	32,107	15	7
X	Scholarships	... ...	22,476	9	2
XI	„ Village schools	... ...	5,824	15	6
XII	Grant for Vernacular Literature	... ...	613	10	0
XIII	Prizes	... ...	1,382	14	3
XIV	„ Village schools	... ...	1,788	1	1
XV	Petty construction	... ...	29,303	14	10
XVI	Miscellaneous	... ...	.....		
XVII	Payments by results	... ...	25,213	0	1
XVIII	Government Book Depot	... ...	29,015	15	2
XIX	Technical schools	... ...	507	4	6
	Refunds	... ...	703	15	2
		Total Provincial ...	5,70,319	9	11
		Add schools Local (paid by District funds) ...	2,985	0	0
		Grand Total ...	5,73,304	9	11

These accounts do not include Rs. 5,969 for village school fees, a sum of Rs. 6,945 given by Municipalities to Aided schools and Rs. 14,528 received from private subscription and not brought on the public accounts. If these items be added to the expenditure shown in the Comptroller's office, the total will be Rs. 6,00,746, which nearly agrees with the expenditure shown in paragraph 21. The return given by the Account Department is only preliminary.

Fee receipts.

24. The increase in fee receipts at all classes of schools may be seen from the following figures :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
Government institutions.	Rs.	Rs.
College	1,178	1,201
High and Middle schools	6,185	7,499
Primary schools	18,023	22,339
Industrial schools	815	596
Total ...	26,201	31,635

Examination results.

25. Results of the University and other prescribed examinations may be thus shown for past 3 years :—

	1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.
Arts Colleges.						
First Arts	22	17	18	11	23	11
Schools.						
Matriculation	103	60	102	58	95	48
Middle School Examination ...	330	206	396	239	509	253
Upper Primary „	8,713	2,845	7,581	3,130	8,686	4,251
Lower „ „	15,517	6,441	12,770	6,644	14,435	7,832

Passes by the University examination have decreased, but in all other departmental examinations there has been increase. The great increase of passes by the Upper and Lower Primary show how much our primary schools have improved.

Distribution of schools according to districts, and their proportion to area and population.

26. The following table gives the distribution of schools in the different districts, showing proportion of schools to area and proportion of scholars to estimated population :—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.				Population.	Percentage of scholars to population.	Area in square miles.	Average number of square miles to every scholar.
	Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Total.				
Balaghat ...	36	...	5	41	1,915	...	120	2,035	340,554	·60	3,146	76·7
Betul ...	26	9	...	35	1,707	165	...	1,872	304,905	·61	3,905	111·6
Bilaspur ...	38	40	6	84	3,077	2,114	236	5,427	1,017,327	·53	7,798	92·8
Bhandara ...	51	1	2	54	3,843	42	78	3,963	683,779	·58	3,922	71·3
Chanda ..	55	22	...	77	3,404	456	...	3,860	649,146	·59	10,785	140·0
Chhindwara ...	32	1	2	35	1,837	67	62	1,966	372,899	·53	3,915	111·8
Damoh ...	44	10	...	54	2,267	336	...	2,603	312,957	·83	2,799	51·8
Hoshangabad ...	85	11	1	97	4,151	325	19	4,495	488,787	·92	4,437	45·7
Jubbulpore ..	87	69	1	157	5,536	3,417	24	8,977	687,233	1·30	3,918	24·9
Nagpur ...	90	95	12	197	5,509	5,514	331	11,354	697,356	1·63	3,786	19·2
Mandla ...	18	2	...	20	1,028	35	...	1,063	301,760	·35	4,719	235.9
Nimar ...	54	34	18	106	3,784	1,082	378	5,244	231,341	2·27	3,340	31·5
Narsinghpur ...	70	20	...	90	3,967	608	...	4,575	365,173	1·25	1,916	21·2
Seoni ...	33	...	...	33	1,994	...	...	1,994	334,733	·60	3,247	98·3
Saugor ..	71	17	...	88	5,124	826	...	5,950	564,950	1·05	4,005	45·5
Raipur ...	63	131	20	214	5,057	7,712	1,203	13,972	1,405,171	·99	11,885	55·5
Sambalpur ..	35	48	29	112	2,331	1,999	1,807	6,137	693,499	·88	4,521	40 3
Wardha ...	70	1	...	71	3,939	80	...	4,019	387,221	1·04	2,401	33·8
Total ...	958	511	96	1,565	60,470	24,778	4,258	89,506	9,838,791	·91	84,445	53·9

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION AND TAHSILDARS, WITH A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE STATE OF EDUCATION IN EACH DISTRICT.

Nagpur.

27. Government schools have decreased from 91 to 90,—the village school at Salai was closed as hopelessly bad. Pupils in Government schools have decreased from 5,571 to 5,509; but attendance has increased from 3,739 to 3,814. The Deputy Commissioner says he is arranging for the enrolment of more boys. Numbers and attendance at private schools are only kept up by constant attention. Only in the city of Nagpur and in the larger towns of the district is there any real desire for education. The 7 middle schools are on the whole doing well. The Kamptee Zila school is popular, there has been some increase in numbers, but there cannot be much increase without having more accommodation. The Ramtek school is a good one. It will I hope soon be made into a Zila school: it has improved much under the present Head Master. The Umrer school is a large one, 111 boys learn English. This school also might be turned into a Zila school by and bye, when the funds can be arranged for. The Anglo-vernacular schools at Katol, Kalmeshwar, Khapa, and Saonair are fair schools. At Khapa the Deputy Commissioner reports the people are anxious to have a carpenter's class opened. This request has rather surprised me, as carpentry classes have not usually been very popular. At Khapa there are, it appears, only 9 carpenters to a population of 8,500. The result of the examinations of the 6 Anglo-vernacular schools was, on the whole satisfactory,—5 passed the Middle school, 97 the Upper primary, and 131 the Lower primary. There has been improvement in both the primary standards. These schools cannot expect to pass many at the Middle school examination, as their curriculum stops one year short of that standard. Scholars at the 6 Town schools have increased from 662 to 690, and attendance from 445 to 479. All these schools except Patansaongi did well at the annual examination. Upper primary passes increased from 58 to 73 and Lower primary from 71 to 81. Narkher, Dhapewada, Bhiwapur, Mohopa, are now very good schools. Kohi and Patansaongi may be ranked as fair.

There are 51 village schools. Scholars have decreased from 3,252 to 3,090, but attendance has risen from 2,129 to 2,134. Fee collections have increased by Rs. 112. Upper primary passes have increased from 116 to 180, and Lower primary from 277 to 289. Schools in the tahsils of Ramtek, Katol, and Nagpur did well. The Umrer schools still remain backward. The Circle Inspector saw 17 of these schools and classed only 7 as good or fair. The Zila Inspector's classification is much more satisfactory; he reports 7 good, 26 fair, 12 indifferent and 6 bad. Some 6 schools are in want of monitors. A revision of salaries is necessary and will be made. Pupils at the 3 girls' schools have increased from 130 to 147 and attendance from 77 to 91. These schools are not in very good order. Female education is not approved of by the people.

The carpenter classes at Umrer and Ramtek are not very successful. Fees at all classes of schools show improvement. The total amount collected has increased from Rs. 2,223 to Rs. 2,409.

All schools are fairly housed: new buildings have been erected at Aroli, Khairgaon, Umrer and Khapa. The Mohopa school house has been enlarged. Rs. 2,771 were spent in construction, and Rs. 1,112 on repairs. Municipal Committees contributed Rs. 577; only Rs. 79 were collected by subscription.

Committees, as a rule, are not very attentive, and do not take much interest in their schools.

Mr. Sheoraj Singh, late Tahsildar of Ramtek, took much interest in education, and visited his schools frequently. Mr. Balwant Malhar, the Officiating Tahsildar of Katol, has done good work. Mr. Carnduff says;—

"I visited no school in the Katol tahsil, which had received fewer than three visits from the Tahsildar, and I am glad to note that these visits indicated real, useful interest in the schools. He has supplied time-pieces and other useful apparatus in all the schools in the Tahsil that I saw, and has exercised his influence in securing better attendance. I think his conduct deserves favorable notice."

The Circle Inspector and Deputy Commissioner both speak very highly of Mr. Hari Shridhar, the Zila Inspector's services.

Private schools in this district are numerous and important. Schools have increased from 94 to 107 : pupils from 5,474 to 5,845 : attendance from 4,371 to 4,391.

The Aided, High and Middle schools for Europeans and Natives will be reported on in Section V.

Private venture schools have increased from 44 to 58. They are nearly all situated in the cities of Nagpur and Kamptee. All are aided under the Result system, only a few of them are really good schools ; but all are doing something towards education. The grant earned increased from Rs. 2,626 to Rs. 3,840.

Chanda.

28. There has been no change in the number of Government schools. Pupils at the 46 Government schools have decreased from 3,289 to 3,224, and attendance from 2,492 to 2,334. There are two Middle schools, one Industrial school, the rest are Primary schools. The Zila school is a good one. All three departments show some increase in numbers and attendance. The Anglo-vernacular school at Warora has improved, and the Head Master was rewarded. Pupils at the 5 Town schools have decreased from 638 to 617, and attendance from 458 to 454. During the year 6th classes were opened at Brahmapuri and Chimur. I saw the schools at Mul and Garchiroli : they were in fair order, but there had not been sufficient improvement.

There has been great delay in building the Mul school house. Pupils at the 30 village schools have decreased from 2,015 to 1,973, and attendance from 1,420 to 1,380. This is not satisfactory. Unless the District Officer takes interest in education, schools are sure to suffer. The present Deputy Commissioner reports that he will tell Tahsildars to try and improve the attendance. Passes by the prescribed standards were as follows :—Middle schools, 8 ; Upper Primary, 248 ; and Lower primary, 404. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 12, 178 and 328. Thus there has been improvement in both the primary standards. The most satisfactory feature is the increase in the indigenous schools, which have risen from 10 to 22. Scholars from 287 to 456, attendance from 173 to 283. Surveying is taught at Mul, Garchiroli, Brahmapuri, Chimur and Shegaon.

The District report says that surveying apparatus is required for the schools at Warora, Bhandak, Talodi, Nagbhir and Armori.

Gymnastic apparatus was supplied to the Warora Anglo-vernacular school. The boys are taught by one of the Assistants. Discipline has improved in Government schools since the introduction of drill.

During the year two masters were promoted, one degraded, and two dismissed.

A sum of Rs. 1,334 was spent on school buildings during the year, of which Rs 374 were collected locally. The Warora Anglo-vernacular school was repaired from Municipal funds. A new school house is to be built at Dhaba, for which subscriptions are being raised. A school house is required for the Bembala school. All other schools are properly housed. The Tahsildar of Warora paid 40 visits to schools, the Mul Tahsildar 35, and the Tahsildar of Brahmapuri 30 visits.

Sironcha Sub-division.

29. There are 9 schools, the same as last year, and the number enrolled, 180, also remains unchanged. Attendance has improved from 136 to 137. The Middle school this year passed two boys for the first time. Upper primary passes increased from 5 to 10, while Lower primary passes were only 8 against 10 of last year. The 4 village

schools seem to be in a backward state. They do not work beyond the Lower primary standard, and only 9 boys from the 4 schools passed this test. There is one girls' school, at which numbers have increased from 21 to 25, and attendance from 13 to 15. The schools in this sub-division have not the advantage of being inspected by the department. It is too far out of the way to make it worth while for any of our Inspectors to go there for so few schools.

Wardha.

30. The returns show a decrease of one school. This decrease is only nominal, two branch schools at Deoli having been amalgamated. Scholars at the 70 schools in this district have decreased from 3,953 to 3,939, but attendance has risen from 2,669 to 2,311. The district continued to be unfortunate in its Zila Inspector. Mr. Ganesh Appaji Pande got heart disease, and being pronounced unfit for travelling work was removed to a mastership. Mr. Vishnu Balwant Gokhle, who did such good work at Bhandara, was appointed to this district in December last. I feel confident that under this officer the schools will improve. Passes by the prescribed examinations have been as follows:—Middle schools 7, Upper primary 210, Lower primary 330; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 7,145 and 323. Thus in scholarship there has been improvement. The passes by the Upper primary standard show very marked increase. The Zila school has improved greatly, the pupils have increased so much that it has been necessary to apply for another master. There are four Anglo-vernacular schools. The attendance at all these schools has increased. Improvement is apparent in all three departments: Wardha, Deoli, and Arvi are under-mastered. Application has been made for an extra master for Wardha; numbers at this school have lately increased very much, and it will be necessary to have another branch school. Mr. Carnduff saw all the schools and classed them as good. Arvi has made most progress in scholarship and Wardha in numbers. All these schools except Deoli are supplied with gymnastic apparatus. One of the three branch schools at Ashti is entirely for the Mahomedan population, and Urdu is taught; it is not a very flourishing school. The people are poor and are obliged to take away their boys early. A knowledge of Urdu is not of much use to them for obtaining Government employment, as Marathi is the Court language of the district and of the country all round. It would be better for the Mahomedan boys if they all learnt Marathi but only a few do so. There are five town schools. The number of scholars is the same as last year, but the attendance has slightly decreased. Anji is the best, Karinja and Mandgaon are in fair order. Sindi and Nachangaon have not done well. The Deputy Commissioner would like to turn them all into village schools. Scholars at the 43 village schools have decreased from 2,390 to 2,265, but attendance has risen from 1,601 to 1,613. 12 schools teach only up to the Lower primary standard. 13 schools are without an assistant or monitor. Correspondence is now going on regarding a proposed change in the schedule of salaries of masters. 7 schools are in good order, 13 are in fair, 23 indifferent or bad. The Deputy Commissioner thinks the masters and boys are made to work too hard in the hot weather. There are only 2 girls' schools, one at Wardha and the other at Hinganghat. The attendance has only averaged 36 out of 66. Neither of the schools is in a forward state, and it may be necessary to close or remove the Hinganghat school. The Wardha Committee are beginning to take an interest in their girls' school; they wish to get a good mistress from the Poona Normal school. A good school building is now being erected at a cost of Rs. 4,000, given by a native gentleman of the district. The carpenter's class attached to the Wardha Anglo-vernacular school is not a success: the Deputy Commissioner recommends its being closed. The solitary private school is at the head quarters of the district. To encourage and help the master it was examined twice during the year for grants instead of once, but the school is not well managed and is rapidly going down. The Ango-vernacular school buildings are in good order, but the Deputy Commissioner thinks the one at Wardha is hot and uncomfortable. A branch school building will be required at this town. A new branch school at Arvi is being enlarged: at Ashti too, additions are necessary; the Deoli branch school is too small; at the Nachangaon town school the accommodation is insufficient. Except the new school at Choti Angi, all village schools are suitably housed. Rs. 1,361 were spent on buildings during the year; of this sum, only Rs. 618 were paid from

Provincial revenues. The school committees of Wardha and Arvi take considerable interest in their schools, but most of the other school committees do little else than record visits. Of Tahsildars Mr. Damodhar Ganesh has done the best. Mr, McMinn, the Deputy Commissioner, takes a likely interest in his schools.

Bhandara.

31. There are in all 54 schools, only 3 being private, the rest Government. At the 51 Government schools pupils have decreased from 3,938 to 3,843, but attendance has risen from 2,960 to 3,008. The decrease in numbers has been caused by the non-enrolment of new boys to take the place of those who left school with Upper primary certificates. Boys should have been enrolled immediately after the Christmas vacation, then there is plenty of time to prepare them for promotion by the end of the year. The Zila Inspector is a new man, and did not know that this was the standing order of the circle. The attendance is very regular, being over 78 per cent taking all the schools together: in village schools it averaged 80 per cent; in girls' schools it is only 53 per cent. The passes by the prescribed standard were as follows .—Middle schools 7, Upper primary 469, and Lower primary 598, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 6,247 and 514. Thus there has been improvement under every head. Mr. Carnduff says —

> "I consider this district decidedly the most advanced of any in the circle as regards purely vernacular education, and I attribute a very considerable part of its success to the late Zila Inspector, who showed both zeal and intelligence in the management of the schools."

The schools in the Tirora tahsil are nearly all good and popular, but in the Sakoli tahsil the schools cannot be kept up without the greatest care and attention. The Zila school and its branches are in good order. There are no Anglo-vernacular schools. The 6 Town schools are doing well, we have got as many boys as we can well teach, we cannot now have any great increase unless the staff is strengthened. The attendance in the 36 village schools has improved. Mr. Carnduff saw 25 of them and classed 6 as good, 13 as fair, and 6 as indifferent. There are only two girls' schools, one at Bhandara and the other at Pauni, the one at Bhandara is good of its kind, Pauni is a fair school, both are expensive schools; the greatest difficulty we have to contend with is the attendance. Two of the 3 private schools are managed by the Free Church Mission and are for boys of low caste: the one at Shanichari is doing well, the grant earned was Rs. 73. Six new certificated masters were appointed to the district during the year. There are 18 scholarships for boys and 19 for girls. The Tahsildar of Tirora paid 67 visits to his schools, and his Naib 17 visits, the Sakoli Tahsildar paid 31 and his Naib 54 visits. The Deputy Commissioner does not think the visits were effective: he has arranged for all the schools to be visited during the Civil vacation, The Patwari school was first held at Bhandara, but was lately removed to Pauni for the convenience of scholars in that direction: at the last half yearly examination 33 out of 45 obtained certificates.

Betul.

32. The Zila Inspector Mr. Hanuman Prasad has been in charge the whole year: he has done well and schools have improved. An Urdu class has been added to the village school at Atner, the Mahomedans having subscribed towards the master's salary. A private girls' school has been started at Badnur; it is entirely supported by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mr Rai Debi Prasad. Indigenous schools have received much attention. Last year there was only one aided school, now there are nine. Physical training has been attended to: nearly all schools have some gymnastic apparatus. Surveying classes are very popular. Town schools were supplied with apparatus some time ago; many village school committees are anxious to have surveying taught and asked to be supplied with apparatus. There are 26 Government and 9 private schools; all except one are primary schools: scholars at those schools have increased from 1,676 to 1,872 and attendance from 1,168 to 1,261. At the standard examinations 5 passed the Middle school, 120 the Upper primary and 182 the Lower primary. Similar figures for last year were 6, 69, and 194. At the three town schools pupils have increased from

325 to 348, and attendance from 230 to 234. The Multai and Betul schools are good, the Bhainsdehi school is fair. All three schools have good buildings and are well supplied with furniture. At Multai an extra master is required, but it is difficult to provide funds. There is a carpenter's class at Bhainsdehi, but it is not popular, only five boys learn carpentry. Rs. 59-4-0 worth of furniture was made up during the year. Boys at the 19 village schools have increased from 1,180 to 1,210, but the attendance has diminished by 18. Three schools teach up to the fifth class standard. A good many schools have been supplied with clocks and time-pieces by their committees. Fees have been placed at the disposal of the committees, and this tends to give them a greater interest in their schools. During the year monitors were appointed at Pattan and Masod, and comfortable school houses were erected at Barkher and Morkha. Subscriptions are being raised to build new school houses at Kherli and Bordehi. In all Rs. 690 were spent on construction and repair. Nearly all the schools have sufficient furniture, some will be supplied this year. Seven men from this district passed as village school masters at the Jubbulpore Normal school, four of whom are continuing their studies to qualify as town school masters. Two Literary Societies have been started. The MacGeorge Prakashak Sabha meets every Sunday and is attended by Government officials and senior boys from the Zila school: essays are read and discussed, prizes are given. The other is a Reading Club started at Multai. The Tahsildars have visited schools, but the Deputy Commissioner is not satisfied with their work. The Deputy Commissioner visited nearly all the schools during the cold weather tour and says that he found everywhere vigorous efforts being made to bring them to a state of efficiency. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Rai Debi Prasad, deserves special commendation for the keen interest he takes in educational matters; he has given much assistance both in time and money. He is now constructing at a cost of Rs. 500 a new building for the branch school at Badnur. He has supplied several poor boys with clothes and books to enable them to attend school. Mr. Govind Rao, the Head Clerk of the Deputy Commissioner's office, also takes much interest in schools; he visits them often, gives prizes to the boys, and helps in securing attendance. Several school committees have been mentioned as worthy of praise, their names will be found in para. 166.

Balaghat.

33. There has been no change in the number of Government schools, but 5 new small private schools have been opened at the cost of Malguzars, they will be aided under the result system. Scholars at all schools have increased from 1,882 to 2,035, and attendance from 1,233 to 1,346. Two passed the Middle school, 61 the Upper primary, and 201 the Lower primary, the figures for last year being 2, 33 and 157, thus there has been improvement in the upper and lower primary passes. There would have been greater improvement, but the Zila Inspector unfortunately got ill: it was hoped that his illness would only be temporary, as it is difficult to make arrangements for the work on the small officiating pay permissible; but when the Zila Inspector got worse he was given two months' sick leave and the master of the Anglo-vernacular school appointed to officiate. I was not satisfied with this arrangement, but it was the best under the circumstance. Some of the schools suffered much from remaining too long uninspected. Mr. Carnduff and I both visited the district; most of the schools were seen, many were found in a backward state. The Zila Inspector's health is now restored, and he is working steadily. The Anglo-vernacular school is in fair order: 2 boys passed the Middle school examination in the 2nd grade, one of them obtained a scholarship. Both are studying for Matriculation. There are 2 town schools; the school at Wara-Seoni is in good order. Hatta did not do well. Pupils and attendance have decreased, but fees show an increase of Rs. 30. In the 30 village schools pupils have increased by 40 and attendance by 71. Teaching work is not very attractive in Balaghat, and there were many changes amongst school masters,—5 were dismissed, 4 resigned, 1 died, 6 were promoted; only 2 men joined the Normal school this year.

Only 69 rupees were spent from Provincial Revenues on buildings. For the monsoon repairs of village schools the fee collections sufficed. More exten-

sive repairs will be required this year. The Bhiri village school was destroyed by fire, it is now being rebuilt. New buildings are required at Deori and Budbuda, subscriptions are being raised for the purpose. The Karinja school has lately been burnt down, this will have to be entirely rebuilt. Schools are fairly supplied with furniture, some more will be supplied this year. Some school committees are raising subscriptions to supply clocks to their schools. School Committees are fairly regular in their meetings, the best Committees are at Nagpura, Dhapewara, Wara-Seoni and Budbada. The Burha Tahsildars have not done well in school inspections. The Bahir Tahsildar paid 7 visits to each of the 5 villages in his charge.

Seoni.

34. The 3 small indigenous schools entered in the returns last year have been closed. Pupils in the 33 Government schools have increased from 1,679 to 1,994 and attendance from 1,241 to 1,320. There has been increase in every kind of school. For report on Zila school see para. 94. The large Mission school at Seoni remained unaided throughout the year. The Chief Commissioner has lately sanctioned a grant of Rs. 100 per mensem, and the school will be shown in the returns next year. Passes by the prescribed standards were as follows:—Middle school 5, Upper primary 70, Lower primary 243; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 3, 98, and 213: thus there has been improvement in all, except Upper primary passes. Both the Town schools are doing well. Mr. Carnduff in his report classed Laknadon as good and Chapara as fair. Surveying is taught at both these schools. In the 22 village schools pupils have increased from 1,096 to 1,307, the attendance has also increased but not in the same proportion. Mr. Carnduff saw 17 of these schools and classed 10 as good or fair, and 7 as indifferent. The 3 schools below the ghats, namely Mahbarra, Jeonar, and Sarekha, badly reported on last year, have all improved. Pupils at the 5 girls' schools have increased from 207 to 268, and attendance from 160 to 182; 25 girls passed the Lower primary examination. A proposal to rearrange the salaries of teachers is now under consideration. Rs. 1,218 were spent in construction and repair, of which sum the Municipality gave Rs. 392. Rs. 277 worth of furniture was supplied to schools. The inspection work of Tahsildars shows improvement. The Tahsildar of Lakhnadon paid 76 visits and his Naib 108. The Tahsildar of Seoni paid 40 visits and his Naib 14. The Deputy Commissioner visited the town schools, the girls' schools and many of the village schools.

Mr. Carnduff thinks that the state of education in the district is fair and hopeful, and is of opinion that there has been decided progress during the year.

Chhindwara.

35. The number of the schools remains the same, viz. 35, of which 32 are Government; all except one are primary schools. Pupils at Government schools have increased from 1,763 to 1,837, and attendance from 1,203 to 1,298. The results by the prescribed examination have been as follows:—Middle school 2, Upper primary 108, Lower primary 176. The corresponding figures for the last year were 5, 80, and 174. There has been improvement at both the Primary examinations. The Anglo-vernacular school is in good order, but only 2 boys passed the Middle school examination.

Our Anglo-vernacular schools must not be judged by the number of passes at the Middle school, for their curriculum stops one year short of the standard. There is only one English school in Chhindwara, and it would be well if it could be turned into a Zila school, but this cannot be done unless the Municipality agree to pay the greater part of the extra cost. The Anglo-vernacular school has been supplied with a set of gymnastic apparatus. There are 3 Town schools. They are all good schools and have improved under every head. Surveying is taught at each of these schools. The Mahgaon boys have made much progress in this. We always get good men from these schools for our Normal School. There are 23 village schools,—10 Marathi and 13 Hindi. There has been improve-

ment in numbers, attendance and class promotions. Some of the schools are in want of monitors. Better progress could be shown if these were appointed. One master cannot teach 4 classes well. Eight schools are reported to be good, 10 fair, and 5 indifferent or bad. The girls' schools at Chowrai is in fair order. A private girls' school has lately been started at Chhindwara under a trained female teacher from the Jubbulpore Normal School: it is attended by 27 girls. The school will be examined for a grant in July. A new pukka building is now under construction for this school. The Patwari school began regular work in February 1882. Students have been examined twice during the year for certificates; 26 out of 42 examined passed. The Mission primary school at Chhindwara has not done well this year.

The carpenter's class attached to the Anglo-vernacular school is successful and popular. It is perhaps the best school of its kind in the Province. There are in the class, Christians, Brahmins, Mahomedans, Kayaths, Marathas, Powars, and Ghosais. Rupees 106 worth of furniture was made up during the year. Most of the schools are well housed; an extra building is required at Mohgaon on the other side of the river; new buildings are required at Teegaon and Berdi. The Deputy Commissioner says that the new illuminated Upper primary certificates were much liked by the pupils. Schools in this district have been slowly but steadily improving since 1879. The committees of 7 schools were commended by the Deputy Commissioner. The Tahsildar of Saosar has paid fair attention to schools. The Deputy Commissioner thinks the Chhindwara Tahsildar might have done more.

Mandla.

36. There are only 20 schools, 18 being Government and 2 private. There is only one middle school, the rest are primary schools. Pupils have increased from 945 to 1,063, and attendance from 646 to 725. Attendance in Government schools averaged 72 per cent and in village schools 67. Seven passed the Middle school examination, 78 the Upper, and 118 the Lower primary, against 8, 58, 117 of the previous year. As Mandla contains only an inferior middle class school, the curriculum of which stops one year short of the Middle school standard, the passes for the Middle school examination are creditable to the Head Master. Mr. Thompson saw 12 of the Government schools. He reports favourably of the Anglo-vernacular school and its branches. The town school at Bamni he found improved, and 3 out of 5 village schools doing fairly. Mr. Thompson was not very satisfied with the work of the Zila Inspector; he ought to have his schools in first rate order. As he has so few under his charge, he can spend a great deal of time on each of them. In the Anglo-vernacular school and in the Town school drill and gymnastics are practised; at Pindrai the boys excel in wrestling, but elsewhere drill is unknown and physical education much neglected, for this the Zila Inspector is much to blame. A set of gymnastic apparatus has lately been supplied to the Shahpura town school. The Anglo-vernacular school will soon be supplied with a complete set of surveying apparatus. The indigenous schools were during the year examined and grants for the first time awarded.

No new school house was built, but the dak bungalow at Narainganj was purchased by the Educational Department for the school at that village. School houses are required at Lakhanpur and Niwari.

The Tahsildar of Mandla paid 56 visits to the schools in his tahsil, but the Deputy Commissioner says they have not done much good. The Ramgarh Tahsildar paid only 11 visits to his schools; but they are said to have been effective and useful: the attendance at the Ramgarh schools has been more regular than at those of Mandla.

Jubbulpore.

37. Mr. Ramchori Lal, the Zila Inspector, has been in charge the whole year. His work has not been altogether satisfactory. The schools under his charge have not retrograded; but there has been very little improvement; the defects pointed out last year to a great extent still remained unremedied. The Circle Inspector, however,

thinks that his work has been thoroughly honest, and that he is not wanting in tact; but that his judgments of the merits of a school are not of much value. Mr. Thompson has given him detailed and careful instruction regarding the points that require attention and is hopeful that he will be able to report improvement by next year.

It is satisfactory to observe that although some 60 chaprassis who used to be kept and paid from the fees for the purpose of collecting boys, have been dismissed, there has been very little decrease in the attendance, entirely owing to the care and exertion of school Committees. Placing the fee collection at the disposal of Committees has made them take a greater interest in their schools.

Mr. Thompson reports that to mark his visit, Committees were prepared with prizes of handkerchiefs, caps, sweetmeats, &c., or substantial contribution in money for the purchase of slates and books for poor boys: one gentleman gave Rs. 10 for a clock. This increasing interest shown by the people for education augers well for the management of schools under District Councils and Local Boards.

Drill has been neglected, and physical education has not received the attention it ought. Even the Anglo-vernacular school has fallen off in this respect. I regret that the athletic sport meetings that used to be held at Jubbulpore have been discontinued. The 3rd and 4th classes of many village schools appear to be in an unsatisfactory state, being over-crowded with boys of long standing. Some of the masters are I think, too lowly paid,—27 Head Masters are getting less than Rs. 10 each. The masters of 10 schools receive only 7 rupees each. It is difficult to get good men to work on such small pay. I have asked the Deputy Commissioner whether the pay of some of these men could not be raised by a rearrangement of salaries in his district. The 4 town schools are in fair order and show a slight increase in pupils; the percentage of attendance though not quite so good as last year is still 75 per cent. The Anglo-vernacular school at Murwara is doing well. It has lately been made into a Zila school at an extra cost of Rs. 43 per mensem, the greater part of which sum is to be borne by the Municipality and by increased fees. The school was visited by the Chief Commissioner during the year.

There are in all in this district 157 schools, 87 of which are Government schools. The scholars at Government schools have increased from 5,520 to 5,536, but attendance has fallen from 4,142 to 3,905, the decrease is nearly all in village schools. Private schools have increased from 62 to 70. Scholars from 2,886 to 3,441; and attendance from 1,977 to 2,359: many of these schools have improved very much. Jubbulpore itself is well supplied with schools. Nearly all the aided schools have made good progress. I inspected most of them last October and was satisfied that grants were well earned. In Jubbulpore nearly all primary and middle education is managed by private individuals, and I think educational prospects are good. Progress of schools of all kinds are shown by the number of passes by the different standard examinations. F. A. 10 passed, Matriculation 22, Middle school 20 (including 4 girls), Upper primary 342, Lower primary 688; the figures for last year being 11, 26, 16, 307, and 438. The increase in upper and lower primary passes is principally in private schools; but all show some improvement. One new private girls' school has lately been opened.

There are 3 carpenter schools in the district, they are attached to the schools at Katangi, Sehora and Bilheri. The school at Bilheri has lately been transferred from Umaria as it did not succeed at that place. The value of new furniture made at each of these schools is as follows:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
(i).	Katangi	...	51	6	0
(ii).	Sehora	...	37	3	0
(iii).	Bilheri	...	32	2	6

Repairs to school furniture were also done at their workshops.

Building operations have been fairly active. New houses are under construction at Silondi, Bargi, Tilgawan, Koria, Jarwahi, Budguon, and Dokaria, and will be ready before the rains. Rs. 3,533 were spent on construction and repairs, of which sum Rs. 1,125 were raised by private subscriptions.

Amongst Tahsildars, Mahomed Hoosein of Murwara has done the best. He made 104 inspections to 31 schools. No school was left unvisited. 3 indigenous schools have been started owing to his influence. The Jubbulpore Tahsildar paid 32 visits to 16 schools, 23 remained unvisited. From the Sehora tahsil no returns have been received.

Hoshangabad.

38. Schools rendering returns have increased from 89 to 97, pupils from 4,112 to 4,495, and average attendance from 2,625 to 2,966. Government schools have increased by 1, owing to the re-opening of the Harda girls' school. Private schools have nominally increased by 7. They existed before; but were during the year brought under inspection. There are now only 2 schools rendering returns which have not been aided. They will be examined for a grant before long. There has been some improvement under the new Zila Inspector; but there will not be much real progress until the attendance is more regular. In village schools it is still only 62 per cent. Indigenous schools have received more attention. The passes by the prescribed examination have been as follows:—Middle school 17, Upper primary 212, and Lower primary 423; the numbers for last year were 22, 199 and 503. These figures do not show well. Mr. Thompson in his tour through this district saw 52 schools. He thought there had been improvement in Harda owing to the exertion of the Assistant Commissioner; but none in the other tahsils. He reports "that the Committee of most village schools do not fully realize their position and do not give that active support to schools that we so earnestly desire." Except in large towns drill is not well taught and is seldom applied for the purposes of discipline. No district games were held, as money could not be found for rewards. I gather from his report that the rural population of Hoshangabad are not favourable to education. Of the 25 village schools seen by Mr. Thompson 4 were classed as "good," 9 as "fair," and 12 as "indifferent or "bad." About half the primary schools in the district appear to be in an unsatisfactory state. One of our best Zila Inspectors is now working in this district, so I believe everything that can be done will be done for the improvement of schools. 14 men of this district obtained certificates during the year; 3 of these are still studying in the normal school to qualify as Town school masters, the others all obtained employment. During the past year 15 men were promoted and 17 punished.

No new school houses were built; but Rs. 1,287 were spent in additions and repairs. The Deputy Commissioner saw many of the schools during the cold weather tour. Mr. Priest, the Assistant Commissioner, saw all the schools in his sub-division, and the Deputy Commissioner says he deserves credit for the good work done in the cause of education. Mr. Phillips also saw most of the schools in the Sohagpur tahsil.

The Circle Inspector and Deputy Commissioner both speak well of the Zila Inspector.

The Tahsildars are reported to have done a fair amount of work. The Deputy Commissioner especially commends the Tahsildar of Seoni, and adds that—

> "But for his exertions the Seoni schools would be worse than they were, as there is much passive opposition to education among the people of this tahsil."

Damoh.

39. There are 54 schools under inspection. The Patwari school has this year been included in the returns. Private schools have increased from 7 to 10. Pupils on the whole have increased from 2,470 to 2,603, and there has been correspondent increase in

attendance. All private schools which submit returns are now aided. There has been very little increase of pupils in Government schools. No great increase can now take place without opening new schools. Attendance in all classes of Government schools has averaged 70 per cent., in village schools it is 69 per cent., and in girls' schools 62 per cent. The figures are not so good as they were last year. Progress in scholarship however has been good. At the Middle school examination 16 passed, at the Upper primary 124, and at the Lower primary 261. The corresponding figures for the previous year being 13, 120, and 231. The 2 English schools are in good order, and some of the vernacular schools have improved. Private schools though increased since last year are very few, and with one exception in a backward state, but still we must be satisfied that there has been an increase. Any great rapid development of private education in Damoh is not probable. The feeling of the people towards education may be gauged by school committees, and they are as yet not very zealous in their duties; but some of them have done good work, especially in the Hatta tahsil. Some few have been commended by the Deputy Commissioner for their liberality in supplying useful articles of furniture for their schools. For encouragement sake, cases of liberality are always noticed and recognised. The district is well supplied with trained teachers. There are only two uncertificated men, and they are good and experienced. Five men obtained Normal school certificates, seven are now in the training school. Twelve town and village school boys are holding scholarships; all except one are reported to be making good progress. Drill is fairly taught, and considerable progress has been made in athletics. In September last opportunity was taken of the Chief Commissioner's visit to the district, to get up athletic sports and games for the boys; money was liberally subscribed by Native gentlemen for prizes. The games were very successful and witnessed by large crowds of people. Such gatherings do a great deal of good, and I hope they may become annual.

Mr. Balmukund, Tahsildar of Hatta, continues to take much interest in education: he paid 72 visits to 22 schools; his Naib does not appear to have done much beyond visiting the school at the head-quarters of the tahsil. The Tahsildar of Damoh has paid 62 visits to 25 schools and his Naib 18 visits to 12 schools.

Narsinghpur.

40. The number of schools remains the same. Scholars in the 90 schools have increased from 4,459 to 4,575. There are 70 Government and 20 private schools. The increase of pupils is largest in private schools; though numbers have increased, attendance has declined in both classes of schools. The attendance, however, is still fair, though not so good as last year. For all Government schools taken together the average is 72 per cent; at village schools too it has averaged 72 per cent; but only 57 per cent at girls' schools. At girls' schools there has been decrease both in numbers and attendance. Progress, as marked by the number of passes at the fixed standards, is fair;—Middle schools 8, Upper primary 205, Lower primary 413, against 11, 160, and 456 of the previous year. Two girls' schools are reported to have improved, Five girls are included in the Upper primary passes. This is the first time that girls of this district have ever passed the Higher standard. Mr. Thompson does not think the prospects of private schools very hopeful. The schools at head-quarters conducted by private bodies and Missionaries are doing well; but he says aided schools of the district are by no means promising. Most of them are bad of their kind, and were it not for the supervision of the Zila Inspector and the strongly expressed wishes of the District officer, many of them would quickly cease to exist. The rural population do not seem to have any desire for education; but the Zila Inspector now frequently visits the indigenous schools, and the department is doing all it can to improve them and to encourage the opening out of new schools. The grant to these schools has increased from Rs. 609 to Rs. 654. Copies of the new grant-in-aid rules were distributed amongst Malguzars and others wherever there was any hope of opening out new indigenous schools. Government schools are generally thriving. Both middle schools are in good order. The Zila school is more popular than it has been for a long time. Drill and gymnastics are attended to. Mr. Thompson inspected one town, 19 village and 6 girls' schools. His report on the whole is favourable; but he found that the

schools were being attended by a narrower circle of villages than formerly. Tahsildars it appears had done very little to check this tendency. The Inspector thinks that any laxity or withdrawal of vigilance on the part of the authorities would be quickly followed by deterioration and decline. The Deputy Commissioner praises the Committees of fifteen schools; but I am afraid many Committees are very indifferent. They are being schooled into a proper discharge of their duties. Drill and gymnastics have had fair attention: District games were held at Barhman during the fair, and masters and boys within easy reach of the place were assembled. The sports were conducted under the supervision of Mr. Marriott of the Police.

All the Government school buildings were repaired and whitewashed during the year; but some houses require extensive repairs. Estimates for building new school houses at Newari and Cheechlee are being prepared. The Tahsildar of Narsinghpur paid 60 visits to 23 schools, 13 of these visits were paid to schools at head-quarters, 21 schools were unvisited. He has been severely censured for his apathy towards Educational work. The Naib-Tahsildar only paid 24 visits to schools, no less than 26 schools in his tahsil were not seen by him in the year. The Tahsildar of Gadarwara paid 37 visits to schools, 10 schools were not seen at all during the year; he has also been censured. The Naib-Tahsildar paid 20 visits to schools, leaving 21 unseen.

Nimar.

41. Education has made very marked improvement in this district during the year. 6 new indigenous schools have been started. 34 private schools received aid against 23 in 1881-82. New night schools have been opened and old ones resuscitated. Eleven village schools which last year only taught up to the Lower primary standard have had fourth classes added to them and now teach up to the Upper primary standard. But the standard of instruction is still very low in many village schools; they will all be brought up to the Upper primary standard gradually. A new English primary school has lately been started at Burhanpur under the patronage of Shaik Abdul Ali, the head priest of the Borah sect of Mahomedans. A fine building is under construction for the school. Fees range from eight annas to rupees two a month. A school fund has been started by the Deputy Commissioner, and from this fund the salaries of some masters have been raised and monitors appointed where required. A Patwari school has been started; the teacher is a Government school master and the son of a Malguzar. 30 Patwaris are kept in the school at a time, which is as many as one man can attend to properly; as men qualify and pass out of the school, new ones are enrolled to take their places; all the Patwaris in the district will eventually pass through the school. Schools of all kinds have increased from 101 to 106, scholars from 4,537 to 5,244, and attendance from 3,149 to 3,698. There are 54 Government and 52 private schools. Pupils in Government schools have increased by 433, and in private schools by 274. Government schools have improved much; but a great deal still remains to be done. Physical education except in Zila schools has not received attention, and discipline admits of improvement. Masters have not understood the drill book. Drill will not be properly taught until the Zila Inspector has himself mastered the subject and is able to instruct and help the masters. Regarding private schools Mr. Thompson remarks as follows:—

"During the year I saw 34 of them. Omitting the venture schools of Burhanpur, 13 in number, several of which are doing very well, I notice those in the villages. Of those seen, two were good, seven fair, and seven indifferent, five being bad. Several had improved during the year; but much confidence cannot be placed in the stability of these schools. They are all small affairs of from 10 to 25 pupils, started by the Malguzar, Patwari, and one or two of the respectable inhabitants of the village, who, when their own sons have made a little progress or when difficulties arise in collecting the fees on which the master's salary depends, are too apt to allow the school to collapse. As a rule, the only children who really benefit are those of the few influential men of the place, the rest are uncared for and badly taught. Again, it must not be thought that these are popular schools in the sense of reaching the masses and affording an education to the agriculturists,—no such thing. They are schools for the few. The presence of the agriculturists is not sought, except for the purpose of swelling the fee payment, and when their sons do attend they are badly taught. Still take these schools for what they are,

understand their origin and object, and they are useful. The venture schools of Burhanpur have quite a different origin and are conducted on purely commercial principles."

The progress in scholarships of the Nimar schools is shown by the great increase of passes in the different standard examinations. 19 passed the Middle, 228 the upper, and 506 the lower primary; the corresponding numbers for the previous year being 14, 99, and 265. In Government schools the attendance has averaged 72 per cent and in village schools 70 per cent, a great improvement on last year. Mr. Thompson thinks that the Nimaris, as a whole, have got a decided taste for education; only in 6 out of the 24 villages visited by him did he think the schools at all unpopular. Many committees, especially where there is a Busti fund, are interested in their schools. Some committees had considerable sums at their disposal, and Mr. Thompson thinks that they laid out the money judiciously and were willing to adopt suggestions. Owing to the backwardness of schools in former years there has been hitherto some difficulty in finding suitable masters for the schools. Candidates sent up to the Normal school for entrance were generally very unfit, and men from other districts do not serve in Nimar willingly. The difficulty of supplying masters will be gradually removed as schools improve and work up to a higher standard. In the drawing class at Khandwa 27 boys are enrolled, and on an average 13 boys attend daily. The teacher, an ex-student of the Bombay School of Arts, is an employé in the Rajputana and Malwa Railway. The Municipality sanctioned a grant of Rs. 12 to him for the year. This class, I am sorry to say, will cease to exist soon, as the Railway workshops are shortly to be removed to Ajmere. There is a Railway school at Khandwa for European and Eurasian boys and girls. It is attended by 18 children. The school at present is supported by fees and subscriptions. Doctor Cullen, who is Honorary Secretary to the Committee, takes great interest in the school. He has lately applied for the school to be placed under the new grant-in-aid rules for European schools. The Inspector has been called upon for a report.

Most of the school houses are good, and look neat and tidy. Some few have gardens attached. 4 new school-houses have been built at a cost of Rs. 600 each. Out of the Rs. 2,400 thus spent, Rs. 1,500 were paid by subscription. In all Rs. 4,179-15-0 were spent on buildings and repairs, of which Rs. 2,700 were given by private contribution. From Provincial Funds Rs. 180 were given for Library books and maps, and Rs. 51-8-0 for furniture and repair. The Deputy Commissioner reports that Rs. 2,609 were spent from private sources to supply schools with benches, almirahs, gymnastic apparatus, clocks, bells, and uniforms. The Khandwa Municipality have increased their grant to education by Rs. 62 per annum, and the Burhanpur Municipality have offered Rs. 1,000 towards the erection of a branch school, as the Zila school building is overcrowded. Minor Municipalities have given the following sums towards their own local schools: Mandhatta Rs. 84, Boregaon Rs. 36, Jainabad Rs. 36 ; Shahara Rs. 84.

There are 2 libraries—one at Khandwa and the other at Burhanpur, both are popular and flourishing. To the Burhanpur Library a small museum is attached. The Deputy Commissioner praises school committees for their great energy and tact in carrying out educational work. Names of those specially mentioned will be found in para. 166.

The Deputy Commissioner Colonel Repton has taken the greatest interest in education, and it is owing to this and to the energy and industry of the Zila Inspector that the district has been able to show such great improvement. The Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars of Khandwa and Burhanpur have been active in the cause of education.

Saugor.

42. Reports from this district are all very satisfactory. A Patwari school has been opened, which has raised the number of schools from 87 to 88. Scholars at these 88 schools have risen from 5,691 to 5,950 and attendance from 4,057 to 4,469.

Further increase now can hardly be made without opening more schools. In Government schools pupils have increased from 4,918 to 5,124, and attendance from 3,514 to 3,886. The number of private schools remains the same, viz. 17, but none are now unaided. Nearly all these schools are situated in the city of Saugor. I have written to ask what steps have been taken to induce the people to open out schools in villages on the payment by result system. It should not be difficult to do so in this district, for from the Inspector's report the people appear to take great interest in schools. Many committees in anticipation of his visit were prepared with prizes for the children, and donations were given for books and slates for poor boys and for gymnastic apparatus.

The attendance at Government schools is very regular; 77 per cent in village boys' schools and 73 per cent in girls' schools. Progress has been very good: 24 passed the Middle school, 392 the Upper and 651 the Lower primary examination; the figures for the previous year being 24, 362 and 479 respectively. Of schools under the management of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Thompson saw 42, and said he was much pleased with the work done. He writes :—

"The schools, with one or two unimportant exceptions, are in capital order, have made and are making good progress, and are vigorously and well managed."

He further adds that:

"The standard of past years has not only been maintained but raised."

The Deputy Commissioner in his report says :—

"In the course of my cold weather tour I visited a number of these schools in the Banda and Rehli tahsils and a few in the Saugor tahsil, and have no hesitation in saying that in all the schools I had an opportunity to visit, progress was apparent in all respects. I was particularly pleased with the schools in the south-west of the Rehli district, which had long been in a very backward state. The Inspector of Schools has this year made a long tour in the district and also seen those schools which I had no opportunity of personally visiting, and I am glad that his report is so satisfactory."

Girls' schools have improved even more than boys' schools. The best and most popular of the girls' schools is at Khurai. In it are 105 pupils with an average attendance of 85 per cent! The Head Master Dasrad Singh and his wife Janki Bai were both trained at the Jubbulpore Normal schools.

There is one carpenter class attached to the Garhakotah Town school. It is not very popular. The workshop here is self-supporting, and there has been some improvement since the appointment of the present master.

The 2 night schools in Saugor are doing well. The Chief Commissioner last December distributed some prizes to the masters and boys of these schools.

Regarding the Patwari schools, the Deputy Commissioner reports as follows:

"It is a year now since this school was started. 26 of the most ignorant Patwaris in the district were ordered to attend in the following proportion from each tahsil: Saugor 6, Rehli 6, Khurai 7, Banda 7."

"Some of these were very ignorant, scarcely able to read and write correctly, they were very indifferent and attended very irregularly, even after repeated warnings and fines. The attendance for the year has averaged only 17, out of an average enrolled of 17. Their half yearly examination was held in October last, and out of 18 examined only 3 passed and received certificates. Most of the failures were in surveying, in which subject they were not sufficiently practised. The three men who had received certificates have been discharged and 15 new Patwaris have been enrolled. The number now under training is 38. This number is, I think, rather large to be taught by one master, and it will perhaps be necessary to appoint an additional master."

"The total amount spent in the school during the year is detailed below:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
(i)	Salaries	267	8	0
(ii)	Books for use	2	0	6
(iii)	Furniture	95	2	0
	Total Rs.	364	10	6

Most of the school houses are good and well supplied with furniture, maps, &c. New school buildings have lately been built at Keoli and Papet. For the Dalpatpur girls' school a new house is now under construction. The school house at Rahatgarh has lately been repaired at considerable expense, viz. Rs. 983, of which Rs. 602 were paid by private subscription. The annual repairs to school building cost Rs. 834-10-8, of which sum Rs. 206-11-6 were contributed by Municipalities. Changes amongst masters have been numerous,—11 new ones have been appointed, 15 masters were promoted and 8 reduced. 20 men from this district are now under training at the normal school. There are 12 scholarships for boys and 13 for girls.

Athletic sports were held at Saugor in honor of the Chief Commissioner's visit, and ample sums were subscribed by the people to supply prizes for the competitors. The games were very successful, and the Chief Commissioner expressed himself as pleased with what he saw.

Of Tahsildar's work the Deputy Commissioner writes as follows:—

"On the whole the inspection work of Tahsildars has been carried on satisfactorily. The visits of all Tahsildars have been frequent enough; but those of the Naib Tahsildar have not been so. Moulvi Zahur-ul-Hosein and Moulvi Mah-Fazul-Bari have taken an intelligent interest in educational work and deserve credit. Their visits were frequent and resulted in improvement of attendance. Munshi Kissen Prasad Tahsildar's assistance was only half hearted; he has done very little work since his transfer to the Rehli tahsil. Pandit Deo Shankar and Pandit Darga Shankar have done fairly during the short period of their incumbency."

The Deputy Commissioner's list of deserving Committees and private individuals is a long one. Their names will be found in paragraph 166.

Raipur.

43. This is a very large and populous district. There are 64 Government and 150 private schools; the private schools have increased by 6. There are 3 Middle schools and 1 Normal school for masters, all the rest are primary schools Many of these primary schools are attended by boys from 6, 7 and 8 villages: There are still nearly 500 villages containing over 400 inhabitants each, unprovided with schools. There is a great dearth of schools in the immediate neighbourhood of Raipur. Taking the city of Raipur as a centre, there are only 3 indigenous schools within a radius of 12 miles. There is plenty of work for the District Council and Local Boards to try and find means to extend primary education in this district.

In the 64 Government schools, pupils have increased from 4,986 to 5,065; but there has been a slight fall off in the attendance. It is only in village schools that there has been any decrease. Schools under other heads all show improvement in numbers. I noticed in the returns for the quarter ending 30th June last that there had been a sudden and great fall off in numbers at the village and the aided primary schools. This was brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner and Circle Inspector, and the numbers have since been brought up nearly to the previous figures It appears that masters had struck off a great number of irregular boys to save themselves the responsibility of teaching them. The attendance is still too irregular, being 64 per cent in Government village schools, only 60 per cent in the indigenous schools, and 54 per cent in the Zamindari schools. This must be improved before rapid progress can be expected. The difficulty in securing attendance in this district is greater than in other parts of the Province, because each school is attended by boys from so many villages, some of them from 2 to 3 miles distant from the school, and in the rains, nullas and rivers often make the roads impassable. But nevertheless there has been considerable improvement, as shown by the number of passes in the Standard examinations; 18 passed the Middle school, 420 the Upper primary and 1,034 the Lower primary; similar figures for the previous year being 17, 247 and 876. The Zila school is overflowing with pupils, and its branches are in good order. I examined these schools last December and was well satisfied with the progress made. An instructor for gymnastics has lately been sanctioned: he teaches the pupils of the Zila and Normal schools. The Anglo-

vernacular schools at Drug and Dhamtari were unfavorably reported on last year. I saw them both and think they are improving. Numbers, attendance, and fee collections have all increased. Pupils at the 3 town schools have increased from 392 to 440, and attendance from 275 to 296. I examined the schools at Rajim and Arang and found them in fair order: an additional teacher has been added to the staff of each of these schools. The Simga school is improving; it also requires an extra teacher. The Committees at Arang and Rajim are attentive to their duties; both these schools have been supplied with gymnastic apparatus. Surveying is taught at all the town schools. Pupils at the 44 village schools have decreased from 3,642 to 3,583; and attendance from 2,362 to 2,295. I saw a number of these schools during my cold weather tour; they are backward in comparison with schools in other parts of the Province, but are improving. Hitherto no fees were levied at these schools, but lately they have been introduced in the most popular schools, and Rs. 108 were collected from non-agriculturists. There are only 3 girls' schools, they are not very successful, but there has been an increase in numbers, attendance and passes. The Raipur school is fair; the Simga one indifferent; Dhamtari is bad.

In all private schools together pupils have increased from 8,602 to 8,907, and attendance from 5,078 to 5,224; passes by the Upper primary were 140 and by the Lower primary 530, against 34 and 464 of the previous year. The increase in the Upper primary passes is very encouraging. Mr. Elliot takes the greatest interest in these indigenous schools, and I expect still further improvement next year. I examined a number of these schools during my last tour and found some of them fully equal to Government village schools. The grants earned by these schools has increased from 7,218 to 9,716.

I am sorry however to see that the District Officer takes quite a gloomy view of education. He says in a letter to the Commissioner that if the few schools he had seen were at all average specimens, then he thought the schools did more harm than good, because they brought taxes to the people for the pay of masters, and repairs and construction of buildings, and led to their being continually harassed in the matter of attendance. I am still more concerned because Colonel Ward, the Commissioner, an officer of great experience, and who had charge of the district not long ago, is also of opinion that the indigenous schools are unpopular. I do not think they are much more so than schools in many other parts of the Province. Of course to the poor cultivator sending his boys to school is always more or less of a tax. If the Deputy Commissioner of almost any district were publicly to give out that people could send their children to school or not, as they liked, we should soon have our schools half emptied. The people of Raipur for whom indigenous (?) schools have been opened have, however, a legitimate cause for grievance. The village schools of the district are supported by the Educational cess, which is contributed to equally by all the people, but these schools are few in number, and when some years ago it was thought desirable to open out more schools it was done by levying subscriptions from the people, not of the whole district but from the people of the groups of villages for whom these new schools were started. The expenses of these schools are partly paid from the subscription and partly by the result grant. It will be seen from the above that the people of large villages for whom the village schools were first started get education for their children on much better terms than those who have to subscribe for the new grant-in-aid schools. Let the money required for schools in the district fall equally on all the people, and cause for grumbling would cease. The Zamindari schools are, with one or two exceptions, in bad order; the teachers' salaries are often small and irregularly paid. These schools were for the first time examined under the standards, and 13 passed the Upper primary and 45 the Lower primary.

The District fund committee which met on February 20th last made the following rules regarding the indigenous schools of the district :—

(*a*). The balance of the credit of each school be handed over to the custody of such member of the school committee as they may select as treasurer.

(*b*). Contributions on account of the pay of head-quarter establishment and contingencies will be remitted yearly to the Deputy Commissioner by the school treasurer.

(*c*). Works not costing above Rs. 5, in each case will be executed and paid for on the responsibility of the school committee. The accounts for the same being submitted for examination to the Deputy Commissioner.

(*d*). For works exceeding Rs. 5, in each case estimates will be submitted for the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.

(*e*). All payments except as provided in rule (C) will be paid by the school treasurer on parwanas signed by the Deputy Commissioner or Circle Inspector.

(*f*). The accounts of the schools will be kept by the school master, and will be examined yearly by the Circle Inspector, who will report the result to the District fund committee for their final audit.

(*g*). The master's three-fifths share of the result grant will be paid by monthly addition to the master's pay, with this proviso, that in the event of his transfer the balance due to him will be paid to him in a lump sum, and in the event of his death to his nearest heir.

(*h.*) The boys' one-fifth share will be paid in money, less any deduction the Circle Inspector may elect to make on account of necessary books for the boys earning the grant.

(*i.*) The Deputy Commissioner or the Circle Inspector or the school committee are empowered to buy from the one-fifth grant "for Miscellaneous school furniture" such necessary school books as are required by poor boys,

The Tahsildar of Dhamtari visited 52 schools in his tahsil; 2 were unseen. The Tahsildar of Raipur saw 21 of his schools, leaving 15 unseen. The Tahsildar of Simga saw 39 schools, leaving 4 unseen. No returns have been received of the Durg Tahsildar's work. At present very few school committees understand their duty, many are illiterate. A list of school committees and individual members deserving mention has been sent in by the Deputy Commissioner.

Bilaspur.

44. There are 38 Government schools. Pupils have increased from 3,009 to 3,077; but attendance has fallen from 2,244 to 2,112; private schools have increased from 29 to 46, pupils from 1,378 to 2,350 and attendance from 795 to 1,089. Passes by the different standards were as follows: Middle school 4, the Upper primary 242, and the Lower primary 449: the figures for the previous year were, 3,225 and 453; thus there has been increase in Middle school and Upper primary, but decrease in Lower primary. I saw the Zila school and branches last January; they are in good order. 4th classes have been opened in the branch schools for boys who wish to read up to the Upper primary standard without learning English. An Urya night school was opened last year for Government officials. The Inspector says it is not popular. I examined both the town schools; they were not in a very satisfactory state. The Head Master of Mungeli has now been changed, and the staff of the Ratanpur school reduced; the Inspector thinks this school more popular than it used to be. Pupils in the 29 village schools have increased from 2,169 to 2,223, but attendance, I am sorry to say, has fallen by 103; it now averages about 68 per cent; the schools require greater attention. The passes by the Upper and Lower primary examination were not nearly so numerous as they should have been. In future the salaries of masters will be made to more strictly depend on the success of their schools. Pupils in the 3 girls' schools have increased from 214 to 228, and attendance from 145 to 150. 12 girls passed the Lower and 5 the Upper primary. The school at Mungeli is still a good

one; but I am sorry to say that the Head Master has been found guilty of gross insubordination towards the Zila Inspector, and it will be necessary to remove him. The Bilaspur school is in fair order and improving; a husband and wife trained at the Jubbulpore Normal school have been lately appointed. The Seorinarain school I found in bad order. Grants-in-aid to the private schools have risen from Rs. 1,445, to Rs. 2,427. The attendance at these private schools is not very regular. The Deputy Commissioner would like to see the 2 per cent cess abolished and in its place to have schools supported by subscription and aided by result. He says that the objection to the cess is, that the majority of payers get no return whatever for their contributions. The Tahsildars of Bilaspur and Mungeli have done a fair amount of inspection work; but in the Seorinarain tahsil the Tahsildar has not visited many schools. The Deputy Commissioner and the Circle Inspector speak well of the Zila Inspector's work.

Sambalpur.

45. Educational work in Sambalpur has been very active, and vast improvements have been made under its very energetic Deputy Commissioner. Pupils at the 35 Government schools have increased by 510 or from 1,821 to 2,331, and attendance from 1,377 to 1,632. Private schools have increased from 33 to 77, and pupils from 1,432 to 3,806, and attendance from 1,063 to 1,737. Altogether there has been an increase of 2,884 pupils. Progress as measured by the number of passes under the different standards is shown below:—

Middle school	... 10	passed.
Upper primary	... 185	„
And Lower primary	... 392	„

the figures for last year being 9, 127 and 240. In Government schools the attendance averages about 77 per cent, and in private schools 76 per cent. The middle school, which is managed by the department, will be reported on in Section IV., para. 110. There are 2 town schools; they are good schools and very popular: there has been increase in pupils, attendance and fees, and improvement in scholarship. Passes by the Upper and Lower primary examinations have increased. Some of the highest class boys presented themselves at the Village school masters' certificate examination; four passed from Bargarh and 2 from Reminda. Mensuration and surveying are very well taught at these schools. Men from the neighbouring villages have attended the surveying classes. Boarding houses are being constructed to accommodate scholarship holders from village schools, so that they may be constantly under the supervision of the masters, for whom also houses have been built. Physical training has received much attention; boys dressed in uniform are regularly drilled: gymnastics are practised. Boys at the 23 village schools have increased from 1,088 to 1,500, and attendance from 764 to 1,030. Numbers have so increased that the staff of masters has been found insufficient: proposals for increasing the staff have been sent to the Chief Commissioner. Notwithstanding the weakness of the staff at many of the schools, there has been decided increase in passes by the Upper and Lower primary standards. The Circle Inspector saw most of the schools, and made a favourable report. Pupils at the 3 girls' schools have increased from 126 to 152, and attendance from 89 to 101. The schools are not yet very popular, but have made decided progress. All now teach up to the Upper primary standard; better teachers are much required, and will be appointed as soon as the proposals made have been sanctioned. There are 8 grant-in-aid schools,—6 in the Sambalpur tahsil, and 2 in Bargarh. All except one teach up to the Upper primary standard; one school in the Bargarh tahsil teaches up to the fifth class standard, and two of its students passed as village school masters at the last certificate examination. Mr. Elliott reported all these schools to be in good order, except one. Result aided schools have increased from 12 to 38; this increase is very encouraging. I believe there is every chance of schools on the payment of result system widely spreading in this district. Feudatory schools have more than doubled during the year. In Sarangarh the schools have increased from 6 to 12, and in Patna from 7 to 16. Pupils have increased from 726 to 1,726. At the standard examinations, 33 passed the

Upper primary and 71 the Lower primary. The new schools as yet only teach up to a low standard; there is great difficulty above getting masters. Mr. Elliott visited the Sarangarh schools, and found much improvement. The one at head-quarters was crowded with over 200 boys. After the examination, to make room for new boys, those who had passed the Upper primary test were struck off, but many of these begged to be allowed to remain on. Education in the Sarangarh State is daily becoming more popular. A girls' school has also been started; there are 51 girls on the rolls. One of the Committee remarked to the Deputy Commissioner, that if a suitable school house could be found, the number might easily be doubled. Two Khond schools have been opened during the year, one at Tuseera, and the other at Degaon, both in the Jhora Linga Zamindari. The Government town and village schools are generally well housed. The school building at Kangaon was lately burnt down; a new one will be built soon. Some of the grant-in-aid schools have no proper houses; two were built during the year, and one is now under construction. Rs. 354 were spent from Provincial funds for furniture. Rs. 108 were given by the District funds to supply arithmeticons to all the schools. The result aided schools are still much in want of furniture; this will be gradually supplied as grants increase. Rs. 695 worth of furniture was supplied to the Feudatory schools. The work of revising the schools readers is now going on.

Moulvi Abdul Subhan, Tahsildar of Sambalpur, and Govind Balkrishna, Tahsildar of Sarangarh, have both done much to promote the cause of education. The Deputy Commissioner is much pleased with the work of the Zila Inspector, Mr. Manohar Damodar Katnaparkhey.

SECTION II.—Controlling Agencies.

Inspection work.

46. There has been no change in the system of control. Inferior middle schools and primary schools hitherto managed by Deputy Commissioners will now be handed over to District Councils and Local Boards. The Inspection work of graded officers is tabulated below. I officiated Inspector General from the 1st to 9th of April. Mr. Browning returned from special duty and remained in charge of the office from the 10th of April to the 7th of June, when he rejoined the Educational Commission. After the final sittings of the Commission at Calcutta, Mr. Browning went home on furlough. I officiated Inspector General from the 8th of June to the end of the official year.

Names of Officers.	Designation.	Pay.	Number of miles travelled.	Number of days on tour.	Number of inspections.	Remarks.
Mr. C. A. R. Browning, M. A.	Inspector General of Education, Central Provinces, from 10th April to 7th June 1882.	Rs. 1,250 to 1,500.	*120	1	1	*By road.
Major H. B. Jacob ...	Offg. do. from 1st to 9th April 1882, and again from 8th June 1882 to the end of March 1883.	1,250	*3,271	142	114	*979 by road, 2,292 by rail.
Mr. Hari Gopal Padhye, B. A.	Offg. Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle.	*510	107	9	17	*250 his pay, 200 allowance, 60 fixed allowance.

Names of Officers.	Designation.	Pay.	Number of miles travelled.	Number of days on tour.	Number of inspections.	Remarks.
		Rs.				
Major H. B. Jacob ...	Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle.	1,000	*20	1	2	*By road.
Mr. D. Carnduff ...	Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle.	1,000	*1,656	161	287	*1,174 by road 482 by rail.
Mr. G. Thompson, B. A. ...	Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle.	750 to 1,000	*4,599	250	428	*1,724 by road 2,875 by rail.
Mr. D. Carnduff ...	Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, from 1st April to 12th July 1882.	1,000	88	8	19	
Mr. Joseph Elliott ...	Offg. Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, from 1st April to 12th July 1882.	*570	2,132	165	261	*450 his pay, 120 acting allowance.

Inspection work of the Inspector General of Education.

47. In October I inspected the Government and private schools in the Cantonment and City of Jubbulpore. I was again on tour from the 4th of December to the 4th of April, and travelled through portions of the districts of Nagpur, Bhandara, Raipur, Bilaspur, Balaghat and Chanda.

Work of the Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle.

48. Mr. Hari Gopal Padhye officiated as Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, from the 1st to the 9th April. Major Jacob was in charge of the office from the 10th April till the 20th of July when he was relieved by Mr. Carnduff. From that time to the beginning of September Mr. Carnduff was employed in examining the numerous private schools in Nagpur and Kamptee. The examination of the Normal school, the Nagpur City Indigenous schools, and the valuation of the papers of the Middle school examination occupied him to the 23rd October: from that date to the 23rd of April he was almost constantly on tour. All the districts of the Circle were seen.

Work of the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle.

49. In the Northern Circle Mr. Thompson toured during April in the Saugor district. In the end of May and beginning of June he visited Mandla. In July the indigenous schools of Burhanpur were examined for grants, and the English schools on the line of railway inspected as far as Seoni. The whole of August and part of September were devoted to the annual examination of the 37 aided (European and Native) and indigenous schools of Jubbulpore. The remainder of September was devoted to English schools on the line of railway and the Middle school examination. From the beginning of October till the end of the year he was almost continuously on tour, and marched through all the districts of his circle. Special attention was given to the districts of Nimar and Hoshangabad. Saugor too was thoroughly inspected. He was 250 days on tour and made 428 inspections.

Mr. Thompson says—

"This is the largest number of inspections I ever made in one year, but the number includes visits to carpentry schools and to small indigenous schools which did not

demand much labour. Of these visits 203 were paid to Government primary schools for boys, 52 to girls' schools and 129 to non-Government institutions, 81 being indigenous schools. The number of children on the rolls of the schools which I visited was 24,477, of whom 20,175 were actually present on the day of of examination. I thought I had been busier and done more work than usual, but till these figures were added up I had no idea that I had visited so many schools and examined so many pupils. I need hardly add that so much work was only possible by working on vacation and holidays. There is so much to do, so much that might be done, and so much that should be done, that when at last I have done all that I can do, I look with regret on the amount of work that is not and cannot be overtaken. I have held this circle now for nearly two years; I thought I should be able to see all the schools of my circle inside that period. Desirable as this may be, I regret to say I have not been able to accomplish it. All the English schools are visited by me twice a year, of course, but some of the primary schools, few, I admit, have not been seen within the past two seasons."

Work of the Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle.

50. Mr. Elliott took charge in July. August was spent in attending the Education Commission at Jubbulpore. In September the Normal school was examined. Then the Middle school examination papers took up some time. The schools in Raipur and the neighbourhood were seen. Mr. Elliott went on tour on the 4th November, and from that date to the end of the year he was engaged in examining the schools in his circle. He travelled 2,132 miles by road, and made 261 inspections.

District Inspectors in the Southern Circle.

51. The work of the District Inspectors of the Southern Circle is shown below:—

Districts.	Names of District Inspectors.	Salary.	No. of days on tour.	No. of days at head-quarters.	Area of district in square miles.	Miles travelled by road.	Miles travelled by rail.	No. of inspections.
		Rs.						
Nagpur ...	Mr. Hari Shridhar ...	150	290	75	3,786	2,365	420	413
Bhandara ...	„ Vishnu Balwant ...	125	159	85	3,922	1,144	385	117
	„ Nago Yado Rao ...	70	97	24		783	78	74
Wardha ...	„ Ganesh Appaji ...	70	136	101	2,401	1,001	386	137
	„ Vishnu Balwant ...	125	102	19		727	152	113
Seoni ...	„ Rahmat Ali ...	70	285	80	3,247	1,988	...	171
Betul ...	„ Hanuman Prasad ...	70	249	96	3,905	1,965	...	200
Balaghat ...	„ Balwant Rajaram ...	70	162	142	3,146	1,397	84	100
	„ Kesho Hari ...	54	48	13		304	...	31
Sironcha ...	„ C. D. Ranga Bhashiam ..	50	46	319	10,785	417	...	66
Chanda ...	„ Govind Raghunath ...	70	281	84		2,967	42	255
Chhindwara ...	„ Sadasheo Vittal ...	80	288	77	3,915	2,401	...	222

The work done by these officers is considerably more than in the previous year. Regarding quality of work Mr. Carnduff arranges them as follows:—

i.—Mr. Hari Shridhar of Nagpur.
ii.— „ Vishnu Balwant of Wardha.
iii.— „ Sadasheo Vittal of Chhindwara.
iv.— „ Hanuman Prasad of Betul.
v.— „ Govind Raghunath of Chanda.
vi.— „ Nago Yado Rao of Bhandara.
vii.— „ Rahmat Ali of Seoni.
viii.— „ Balwant Rajaram of Balaghat.

Nagpur Zila Inspector.

52. Mr. Hari Shridhar continues to maintain his character for vigour and efficiency. He has the most difficult charge in the circle. His schools are very numerous and he has a large proportion of masters in his schools who are somewhat behind the age as regards the improvement in methods that have lately been introduced, but whose long services require consideration. His inspections are more numerous than any of the Inspectors of the Southern Circle.

53. Mr. Vishnu Balwant is an excellent Inspector. The Bhandara schools improved very much under him. He was last December transferred to the more difficult charge of Wardha, where a good officer was much required. Schools, I think, are sure to improve under his management. He is very energetic, and takes a thorough interest in his work.

Wardha Zila Inspector.

54. Mr. Sadasheo Vittal is a good and capable officer. He unfortunately failed when tried at Wardha, through ill-health, but has been working again with his usual vigour since his re-transference to Chhindwara. The Deputy Commissioner has a high opinion of him.

Chhindwara Zila Inspector.

55. Mr. Hanuman Prasad is full of zeal, and energy, and has been very fairly successful. His examinations are usually very searching. He would be a still more valuable officer, if he could secure greater industry on the part of the masters. The Deputy Commissioner reports very favourably of his work.

Betul Zila Inspector.

56. Mr. Govind Raghunath is very active and is constantly on tour. The schools have been regularly visited. He is, I think, a good man, but errs on the side of leniency. He would be much more successful if he were firmer.

Chanda Zila Inspector.

57. Mr. Nago Yado Rao is a new Inspector: he was appointed last November. He was a good school master and managed well. I hope he will do equally well as an Inspector. His physique is good and he has energy.

Bhandara Zila Inspector.

58. Mr. Rahmat Ali is well spoken of by his Deputy Commissioner; but Mr. Carnduff found fault with the quality as well as the quantity of his work. He thought he had not exercised sufficient influence on improving methods, and on enforcing industry. He neglected to carry out some orders given regarding the Upper and Lower primary examinations.

Seoni Zala Inspector.

59. Mr. Balwant Raja Ram I believed failed to show good results, simply on account of ill-health. The Deputy Commissioner reports that he is now strong and well and working steadily. He is naturally a strong man, and now that he is acclimatised, I hope he will be able to work his schools into good order. Balaghat is a backward district, and much requires to be done before the schools can be brought into a satisfactory condition.

Balaghat Zila Inspector.

60. The work of District Inspectors in the Northern Circle is thus shown :—

District Inspectors, Northern Circle.

District.	Names of District Inspectors.	Salary.	Number of days on tour.	Number of days at Head quarters.	Area of district in square miles.	Miles travelled by rail.	Miles travelled by road.	Number of inspections.	Remarks.
		Rs.							
Saugor ...	Mr. P. Beni Shanker	125	285	80	4,005	2,505	...	264	
Narsinghpur ...	„ Ganga Singh	105	303	62	1,916	1,932	680	250	
Hoshangabad ...	„ Kripa Shanker	100	173	37	4,437	1,103	117	199	25 days on leave.
	„ Mohan Lal	90	44	86		144	229	32	
Nimar ...	„ Bhau Bharde	70	306	45	3,340	2,270	346	283	14 days on leave.
Damoh ...	„ Kripa Shanker	100	76	39	2,799	644	...	70	
	„ Behari Lal	90	190	60		2,033		177	
Jubbulpore ...	„ Rauchori Lal	90	282	83	3,918	1,701	1,172	269	
Mandla ...	„ S. Lal Mohamed	60	249	116	4,719	1,812	...	99	

This table shows a large increase of work done. Inspectors have been 111 days more on tour, have travelled further and made 143 inspections more than in the previous year. Mr. Thompson thinks that the quality of their work is fully maintained. His remarks on each of his Zila Inspectors are given below.

61. "Of Mr. Beni Shankar's work I cannot speak too highly. He is still the best Inspector in the circle. Careful and thorough in his work, and possessed of both tact and temper, he exercises an uncommon influence with the people, the committee, the masters and pupils. I saw a great many schools in his district, and in no instance did my estimate of a school fall below that already recorded by the Zila Inspector, and I am not considered a lenient examiner. I have to add that it is mainly through his exertions that there is now not a bad girls' school in Saugor, except Etawah and Rehli. He kept well among his schools, and travelled further than any other Inspector."

Zila Inspector, Saugor.

62. "Mr. Ganga Singh has held the district during the whole year. He was 303 days on tour, which is longer than any other Inspector, except Mr. Bhau Barde, who heads the list, 306 days. Good Zila Inspectors keep well among their schools. Mr. Ganga Singh's work continues to give me much satisfaction. I believe in its thorough honesty, that he did every thing he says he did, and examined and inspected exactly as he has noted. I have especially to commend him for the pains he has taken in finding suitable couples—husband and wife—for training in the Normal schools. It is mainly through his aid that I have been able to fill all vacancies in the Female Normal school."

Zila Inspector, Narsinghpur.

63. "Till August the Zila Inspector was Mr. Mohan Lal. As anticipated in last year's report, he failed as an Inspector at Hoshangabad, and was sent as Head master to the Zila school, Damoh. The backward state of the Hoshangabad schools rendered it necessary to send one of the very best men that could be found, and Mr. Kripa Shankar, Zila Inspector, Damoh, was selected. Since he took charge of Hoshangabad, his work has been characterized by all the exactness, order and system, that were conspicuous in Damoh. He will do well at Hoshangabad: whether he will be able to raise it to the level of Damoh, or Narsinghpur, or any other district where education is successful, it is impossible to say. At any rate, he deserves to succeed."

Zila Inspector, Hoshangabad.

64. "Mr. Bhau Bharde has done excellent work during the year. He was 306 days on tour, longer than any other Inspector, travelled 2,270 miles by road, and made 283 inspections. By his energetic management and zeal, the schools of the district have improved in a marked degree. His work deserves very high commendation."

Zila Inspector, Nimar.

65. "Mr. Kripa Shankar was succeeded in August by Mr. Bihari Lal, Head master of the Zila school, Damoh. He has done good work for the time. Though far from a good rider, perhaps the worst of all my Zila Inspectors, he travelled over 2,000 miles, made 177 inspections and was 190 days on tour. I think he will make a good Zila Inspector. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Nedham, also speaks highly of what he has seen of his work."

Zila Inspector, Damoh.

66. "I have not been quite satisfied with Mr. Ranchori Lal's work. He has very few schools to visit, at head-quarters, all the aided and indigenous schools being inspected by myself, yet he was longer at head-quarters than any other Inspector, except Mr. Lal Mahomed. I know Jubbulpore is a very difficult charge, still Mr. Ranchori Lal should have done better. I believe in the thorough honesty of his work, which is saying a good deal for him, and I have given him every instruction that he can possibly need. I think he will yet succeed. He is painstaking and energetic, but wanting in clearness and grasp of intellect. He will in future spend less time at Head-quarters, and he will spend more time in his schools and less on his pony's back dawdling along at a snail's pace from village to village.

Zila Inspector, Jubbulpore.

67. "Mr. Lal Mahomed was 249 days on tour, and 116 at head-quarters. He was longer at head-quarters than any other Inspector. For 23 days in April he was in charge of the Anglo-vernacular school, but these are the days when Zilla Inspectors are usually at head-quarters preparing the annual returns. I am not satisfied with his work. There is so much room for improvement in the Mandla schools that even moderate skill would effect much. I could not recommend him for the charge of a more important district."

Zila Inspector, Mandla.

District Inspectors in the Eastern Circle.

68. The following form shows the work of these officials :—

Districts.	Names of District Inspectors.	Salary.	Number of days on tour.	Number of days at head-quarters.	Area of district in square miles.	Miles travelled by road.	Number of inspections.	Remarks.
		Rs.						
Raipur ...	Mr. Gajraj Singh ...	80	105	94	11,885	665	75	7 days on leave.
	„ Govind Rao Toley.		139	27		1,514	176	
	„ „ „ ...	60	58	3		576	54	
	„ Govind Rao Shrikhande ...		75	29		630	67	
	„ Jaideo Dikshit ...		172	21		1,727	217	
Bilaspur ...	„ Kedarnath ...	70	276	89	7,798	2,314	190	
Sambalpur ...	„ Manohar Damodar Ratnaparkhe ..	125	228	*137	4,521	2,100	250	* 20 days on leave.
Do. ...	„ Laxman Rao, Feudatory Inspector ..	60	238	127	2,939	2,403	102	

Zila Inspector, Raipur.

69. The Inspector Gajraj Singh and the Joint Inspector Govind Rao have both left the department and were succeeded by Govind Rao Toley, the Head Master of the Dhamtari Anglo-vernacular school, and Jaideo, Sub-Inspector of Hoshangabad. A fair quantity of work I think has been done by these officers. Mr. Govind Rao Toley was appointed last October. He is careful in his work. His examinations by the Lower and Upper primaries were found very correct. I should like him to show a little more energy.

Mr. Jaideo has held charge of the Joint Inspectorship for 6 months. He has been active in travelling and made numerous inspections. He is hardly strict enough with his Masters, but Mr. Elliott thinks that he will in time become a useful Inspector.

Bilaspur Zila Inspector.

70. Mr. Kedarnath is hardworking and intelligent; he has only been fairly successful. I think he is wanting in tact in dealing with his Masters. He has been able to induce some Malguzars to open new schools on the result system.

Sambalpur Zila Inspector.

71. Mr. Manohar Damodar Ratnaparki, B. A., has been in charge a full year and has worked exceedingly well. Mr. Elliott remarks that he is very active and painstaking; he has his heart in his work and so is sure to succeed. The schools in Sambalpur have greatly improved during the year. He is fortunate in having in the commencement of his service such an experienced Deputy Commissioner to guide him.

Mr. Lakshaman Rao, Feudatory Inspector for the States of Sarangarh and Patna, is reported to be hard working but wanting in experience.

SECTION III.—University Education.

The Jubbulpore College.

72. This College does not teach beyond the F. A. standard. Six out of the 9 Jubbulpore students who joined the Canning College took their B. A. degree at the last Calcutta University Examination. One of them, Mr. Mohan Roy, came out in the 1st grade; the others passed in the 3rd Division. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, also a Central

Provinces' man, passed the B. A. Examination of the Bombay University, and is now studying for a Law degree. One student studying at the College of Science, Poona, passed the L. C. E. in the 2nd Division.

College statistics.

73. The following statement gives the comparative statistics of the College :—

	Number on roll 31st March.	Average number on roll.	Average attendance.	Percentage of daily attendance.	Expenditure.			Total cost.	Cost to Government.
					Provincial.	Fees.	Total.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1881-82 ...	65	57	50	88	9,435	1,178	10,613	186	166
1882-83 ...	45	53	44	83	8,972	1,201	10,173	192	169

The decrease in studeuts is owing to the opening of the F. A. Class at the Mission School at Nagpur. The small decrease in expenditure has been caused partly by the absence of Mr. Dwarkanath Sarkar on deputation, but chiefly by the reduction made on the breaking up of the 3rd year class. Fees show an increase of Rs. 23. There is a slight rise in the cost of educating each pupil, partly owing to the decrease in the average number enrolled. The division of expenditure between college and school is only approximate, as the same staff teach in both.

College Scholarships.

74. The classification and the result of the University Examination for the last 2 years is given below :—

	College course of 4 years.				Total.	Candidates at the F. A. Examination.	Passed.	Percentage.
	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.				
1881-82 ...	34	31	...	...	65	17	10	59
1882-83 ...	16	29	...	...	45	22	10	45

The 1st year's class is now much reduced, owing to the opening of an F. A. class at Nagpur as mentioned above ; 14 out of the 16 are Jubbulpore High School boys, 2 are from the Mission School at Jubbulpore.

The results though not quite so good as last year are still satisfactory. 31 Colleges sent pupils ; and as regards percentage of passes, Jubbulpore stands 9th on the list. Agra only passed 4, Benares 7, Canning 16.

The Unaided College at Sitabaldi.

75. One student from the St. Francis de Sales school passed the F. A. Examination. The College department has now been broken up. At the Nagpur Mission College 15 are reading for F. A.

SECTION IV.—Secondary Education.

What secondary education includes, and its statistics.

76. Secondary education includes High and Middle schools. The statistics are given below :—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
High English.				
Government	1	149	1	157
Aided	4	172	4	226
Total ...	5	321	5	383
Middle English.				
Government	38	1,952	38	2,196
Aided	12	527	13	575
Total ...	50	2,479	51	2,771
Grand Total ...	55	2,800	56	3,154

There is an increase of one Middle aided school, the Kamptee Catholic school having worked up to that standard.

Expenditure on secondary Schools.

77. The following table shows the attendance and expenditure in all secondary schools for boys and their success at the prescribed examinations :—

	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Average number enrolled.	Average daily attendance.	Passed the Entrance Examination.	Passed the Middle school examination.	Expenditure. Government.	Expenditure. Other sources.	Expenditure. Total.	Total cost of educating each pupil.
High English.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Government ...	1	157	143	123	20	...	6,395	1,898	8,293	57 15 11
Aided ...	4	226	179	143	28	...	6,081	8,47	14,554	81 4 11
Total ...	5	383	322	266	48	...	12,476	10,371	22,847	70 15 3
Middle English.										
Government ...	38	2,196	1,915	1,549	...	178	42,141	14,936	57,077	29 12 11
Aided ...	13	575	560	428	...	61	8,126	10,867	18,993	33 14 7
Total ...	51	2,771	2,475	1,977	...	239	50,267	25,803	76,070	30 11 9
Grand Total ...	56	3,154	2,797	2,243	48	239	62,743	36,174	98,917	35 5 11

Remarks on secondary school statistics.

78. Passes by the Matriculation have decreased from 56 to 48. The Middle school passes have risen from 237 to 239. Scholars have increased from 2,800 to 3,154. The cost to Government has decreased from Rs. 65,911 to Rs. 62,743; most of this decrease is in the Government High school.

Jubbulpore High school.

79. The comparative statement is:—

	Number on roll 31st March.	Average number on roll.	Average attendance.	Percentage of daily attendance.	Expenditure.			Cost of educating each pupil.	
					Provincial.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82 ...	149	100	84	84	8,530	1,093	9,623	96	85
1882-83 ...	157	143	122	77	6,395	1,898	8,293	58	45

Number of students has increased by 8 and attendance by 38. Although admittance was refused to all boys who passed the middle school in the 3rd grade and to some of the 2nd grade, still the numbers entering were so great as to necessitate the continuance of the parallel classes opened last year. The Entrance class this year contains 76 boys—far too large for one master to teach efficiently: application has been made for an extra teacher and to increase the class rooms. Two more class rooms are urgently required, one for a section of the Entrance class and another for the teaching of physical science. An expensive set of apparatus will soon arrive from England and a separate room for this apparatus is very necessary.

Examination results of the pupils in the Government High school.

80. The classification and the result of the Entrance examination for 2 years is shown below:—

	Preparatory Entrance class.	Entrance class.	Total.	Results of examination.		
				Candidates sent up for the Entrance examination.	Passed.	Percentage.
1881-82 ...	93	56	149	32	22	69
1882-83 ...	81	76	157	43	20	47

The Principal in his report says:—

"The evil effects of large classes are easily seen in the results of last year's examination. Of the 56 who were in the class at the beginning of the year only 43 were allowed to appear at the Entrance examination, of whom 23 failed. Part of this may be owing to a slight change in the standard of examination, but I attribute the comparative failure chiefly to the size of the Entrance class."

Although the result of the last examination was not nearly so good as in previous years the school still holds a good place amongst High schools. The only change in the staff during the year has been owing to the temporary absence of Mr. Dwarkanath Sarkar. His place has been taken by Mr. Vinayak Moreshwar, M. A., a former pupil of the college.

Two new rooms were added to the school in 1881-82, but still the accommodation is not sufficient. At the weekly examination only half the pupils can be examined at a time, and then they have to be seated so closely that it is almost

impossible to prevent copying, thus rendering the examinations of little value. More class rooms are urgently needed. The Boarding accommodation too is not nearly sufficient.

The Wards' institution or Rajkumar school.

81. This being managed by the President of the High school is reported on here.

He says :—

" The school was opened on the 1st January 1882, and on the 31st March 1882, there were 16 pupils enrolled, and the average attendance 11. On the 31st March 1883 there were 21 on the roll, and the average attendance for the year under review was 14. The following table shows the districts from which the pupils come :—

(i) Jubbulpore	...	... 5	
(ii) Raipur	...	... 5	(including Kalahandi.)
(iii) Sambalpur	...	... 2	
(iv) Nagpur	...	... 2	
(v) Mandla	...	... 1	
(vi) Bilaspur	...	... 1	
(vii) Wardha	...	... 1	
(viii) Seoni	...	... 1	
(ix) Balaghat	...	... 1	
(x) Saugor	...	... 1	
(xi) Narsinghpur	...	... 1	
	Total	... 21	

" The attainments of the pupils on entering school were, as stated last year, extremely varied, and there was considerable difficulty in classifying them satisfactorily. This difficulty still remains, and for the purpose of teaching, the pupils have to be arranged according to four different classifications,—one for English, one for Vernacular, one for Arithmetic, and one for General knowledge, History, Geography, &c. This is unsatisfactory, but it is the least of two evils, and the number being small there is no practical difficulty in carrying it out, and it enables the pupils, whatever may be their attainments, to be classified for each subject to the best advantage. Taking the ordinary Central Provinces' curriculum as a standard, the classification of the pupils in all the branches may be shown as under :—

Classes.		1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.	
Vernacular ...	Hindi ...	...	...	4	...	12	..	16	21
	Marathi ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	
	Uriya ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	
English ...		...	...	...	15	...	6	21	
Arithmetic ...		...	...	7	5	...	7	2	21
General knowledge ..		...	7	8	4	2	...	...	21

" As the bigger boys leave and their places are filled by younger ones, it will perhaps be possible to bring the classification more into harmony with the ordinary curriculum. The subjects of study are similar to those of an Anglo vernacular school in the Central Provinces. The classes meet on the High school premises. This plan I have found far more satisfactory than that followed last year, when they met in a room on the Rajkumar premises. I could not be present during school hours, and notwithstanding the strictest orders, there was a great deal of irregularity, owing to the nearness of the school room to their several rooms. During the rains the pupils are conveyed to and from school in carriages, and for the rest of the year, they go and come on horse back, generally in a body. One carriage has had to be kept on for the conveyance of such as had temporarily no ponies, or who were too small to ride, or who from other causes could not go on horse-back."

The monthly fees of the boys now in the school amount to Rs. 725 per mensem, or Rs. 8,700 per annum.

The expenditure for 1882-83 was Rs. 4,657.

The difference between the income and expenditure is sufficient to give a handsome interest on the money laid out on the building and grounds.

During the year Rs. 1,000 were spent on improving the grounds, putting up a gymnasium and building a recreation room, and Rs. 300 were expended in preparing 2 additional boarding rooms; 22 boys can now be accommodated. There is at present room for one. I inspected the school last October, examined the boys in their lessons, and saw them in the play-ground at Cricket, &c. The boys were taught Lawn Tennis during my visit.

Except in one or 2 cases there has not been great progress in book learning; but much has been done in improving the habits and manners of the boys. They are better disciplined and are daily becoming more manly in their bearing.

Their recreation time is now spent in healthy games and sports, instead of in idleness and gossip.

The Anglican Aided Mission Schools, Jubbulpore.

82. The statistics are given in the margin. They are favourable. There has been an increase of 109 pupils. All departments share in the improvement Attendance is regular, being 80 per cent in the High school. In the Middle and Upper primary section, it is 71 per cent; in the branches it is 79 per cent. Seven boys appeared for the Entrance, of whom only 2 passed. Middle school 8 passed, Upper primary 29, and Lower primary 68; corresponding figures for 1881-82 being 4, 4, 11 and 45. Mr. Thompson spent 10 days in examining these schools last August. He considered them in better order than he had ever found them before.

	No. enrolled.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Total cost per pupil.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High School ...	13	42	10	17	186	249	207	170
Middle „ ...	73	82	48	55	169	199	28	35
Upper Primary...	56	68	44	47	84	75	14	16
Lower Primary ...	692	751	439	587	556	714	4	4

The Sadar Mission School did not do well in the Vernacular department; only 3 passed the Lower primary.

In the English department there had been some improvement in teaching, 8 passed the Upper primary. All the branches were inspected: 5 out of 6 of the old ones are successful schools: the 6 new branches receive aid according to results. Mr. Thompson says 3 of the new schools promise well. On the whole the schools of the Anglican Mission have done good work during the year. Mr. Jagannath, one of the assistants of the main school, superintends all the branches. It is owing to his good management that so much progress has been shown.

83. The school continues to hold a high position and is well managed by the Reverend gentlemen of the Free Church Mission. Pupils have increased and attendance improved. Success at the different examinations has been as follows:—

Nagpur Free Church Mission School.

	Enrolled.		Average attendance.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
High School ...	92	120	65	69
Unaided „ ...	147	146	84	99
Primary English ...	358	350	239	259
„ Vernacular ...	34	37	23	25
	631	653	411	452

Matriculation	...	13
Middle school	...	17
Upper primary	...	30
And Lower primary	...	33

ne numbers for previous year being 12, 16, 17 and 23 respectively. These figures show improvement in scholarship. Mr. Carnduff spent fully a week in examining the school and expressed himself fairly satisfied. The Inspector thinks it is a pity boys are allowed to commence English before they have advanced at least to the Lower primary standard in vernacular. In this I agree. The schools of the Mission are doing good work at Nagpur and Kamptee. They have also small schools at Chhindwara and Bhandara; all have been inspected. The school at Bhandara for Mahars is well managed and the boys have made good progress.

84. The statistics are given in the margin. There has been some decrease in pupils and attendance. The school is managed by a committee of natives. I think it is a good school. 10 passed the Matriculation, 15 Middle school, 35 Upper primary and 29 Lower primary; previous year's figures being 10, 17, 9 and 35. The school was examined last July by the Inspector: his report was favorable. The classification and curriculum are not very different from those of a Government school: discipline and tone are good.

Nagpur City Aided High school.

	Enrolled.		Average attendance.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
High School ...	62	60	52	53
Middle " ...	128	136	105	106
Primary " ...	385	373	308	262
Total ...	575	569	465	421

85. The statistics in the margin show increase in numbers and attendance. Last year there were 2 boys in the F. A. College class: one of them passed the F.A. Both have left the school. The results of the prescribed examinations were Matriculation 3, Middle school 4, Upper primary 26, Lower primary 28. I examined the school last August with Mr. Carnduff: the results were very satisfactory; much earnest and conscientious work is being done. There are 2 departments, one for Europeans, the other for natives. Out of the 292 pupils in this school 173 are Europeans, 86 board on the premises. The accommodation was found very insufficient. A grant of Rs. 4,000 has lately been given towards making additions to the building.

Saint Francis de Sales' school, Nagpur.

	Enrolled.		Average attendance.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881 82.	1882-83.
Colleges ...	2	...	1	1
High School ...	5	4	8	4
Middle " ...	47	61	41	50
Primary " ...	205	227	161	206
	259	292	211	261

86. Comparative statistics are given in the margin. The High school department has been broken up. Numbers in the Middle and Upper primary sections have increased, but there has been decrease in the Lower primary. The passes by the prescribed standards were as follows:—

Middle school ...	3
Upper primary ...	7
Lower primary ...	3

Bishop School.

	Enrolled.		Average attendance.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-81.	1882-83.
High School ...	8	...	13	15
Middle School ...	14	18		
Upper Primary ..	11	27	42	37
Lower " ...	44	29		
	77	74	55	52

Figures for the previous year were 4, 2, 7, so there has hardly been improvement. It is a mixed school for boys and girls of European parentage. There are 41 boys and 33 girls. The school was examined last July by Mr. Carnduff. Progress has not been very good, but the Inspector says, there is a good tone in the school and discipline is well maintained. The children seemed bright and happy.

Middle Schools in the Central Provinces.

Middle schools.

87. The aided Middle schools, mostly departments of High schools, have nearly all been noticed. Government Middle schools are Zila schools and Anglo-vernacular schools. There are 15 Zila and 23 Anglo-vernacular schools. The curriculum of the latter stops one year short of the Middle school standard. I should like to see all good Anglo-vernacular schools made into Zila schools. This will be done wherever the people or Municipality will subscribe the greater part of the increased cost. Sanction has lately been received to raise the Murwara Anglo-vernacular school to the grade of a Zila school.

Middle schools in the Southern Circle.

88. There are in the Southern Circle six Zila and 14 Anglo-vernacular schools. Pupils have increased from 842 to 933 and attendance from 597 to 650. Fees have increased by Rs. 217. The expenditure has decreased by Rs. 427. The examination result was not equally satisfactory: only 51 passed,—three less than the previous year.

Kamptee Zila school.

89. Numbers and attendance have slightly increased. There are now 363 pupils. We cannot take more boys without increasing the accommodation. Passes by the three standards have slightly improved. The numbers being Middle school 10, the Upper primary 45 and the Lower primary 47; against 7, 41 and 47 of the previous year. The multiplicity of vernaculars required, makes it a difficult school to to teach. In drill and discipline the school holds a high place.

Badnur Zila school.

90. This is the smallest school of its class in the Circle. The middle department contains only 42 boys. The pupils in the three departments together have increased from 135 to 144, and attendance has risen from 96 to 110. The passes by the different standards were:—Middle school 5, Upper primary 9, and Lower primary 9; against 6, 19 and 16 of the previous year. Thus there has been a decided fall off in scholarship: this I am unable to account for. The Circle Inspector's report on the Middle and Upper primary departments was favourable, and the Committee take the greatest interest in their school; their meetings are held very regularly. The Lower primary department is under-mastered. Proposals for increasing the staff are now under consideration.

Bhandara Zila school.

91. Boys have increased from 393 to 407, and attendance 303 to 315. Examination results were as follows:—Middle school 7, Upper primary 29, and Lower primary 55; figures for the previous year being 6, 25 and 38. Progress is therefore satisfactory. The Inspector's report was favourable. I examined the school and all its branches last December and was satisfied with the work done. The Urdu school, though the most costly, is the least satisfactory of all the branches.

Chanda Zila school.

92. Numbers and attendance in all departments have improved. The passes by the different standards were: Middle school 6, Upper primary 31, and Lower primary 56; last year the numbers were 12, 28 and 49. The few passes by the Middle school is not satisfactory. Some boys lost their chance by appearing late at the examination. The classification is good, all classes being well filled with boys, almost too full for good teaching. The branch schools must be worked up to a higher standard. Unless greater strictness is observed in the examination for admittance to the English department, it will be difficult to effect much improvement. Some of the branch school masters I think will have to be changed. Something has been done in drill and gymnastics, but Maratha Brahmans do not take kindly to athletics.

Hinganghat Zila school.

93. There has been great increase in numbers at the English school. There are now 101 boys in the Middle and Primary departments. The staff is insufficient. Sanction for

an extra master has been applied for. Two passed the Middle school, 24 the Upper primary. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1 and 11. Progress has been good, but hardly so much as I anticipated.

All the masters have worked well. The attendance is now regular, 82 per cent. With an additional master I think the school will take a good place. The branch schools are improving in number and efficiency. A gymnasium has been put up during the year, it appears to be popular with the boys.

Seoni Zila school.

94. The number in the English school has increased from 70 to 83. Five passed the Middle school, 15 the Upper primary, against 3 and 16 of the previous year. The results are not so good as I should have wished, but the staff it rather weak. An Anglo-vernacular master in place of the Urdu teacher is very necessary. Mr. Carnduff considers the English school to have been fairly taught, but he was not satisfied with the branches. The classification in all departments has improved. There is a fair gymnasium which is appreciated. The boys play at cricket, rounders, leap-frog and other English games.

Inferior Middle schools in Southern Circle.

95. Pupils at the 14 schools have increased from 2,342 to 2,487. English learners from 421 to 498. The passes at the prescribed standards were as follows :—

Middle school	... 16
Upper primary	... 204
Lower primary	... 289

The figures for the previous year being 19, 153 and 241. The increase in Upper and Lower primary passes is satisfactory. These schools must not be judged by the passes at the Middle school examination for their curriculum stops one year short of the standard, and the staff is in most cases quite insufficient.

Aided Middle boys' schools.

96. The aided Middle schools for natives in the Southern Circle are the Sitabaldi Grant-in-aid school, and the Andra Sabha school. The first mentioned is a very fairly taught school and doing good work. The Andra Sabha school has hitherto not done well; I think it will be necessary to change the Head master.

Middle schools in the Northern Circle.

97. In the Northern Circle there are 6 Zila and 7 Anglo-vernacular schools. All these schools except Hatta were examined twice within the year by Mr. Thompson. Hatta was seen once inside the year, and once just before the official year commenced.

Mr. Thompson thus reports on each of his superior Middle schools :—

Damoh Zila school.

98. "There are 208 pupils in this school and its branches, against 218 last year. In the middle section there is an increase of 8, and of 5 in the Upper primary; while owing to the opening of a new indigenous school, there is a decrease of 23 in the branches. The scholarship of the school has improved, as evidenced by the high places gained by Damoh boys at the Middle school examination, namely, the 5th and 6th places in the 1st class. 9 passed the Middle, 18 the Upper primary, and 32 the Lower primary; against 12, 19 and 27 in the previous year. These results are good. Attendance also is very regular. Fees have increased from Rs. 368 to 401. This increase I consider very satisfactory, for I must confess the Damoh people do not regard payment of fees at all with complacency, and in no other Middle school are the fees of so large a proportion of pupils paid by subscriptions as in Damoh, and in no other school, except perhaps Mandla, am I so often asked to write off irrecoverable arrears. In physical education this school has made a great advance, more than any other school. In the games held in honor of the Chief Commissioner, the pupils carried off a large proportion of the prizes. Till August the school was in charge of Mr. Bihari Lal, and since that it has been under Mr. Mohan Lal. Mr. Bihari Lal gave me great satisfaction, and Mr. Mohan Lal is also doing well. I saw the school twice, and was pleased at bothvisits."

99. "This school has improved very much in tone, in discipline, and in scholarship under Mr. Raja Babu Datta, who came from Raipur in April last, when Mr. Fakhruddin went on furlough. This is the first year since I knew the school, that the 1st Assistant Mr. Ramanath De has worked in a satisfactory manner. Numbers have increased from 270 to 293, fees from Rs. 455 to Rs. 579. 9 passed the Middle examination, 17 the Upper, and 40 the Lower, against 8, 15 and 42 in the previous year. A gymnasium has been provided from local sources, and drill is well taught. The attendance in this and all other English schools is good, averaging 82 per cent for Middle schools, 80 for Upper primary, and nearly 79 for branch schools. With the exception of the Upper primary section, I consider this school to be in good order. The Upper primary class promises better this year. I am pleased with the progress that is being made, and with the management of Mr. Raja Babu Datta, who in a well written report, records with care and clearness the state of the schools under his charge, and speaks in high terms of the work of the 2nd Assistant, Mr. Parthasarthi, and the masters of the branch schools."

Hoshangabad Zila school.

100. "This school has also improved very considerably under the careful management of Mr. Aziz-ud din, whose services have lately been rewarded by being confirmed in his present appointment. There are 285 pupils in the Zila school and its branches, an increase of 37. The increase is chiefly in the English school, which now contains 143, against 118 last year. The branch school has held its ground, though it is exposed to the competition of several indigenous schools, and a well conducted primary Mission school. The house and appliances are good and suitable, and when the gymnasium, the construction of which has just been finished, is erected, the school will, I think, be very complete. Attendance is regular, and fees have increased from Rs. 466 to 573. Omitting boys who passed a second time, 7 were successful at the Middle school examination,—just the same number as in the previous year. 23 passed the Upper primary test, and 42 the Lower: last year the numbers were 10 and 32. The former Head master, by want of tact, had estranged the Mahomedans and Bengalis. The present Head master has enlisted the sympathy and support of all classes of the community, so that the school has regained its popularity. It is worthy of note, that in the English school, there are no less than 46 Mahomedans. This is a number much beyond the proportion which the Mahomedans bear to the whole population. It may be here noted that in this Circle, out of a total of 2,619 English learners, 288 or 11 per cent are Mahomedans, while the Mahomedans of the districts included in this Circle form but 4·5 of the whole population."

Narsinghpur Zila school.

101. "This school is managed entirely to my satisfaction. The Head master, Mr. Diwakar Balkrishna, deserves special mention for the popularity and progress of the large schools under his charge. Scholars have increased in the Zila school and its branches from 483 to 495, the increase being greatest in the Middle school, namely from 77 to 100. The attendance is very good, and progress is satisfactory, as shown by 11 passing the Middle, 51 the Upper, and 71 the Lower test, against 8, 45 and 67 in 1881-82. Owing to more careful assessment, and the increase of English learners, fees have increased from Rs. 543 to Rs. 889. These figures are very satisfactory. The branch schools are excellent feeders of the main school, and all are managed and well taught, except the Bombay branch. A complete change has been made in the staff of the latter, which, I trust, will be beneficial. Drill and gymnastics are fairly well taught and popular; and the growing interest of the Committee in all that concerns the schools is eminently productive of great good."

Khandwa Zila school.

102. "With the exception of Saugor, this school with its branches is the largest charge in this circle. There are in all 631 pupils in the various schools under the control of the Head master. This is a slight increase over last year, the increase being in the Middle school. The Upper primary school passed no less than 47 boys against 13 in the previous year, and hence the Middle section was largely recruited. For the Middle school examination 8 passed against 6 in the previous year, and 94 for the Lower primary against 76. The schools are now in good order, and I think the Head master Mr. N. S. Ghata's management has been more successful than usual. The multiplicity of vernaculars makes this one of the most puzzling and difficult schools to manage. That it should have been so well managed in the past year reflects credit on the Head master and the committee who take a great interest in its progress. Attendance, as in all schools of this class, is regular. The fee collection is small for so large a school, only Rs. 872, but it must be remembered that the people of Burhanpur are not generally well to do. The main building is crowded to excess. A new branch school is urgently needed. This, it is hoped, will be provided in the current year: the municipality has already allotted Rs. 1,000 for the purpose, and a Provincial grant of the same amount is promised."

Burhanpur Zila school.

103. "The Saugor school with its branches remains the largest and most important in the circle. It is also the most popular and most efficient. In all there are 948 pupils on the roll, against 902 last year. The increase is chiefly in the branches, which contain 600 boys. There are 214 in the Middle school, and 134 in the Upper primary. The attendance is regular, and progress generally satisfactory. The Upper primary section did not do as well at last examination as usual, 52 passing against 67. The boys were very weak in Arithmetic. 24 boys passed the Middle school examination, just the same as in the previous year, but the places gained were much higher, one boy standing first on the list, and winning the silver medal presented by Thakur Haipat Rao, to the best Saugor boy, provided he was also the best in the whole Province. 21 boys joined the High School, Jubbulpore. For Lower primary 121 passed, an increase of 24 on the previous year. The branches are excellent feeders of the main school. By a mistake in last year's report, fees were stated to be Rs. 1,837. The figures should have been Rs. 1,619. This year fees amounted to Rs. 1,763, or an increase of Rs. 143. These figures are correct. The numbers in the main branch continue to increase beyond the accommodation: to restrict them, it has been urged on me to raise the fees. This I have not yet done. But if the construction of a new branch school be much longer delayed, some measure of restriction will be necessary. The branches are subjected to sharp competition from the numerous indigenous schools of the place, still they not only hold their own, but go on increasing. Drill is now fairly well taught, and the pupils continue to take an interest in cricket and gymnastics. When the Chief Commissioner visited Saugor, athletic sports were held in his honor, most of the prizes being carried off by Zila school boys. The sports were very successful, and the Chief Commissioner expressed the pleasure he felt in witnessing them."

Saugor Zila school.

"The Committees of the various schools take the deepest interest in them, as do the people generally. For myself a visit to the Saugor schools, though entailing a very heavy work, is always a pleasure, because the schools are well conducted, the tone and discipline excellent, and the people do not regard me as an intruder, but as a friend and adviser. The Head master, Mr. Kripa Shankar, has given me entire satisfaction, and, with two exceptions, the Assistant Masters numbering 24 deserve mention."

104. In these 7 schools there are 809 pupils in the Lower primary department, 255 in the Upper primary, and 290 in the Middle: English learners have increased by 29 and vernacular by 19; Attendance has improved and fees increased. 27 passed the Middle, 105 the Upper, and 220 the Lower, corresponding figures for previous year being 28, 96, and 215. As stated before, Murwara will now be raised to the status of a Zila school. I hope the schools at Gadarwara and Mandla will also be raised before the close of the current year. Sohagpur boys are the best drilled, and Hatta and Harda are best at gymnastics. Seoni is not yet provided with a gymnasium.

Inferior middle schools, Northern Circle.

105. There are 5 aided middle schools in the Northern Circle, 2 belong to the Anglican Mission already noticed. The Christ Church schools and Roman Catholic school will be noted in the chapter on European and Eurasian education.

Aided middle schools in Northern Circle.

106. The statistics of the City Aided school, sometimes called the Hitcarni Sabha school, is given in the margin. Pupils have increased from 299 to 333; of these 136 learn English. Attendance has increased. It is 74 per cent in the English department and 79 per cent in vernacular. For the Middle school 8 appeared but only 3 passed, much inferior to the result of last year, when 13 passed. Passes by the Upper primary and Lower primary have increased

City Aided school in Jubbulpore.

	No. enrolled.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Total cost per pupil.	
	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Middle school ...	50	68	42	49	338	365	39	30
Upper primary ...	63	68	46	59	74	93	7	6
Lower " ...	186	197	151	159	92	111	4	3

from 13 and 36 to 31 and 44. During the year the Municipal grant was increased by Rs. 10 per mensem, and the Government grant by Rs. 25. Fees for 12 months only amount to Rs. 572.

A good school building is much required. Ganpat Lal, one of the Committee members, gave a donation of Rs. 1,000 towards this object. The fund now in hand for the new building is Rs. 3,800. Mr. Thompson examined the school in July and recorded that there had been considerable improvement. I saw the school in October and was satisfied that good work was being done.

Middle schools, Eastern Circle.

107. There are in the Eastern Circle 3 Zila and 2 Anglo-vernacular schools. Pupils have increased from 295 to 311, and attendance from 216 to 239 Fees have also increased. Middle school passes rose from 29 to 32. These figures show that there has been some progress.

Raipur Zila school.

108. There have been several changes of masters. The middle school contains 119 pupils, the Upper primary 106. There are therefore 225 boys learning English. The building is crowded with boys, and it is impossible to increase the numbers without having more accommodation The branch schools contain 397 boys : all departments have increased. 14 passed Middle school, 45 the Upper primary and 80 the Lower primary. The previous year's figures were 12, 37 and 55, so the statistics are favourable and the progress very decided I inspected the school last December and personally examined the boys for the Upper and Lower primary. I think it is one of our best Middle schools. Fees for the whole school have risen from Rs. 767 to Rs. 908. There is a good gymnasium, a Teacher has lately been sanctioned. The boys are enthusiastic cricketers. In the Urdu school a 4th class has been opened to enable boys who do not wish to study English to read on to the Upper primary standard.

Bilaspur Zila school.

109. The Head Master, Mr. Gadadhar Prasad, officiated at Raipur for 4 months, his place being taken by Mr. Ganpat Gir, 1st Assistant of Raipur. Pupils in the 3 departments number 308; last year there were 293. The Middle and Lower primary departments have increased, the Upper primary decreased: 4 passed Middle school, 24 Upper primary, 33 Lower primary. These figures are not satisfactory. I hope the Circle Inspector will be able to get better work out of the masters during the present year. The branches require increased attention ; a 4th class has been opened in each. The Inspector thinks another branch is necessary.

Sambalpur Zila school.

110. The Head Master, Mr. Grish Chandra Ghose has lately retired on pension, Mr. Nand Lal, the 1st Assistant, is officiating *pro tem*. The Deputy Commissioner and Inspector of Schools both desire a Maratha graduate for the head of the school, and one will soon be appointed. 133 learn English and there are 289 in the Vernacular department. Numbers have increased but attendance rather declined. The fee rules do not appear to have been very strictly observed. There are too many free boys. There are 8 scholarship holders, all doing well. 10 passed the Middle school, 31 the Upper primary, and 61 the Lower primary, the figures for previous year being 9, 32 and 45. The Middle school and Lower primary show improvement, but not the Upper primary. The Inspector was much pleased with the branch schools. The Uriya boys labour under a disadvantage in not having any High school to go to after they have passed the Middle.

The people are anxious to have the Zila school raised to a High school. There would be no difficulty in this, if funds were provided.

Lower Middle schools, Eastern Circle.

111. The Anglo-vernacular schools at Drug and Dhamtari have improved a little. If boys could more readily obtain employment there would be greater incentive to the study of English. I hope some will be able to get appointments in the Railway.

SECTION V.—Education of Europeans and Eurasians.

Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

112. The following is a list of schools especially for Europeans and Eurasians, showing the number of boys and girls at each. Some of these schools are mixed schools for Europeans and natives, but the native children have not been included in the numbers given :—

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	St. Francis de Sales' school	173	...	173
1	Bishop's school, Nagpur	42	32	74
2	Christ Church schools	39	79	118
1	St. Aloysius school	79	...	79
1	Convent school, Kamptee	...	95	95
1	" " Jubbulpore	...	127	127
1	" " Nagpur	...	56	56
1	Bishop's school, Khandwa	36	...	36
1	Harda school	7	12	19
1	Kamptee Orphanage	11	15	26
	Total ...	387	416	803

Thus there are 803 European and Eurasian children at schools in these provinces: 387 are boys and 416 girls All these schools, except the 2 last, receive fixed grants-in-aid. These grants will be continued until the new Code for European and Eurasian schools comes into full operation. In the meantime they will be examined according to the standard laid down and the grant earned recorded. Mr. Thompson, Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, has been selected to have supervision over the European schools in these Provinces.

Saint Francis de Sales' school and Bishop's school.

113. The St. Francis de Sales' school and Bishop's school have already been noticed in the sections on secondary education.

Success of girls at the Middle school examination.

114. One of the most noteworthy facts in connection with these European schools is the success of girls at the last Middle school examination: 9 passed,—3 from Christ Church school, Jubbulpore, 1 from the Jubbulpore Convent, 3 from the Kamptee Convent, and 1 from the Bishop's school, and 1 private student.

Christ Church school for boys.

115. There are 39 boys on the rolls or 13 less than last year. There are only 4 in the Middle department: 1 passed the Middle school, 6 the Upper primary, and 12 the Lower primary; the figures for previous year being 1, 3 and 5. There is no doubt that the school has improved. The Inspector says the boys are carefully taught and make satisfactory progress; discipline is good, and the general tone healthy. Urdu is better taught than it was. The hand writing is good, there is the same neatness in the written exercises as was noticed in the previous year's examinations. Mr. Harcourt, the Head Master, and Mr. Bloomfield, the Assistant, are mentioned for painstaking, conscientious work,

Saint Aloysius school for boys.

116. This is a mixed school for Europeans, Native Christians, and Natives. 79 are Europeans or Eurasians, 27 Native Christians and 3 natives. Numbers have increased by 22 and attendance by 12. The boys are mostly poor and pay very little in fees. 1 boy passed the Middle school, 7 the Upper and 17 the Lower; the corresponding passes for previous year being 0, 7 and 12. Mr. Thompson saw the school in August, and I visited it in October. The pronunciation of the boys is still not good, and there had been little advance in the vernacular studies, but still there

has been improvement, and the teachers deserve credit for having accomplished as much as they have with the poor and unintelligent materials they have to work upon.

Christ Church school for girls.

117. The numbers have fallen from 102 to 79. The annual examination took place in August, I saw the school in October. The increased removes from class to class show that there has been improvement. At the Middle school examination, 3 girls passed for the first time, 9 passed the Upper and 10 the Lower primary. Singing is taught and those who wish it can learn French. The weak subjects are Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic. The infant school is in good order. Miss Browne and her Assistants have worked exceedingly well.

The Jubbulpore Convent school.

118. This is a well managed and a carefully taught school. The numbers have slightly fallen. There are 9 girls in the middle section, 118 in the Primary. 12 Native Christians are separately taught. One girl was successful at the Middle school examination. This is the first time any girl of the school passed this standard, 4 passed the Upper, and 6 the Lower. These figures do not show improvement; but Mr. Thompson in his report says that progress has been satisfactory. The attendance is more regular and class removes have increased. Arithmetic, as usual with girls, is a weak subject.

The infant school did not show so well this year, but many of the best children were said to be absent. The Inspector thinks the grant rather small. The yearly examination will soon take place and then we shall see what the school can earn on the result system. The Inspector's report does not mention the number of boarders.

Harda primary school.

119. This is comparatively a new school; it is still unaided. There are 19 pupils, 7 boys and 12 girls. I find the attendance for past year only averaged 9. The Inspector's report was not favourable.

Bishop's school, Khandwa.

120. This is a school for the children of Railway officials. There are 36 on the rolls, 10 more than last year. The Inspector thinks it is well managed. Dr. Cullen, the Civil Surgeon, takes the greatest interest in the school, and to him the European and Eurasian population of Khandwa owe much. Application has lately been made to bring the school under the operation of the new Code.

Convent school, Kamptee.

121. The school fully maintains its position. There are 3 departments, 2 for Europeans, and 1 for Natives. (There are 95 Europeans and Eurasians). 5 passed the Lower and 4 the Upper primary. 3 girls were successful at the Middle school examination. Many being boarders, the attendance is very regular, the staff of Teachers is unusually large. The Inspector thinks there has been good progress, especially in the European department.

Saint Joseph's Convent school, Nagpur.

122. This is also a mixed school for Europeans and Natives. They are taught in separate departments. There are 56 Europeans and 34 Native girls. The school was inspected last August and found to be doing well. 7 passed the Lower primary. The children are well taught and have exceedingly nice manners. Tamil is taught to the Native children.

Kamptee Orphanage.

123. This is a boarding school for Eurasian orphans. There are 11 boys and 15 girls. The Inspector's report was favourable: 5 passed Lower primary. Rs. 2,418 were spent on the school for the year 1882-83. The grant to this school only amounts to Rs. 360.

SECTION VI.—Primary Education English (I.)

Primary Education, English.

124. Primary schools are of two kinds—English and Vernacular. Government primary English schools are merely departments of middle schools. Pupils have increased in these departments from 1,574 to 1,590, the Upper primary passes from 637 to 779, and the receipts from Rs. 3661 to Rs. 4,029, so in all respects there has been improvement.

Aided primary English schools.

125. Amongst aided primary English schools only one remains unnoticed.

The Orphanage, Sitabaldi.

126. This school is under the management of Mrs. Cooper of the Free Church Missior. There are 54 children. I inspected the school last July, and was much pleased with the arrangements. Progress has been fair. There had been 30 class promotions, and 8 passed the Lower primary. It will deserves the grant it gets.

SECTION VI.—Primary Education, Vernacular (II).

Primary education, Vernacular.

127. There are 4 kinds of primary Vernacular schools for boys, viz., branches to English schools, town schools, village schools, and private schools.

Branches to Government middle schools.

128. Pupils have increased from 6,135 to 6,409, and attendance from 4,891 to 5,058. Fee collections have risen from Rs. 4,219, to Rs. 4,540. Lower primary passes have increased by 165. Schools in the Northern and Southern Circles show improvement under all heads. In the Eastern Circle there has also been improvement in all respects except in attendance. In the Northern and Southern Circles English education is so popular that there does not seem any need for Vernacular schools above the Lower primary standard in towns where there are English schools. I opened an upper primary department in one of the branch schools at Chanda, but it is attended by very few boys. In the Eastern Circle upper primary departments have been added to 5 branch schools, to enable boys to learn up to this standard in Vernacular without learning English. More branch schools are required in Raipur. The Inspector started at his own expense two experimental schools in different parts of the towns and they are now attended by 126 boys. He thinks another branch school is required at Bilaspur and also one at Dhamtari. All our branch schools are superintended and visited regularly by masters of the English school to which they are ancillary.

Vernacular town schools.

129. Some town schools in the Central Provinces are simply large village schools where fees are compulsory instead of being voluntary. But exemption is often applied for, under Section VIII. of the "Fee Rules", and in many of the schools a number of boys have been made free. There are 57 town schools : most of them are good schools, and have 1 or 2 classes beyond the Upper primary. It is at these schools that most of our Vernacular school masters receive their education. There has been increase in numbers, attendance and fees. Only in the Northern Circle has there been any decrease in fees. Perhaps if the fees were placed at the disposal of Committees instead of being credited to the Treasury there would be greater collection. It would certainly have the effect of giving Committees greater interest in their schools. Passes by the Upper and Lower primary have increased from 541 to 667 and from 792 to 806 respectively.

Village schools.

130. The statistics are given in the margin. It will be seen that pupils have increased by 935, and attendance by 1,803, but fee collections have decrease from Rs.7,160 to 5,827. That there has been considerable improvement in these schools is evident by the increased number of passes in the prescribed examinations. Upper primary passes have increased from 1,716 to 2,208, and Lower primary

	Schools.	Scholars.	Average attendance.
1881-82 ...	647	38,470	25,357
1882-83 ...	646	39,405	27,160

from 3,419 to 3,949 All circles share in the improvement. In the Southern Circle there has been very great increase in the Upper primary passes. To guard against future disappointment I would say that it will not be possible to show much greater increase in number of pupils without opening out more schools, and this cannot be done without more money. Except in one or two districts we have gathered into our schools as many boys as it is possible to get without actual compulsion. The Upper and Lower primary examinations in all districts are taken by Zila Inspectors, and these examinations, are tested by Circle Inspectors at all schools they see, and from their reports it is clear that in most cases these examinations have been conducted with care and exactness. If the Circle Inspector visits a school before it has been examined by the Upper and Lower primary by the District Inspector, he usually takes the examination himself. In the Northern Circle the percentage of average attendance was 70; in the Southern Circle nearly 71; in the Eastern Circle nearly 69. This is, on the whole, very good. Every thing possible is done to keep masters up to their work. Every case of overtime in any class is taken notice of. As a rule, every regular boy is expected to be fitted for promotion within the prescribed time. A master is not tempted to mark a boy present when he has been absent, although he is to some extent held responsible for the attendance. In some districts regular holidays are granted at seed time to primary schools. The Inspector, Eastern Circle, proposes to have masters collected during the holidays at certain centres for instruction in matters of school management. I would draw the attention of District Officers to Mr. Thompson's remarks on attendance at our schools.

He writes as follows :—

"My experience shows me that, omitting Chhattisgarh, those schools are the most popular in which regular attendance and consequently steady progress are secured."

Some Civil officers act as if this was an open question. I think it is a mistake to suppose, as is often done, that a school is unpopular where means, legitimate means, are used to secure good attendance, and that those are popular schools where the boys are allowed to attend or no, pretty much as they please. By legitimate means I understand the countenance and helpful attitude of the District officer, visits and advice of the Tahsildars, an active committee, a good Zila Inspector and a good master. These influences, in my experience, have seldom or never failed to secure good attendance in a *boys'* school. The school in which attendance is secured may, indeed, for a time, be unpopular; but when the parents see that their children are passsd quickly through from class to class, and have benefitted by the instruction, as they generally do when attendance is regular, they come to regard it in quite a different light. On the other hand, in schools where attendance is not secured, except in a spasmodic way, the road to knowledge is long and arduous, and at last the end is seldom attained, and the result is that most unhealthy of all attitudes towards our schools, apathetic toleration. Saugor affords an apt illustration of popular schools, in which for several years good attendance has been followed by good progress and popularity. Hoshangabad an illustration of apathetic toleration, because, as I think, for several years attendance has only been secured in a pasmodic way, and hence have resulted slow progress and the state of feeling which I have now described."

SECTION VI.—Aided Primary Vernacular Education for Boys and Adults (III.)

Aided primary vernacular schools.

131. The statistics are very satisfactory. Schools have increased by 112, scholars by 4,641 and attendance by 1,828. A few schools belonging to Missionaries and other recognised societies get fixed grants; but most of the schools are aided by results. The grants given rose from Rs. 18,736 in 1881-82 to Rs. 26,131 in 1882-83. Passes by the Lower primary increased from 884 to 1,197, and by the Upper primary from 67 to 246. The improvement is very marked.

	No of schools.	No. of scholars.	Average.
1881-82 ...	343	17,363	11,700
1882-83 ...	455	22,004	13,528

132. Schools paid on the result system are of 2 kinds. Venture schools, and schools started by district officers in the Eastern Circle. The venture schools in the Northern Circle are reported to have improved much. Most of the schools in Saugor, Burhanpur and Jubbulpore earned more grants than in the preceding year. Many schools were aided that had never received aid before. In the Southern Circle venture aided schools increased from 66 to 91; scholars from 3,068 to 3,968, and the grants paid rose from Rs. 2,792, to Rs. 4,437. Most of these schools are very much inferior to Government primary schools, but they are slowly improving. They suit people who do not care to send their children regularly to school or to pay fees regularly. The examination results for all schools under the payment by result system is given in the table on opposite page.

Indigenous result aided schools.

The improvement has been great, each head showing considerable increase in number of passes. In 1881-82 three schools were examined twice, in 1882-83 16 schools were examined twice. If the passes for the second time are deducted from the passes for each year, the increase will be from 7,708 to 8,893. The grants earned in each circle for the last two years are shown below :—

	Number of schools examined.		Grants earned.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Circle ...	83	116	4,174 9 0	4,955 9 7
Southern " ...	67	59	3,300 14 2	4,069 11 6
Eastern " ...	166	154	10,953 3 8	12,785 4 6
Grand Total ...	316	329	18,428 10 10	21,810 9 7
			Average per school Rs. 58.	Average per school Rs. 66.

The grants paid will somewhat differ from these figures, as bills for schools examined cannot always be audited and cashed during the year.

Indigenous schools in the Eastern Circle.

133. In the Eastern Circle indigenous schools are distributed thus :—

(i) Sambalpur ... 48
(ii) Bilaspur ... 40
(iii) Raipur ... 131

The schools in Raipur were started some years ago by the District officer. Ths masters are paid a small fixed monthly salary from a fund raised by subscription from the people, and the schools are aided under the result system. The master gets three-fifths of the grant; one-fifth is kept for contingencies, and one-fifth for prizes. The money earned is kept in deposit. The master is paid one-twelfth of his share every month. This in addition to his fixed pay gives him a very respectable salary. The schools are inspected and looked after in the same way as Government schools, and are very much superior to the ordinary venture schools kept by Pandits and others. I saw a number of these schools during my cold weather tour, and thought many of them fully equal to Government village schools. The only drawback to the system of these schools is the instability of the funds from which the master's fixed stipend is paid. If from bad harvest, or from any other cause, the subscription should fail, the schools are liable to a sudden collapse.

A Comparative Statement of Examination Results of Indigenous Schools for past 2 years.

Year.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils enrolled.	Number presented for examination.	Average attendance.	Standard I.					Standard II.						Standard III.						Standard IV.							Number of pupils passed.
					Number of pupils passed in reading Modi.	Do. reading other than Modi.	Do. Writing.	Do. Arithmetic.	Do. Sewing.	Do. reading Modi.	Do. reading other than Modi.	Do. Writing.	Do. Arithmetic.	Do. Mental Arithmetic.	Do. Sewing.	Do. Reading.	Do. Writing.	Do. Arithmetic.	Do. Mental Arithmetic.	Do. Central Provinces' Geography	Do. Sewing.	Do. Reading.	Do. Writing.	Do. Arithmetic.	Do. Mental Arithmetic.	Do. Geography of C P. and India.	Do. Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer.	Do. Sewing.	
1881-82 ...	316	16,686	12,396	10,398	...	1,994	2,786	2,172	19	...	2,127	1 8 0	1,301	...	12	1,640	1,590	1,192	...	...	5	606	638	235	...	77	...	...	7,782
1882-83 ...	329	17,362	13,455	11,002	3	2,982	3,733	3,569	18	1	2,228	1,985	1,844	19	16	1,936	1,725	1,496	3	28	6	892	840	387	16	272		..	9,366

134. The following comparative statement will show how much the Raipur indigenous schools have improved. There has been decided improvement in the lowest classes which were last year reported to have been neglected :—

Progress made in indigenous schools in Raipur.

	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Standard I.			Standard II.			Standard III.			Standard IV.				Number of pupils passed.	Amount of grant earned.
		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography of India, &c.		
																Rs.
1881 81 ...	6,044	878	1,001	915	1,094	939	578	826	838	611	259	384	144	7	3,556	8,884
1882-83 ..	5,629	1,367	1,413	1,604	915	782	790	877	752	680	325	351	179	109	3,788	10,452

Under the old rules for payment by results, boys were permitted to pass twice by each standard, and although the payments for the higher standards were greater than for the lower, they were not sufficient to make masters urge themselves to prepare boys for a higher standard every year. To remedy this, new rules have been framed. Every boy must now be presented for a higher standard than the one he passed in before. The standards now are almost the same as in Government village schools, and I think a good master should have no difficulty in passing boys in a higher standard every year up to the Lower primary standard. The Upper primary course will probably take more than a year, but as the grants for this are double of the Lower primary, they should be sufficient for the work done. The incompetent easy going venture school master will no doubt suffer by the new rules. They were intended to prevent masters from getting grants for boys who had not made progress. When the new rules have had a fair trial, experience will tell us what change or alteration is necessary.

The Inspector of the Eastern Circle in his report says :—

"For prizes I carried with me a large supply of books, slates, pencils, sarees, caps, &c Many a poor naked Chhattisgarhi lad was so transformed by a gaily colored cap and new dhoti, that his parents hardly recognized him on his return from school. This is the first time I have given cloth as prizes, and it has done much towards making the schools popular. I carried with me a Magic Lantern which we exhibited in upwards of 100 villages of the Circle, much to the delight, and something to the instruction of the children and their parents."

"What with examinations, prizes, and Magic Lantern I hope the Inspector's visit was a red letter day in the lives of many of the children of Chhattisgarh."

He further on adds :—

"I may sum up the improvements in this class of schools as consisting of improved attendance, increased passes by Upper and Lower primary examinations, better classification, more monitors, addition of new school houses, furniture, &c. reduction in number of overtime boys, more active interest from Malguzars and Committee, and lastly, less opposition from the people."

In Bilaspur indigenous schools have increased by 16. The 40 schools contain 2,114 pupils. Improvement is shown by the increased number of passes by the prescribed examinations. Grants earned rose from Rs. 777 to Rs. 2,427. For the support of these schools Rs. 810 were raised from private sources.

In Sambalpur there has been an increase of 26 schools; they are attended by 1,476 pupils. The masters of these schools do not get any fixed salaries, but the people give them grain.

SECTION VI.—Unaided Primary Vernacular Schools (IV.)

135. Some of these schools are in the Feudatory States. They are classed under unaided schools, because they do not get any aid from Provincial funds. In Bilaspur the Sakti schools are examined every year according to the result aid Code, and receive aid from the revenues of the estate. There are 202 boys at school with an average attendance of 122. 5 boys passed the Lower and 4 the Upper primary.

Unaided Primary Vernacular schools.

Schools.	Scholars.	Attendance.
81	3,816	1,964

In Sambalpur the Sarangarh schools have increased from 6 to 12, and pupils from 453 to 944, Upper primary passes from 3 to 29, and Lower primary from 31 to 56. The Patna schools have increased from 7 to 16 and pupils from 273 to 812 Most of the schools being new are yet in a backward state: only 4 passed the Upper and 15 the Lower primary. There has been a good deal of difficulty in getting masters for these schools.

In Sarangarh the schools have much improved and education is getting more popular. The Tahsildar of Sarangarh was an Educational officer, and it is owing to him that so much advance has been made. A girls' school was opened last July and has made a fair beginning. The master gets a fixed salary of Rs. 4 a month and will receive further payment according to result. There is a special Inspecting officer for these Feudatory schools. In Raipur there are 18 schools in the Zamindaris. The Circle Inspector thinks there has been some improvement in the Khyragarh schools, but most of the Feudatory schools in this district are bad. The masters are paid too low and it is difficult to get good men for the schools.

SECTION VII.—Education of Girls.

136. The statistics of all kinds of girls' schools are given in the margin. Schools have increased by 8 and scholars by 354. There has been some improvement. In the Middle schools 7 girls were successful. 88 passed the Upper primary and 265 the Lower primary. These results are better than we have ever had before. We have however still done very little for the education of girls. It is not easy to do much, when the people and the customs of the country are against us. I have already noticed the aided schools in the chapter on European and Eurasian education. The state of Government girls' schools in each district has also been mentioned.

The education of girls.

	Schools	Scholars.	Average attendance.	Government grant.	Passed Middle school Examination.		Passed Upper primary Examination.		Passed Lower primary Examination.	
					1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
				Rs.						
Middle—Aided ...	3	25	22	598	...	*7	..	...	...	...
Primary: English Aided ...	5	386	325	3,554	...	...	15	17	20	34
Primary: Government ...	64	2,848	1,845	12,744	...	...	48	71	210	209
Primary: Aided ...	14	505	310	2,059	...	...	...	..	4	
Primary: Unaided ...	6	198	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	92	3,957	2,655	18,955	...	7	63	88	234	265

* Besides this number, one girl passed the Middle school from the Nagpur Bishop's school, and one private student passed.

Primary schools for girls in the Southern Circle.

137. Mr. Carnduff reports on the Southern Circle schools as follows:—

"Female education continues in a very backward state in the Circle. There are stil 14 Government girls' schools as in the previous year. In them numbers have increased from 570 to 651 or by 81, and average daily attendance from 359 to 397 or

38. The passes by the prescribed standards were Upper primary 5, Lower primary 47, against 7 and 39 of the previous year. Only one of these schools, that at Bhandara, attempts to teach above the Lower primary standard. I examined all these schools, except one at Dhuma in Seoni and another at Sironcha, and classed them as 2 good, 6 fair, and 2 indifferent and 2 bad. The 2 good schools are, 1 at Bhandara and another at Lakhnadon in Seoni. The Bhandara school has been fairly taught, and would do much better if attendance could be improved; but that has been very low. The mistress is a capable teacher, and infuses some intelligence into her teaching. I considered that the girls of the 4th or Upper primary class had got a fairly sufficient education for their station in life. The Lakhnadon school is only a 3rd class school, but it has very good material for a 4th class, if the girls could be got to continue to attend, but this seemed doubtful. It is remarkable that the district of Nagpur should be one of the most backward in the Circle as regards female education. It has only 3 Government girls' schools, and I had to class 2 of them as bad. The school in the City of Nagpur is a very miserable affair. It is no credit to a city with such advanced schools for boys. Efforts have often been made by the Department to improve it, but hitherto they have not been successful. The school at Ramtek, which was reported as promising last year, has fallen back, on account of the insubordination of the mistress. She would take no advice from her superiors and neglected her work. She has been removed and another mistress appointed. The Umrer school is in a fair state, and I have some hopes it will prosper, but it is quite evident that female education does not approve itself to the people of Nagpur. Seoni is the most advanced district of the Circle as regards female education. It has 5 schools, and 3 of the 4 I saw were doing fairly, but in no one of them is there any class above the Lower primary. The other was unfortunate in having a master who had little sense of his responsibility for the progress of the girls, and did very little work. The girls' schools in the district of Wardha participated in the general declension of education that has taken place for a few years."

Primary Government girls' schools in the Northern Circle.

138. In the Northern Circle there has been no change in the number of Government primary girls' schools. The 41 schools now contain 1,695 pupils with an attendance of 1,127. In the Upper primary, 49 passed; in the Lower primary, 131. The statistics are satisfactory.

Mr. Thompson saw 38 of these schools. He reports as follows:—

"In Nimar the improvement noted last year continues, but then there are only two schools in the district. In Hoshangabad there is no improvement to note in the old schools. During the year the Harda girls' school was re-opened, but I fear the Committee have begun with the wrong scale of society. They have not begun by enrolling the better classes. A new school was also started in Sohagpur, which will be aided on the result system. In Narsinghpur the Kareli school has advanced in scholarship, but the discipline and manners of the girls are repulsive. If girls' schools fail to induce refinement of manners, and softness of language, and the attributes which are peculiarly womanly, a superior knowledge of the three R's will have been unavailing. The Gadarwara school has advanced in popularity and efficiency. One of the masters of the boys' school teaches the advanced girls Ramayan, and this is much liked by girls and their parents. Elsewhere in Narsinghpur there is no advance; nor is there much improvement to note in Jubbulpore or Damoh. But the girls' schools of Saugor, most of which I inspected, have made very satisfactory progress. Class for class the Khurai girls' school and several beside it are equal to the boys' schools in the same places. The tone and discipline of the Saugor schools, the tidy appearance of the girls in most places, their unobtrusive manners and becoming conduct, together with their answering, are worthy of the highest praise. It was evident to me and to Mrs. Thompson, who visited all these schools along with me, inspecting the needle work and distributing prizes, that the effect of the schools on the girls, besides imparting to them a sound education, was to soften their manners and refine their tastes. Considering that some of these masters and mistresses are only moderately competent and skilled in their profession, the improvement made in the past years in Saugor is remarkable and reflects the highest credit on all concerned. The Khurai school is, of course, much the best in the Circle. It was visited by the Commissioner of Division just before I inspected it. He was so much pleased with it, that, as he told me, he had no wish to remove the happy impression it left on his mind by visiting inferior girls' schools afterwards. There are 12 private girls' schools against 11 last year. There are 383 pupils on the roll, and the average attendance is 224. Of these I saw 7 during the year. The best is that of Nand Lal in Saugor. The school at

Barmhan was closed during the year, and one opened at Sohagpur, and one at Jubbulpore. These will now be admitted to aid under the capitation rules. The Galgala Talao school in connection with the Zenana Mission, from which aid was withdrawn some years ago, will now be examined with a view to again admitting it to the benefit of the grant-in-aid rules."

Government girls' schools in the Eastern Circle.

139. There are 9 schools at which pupils have increased by 52. The Sambalpur girls' schools show the most improvement, all 3 now teach up to the Upper primary standard. 10 girls passed at the last examination; proposals have been made to raise the pay of the teachers of these schools. It is necessary to pay more to girls' school teachers than to masters of boys' schools. In Bilaspur the Mungeli school is still a good one. Unfortunately it was found necessary to remove the master who has shown such good results for many years.

In Raipur the girls' schools were not flourishing; the one at Dhamtari is very bad. Unless it improves under the Local Board it will be closed.

SECTION VIII.—Schools for Special or Technical Training.

Schools for special or technical training.

140. There are 4 Normal Schools,—3 for Masters and 1 for Mistresses. In Sambalpur men are trained for Masterships at the Bargarh Town school and at the Zila school.

The statistics are given below:—

	Students.		Passed.		Average attendance.		Total cost.		Cost to Government.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82	1882-83	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur Normal school ...	38	40	30	34	34	36	5,148	4,802	147	123
Jubbulpore do. ...	92	110	68	68	83	88	11,220	11,485	125	116
Raipur do. ...	50	50	42	46	45	42	3,963	4,046	79	96
Sambalpur Pupil Teachers ...	10	10	7	8	9	9	679	542	68	60
Total ..	190	210	147	156	171	175	21,010	20,875	113	107
Normal school for Mistresses ...	17	28	2	3	15	17	5,132	5,563	270	264
Grand Total ..	207	238	149	159	186	192	26,142	26,438	128	122

This table cannot be compared with the statement in paragraph 15, as in that paragraph the men learning carpentry are shown against "schools for carpentry."

Nagpur Normal School.

141. In June last the Head Master, Mr. Balaji Vinayak Gokle, was transferred on temporary promotion to the Jubbulpore Normal school and Mr. Hari Lakshman Indurkar was appointed to officiate in his stead.

The school continues in good order. The certificate examination took place in August. 9 men were examined for town school certificates; all passed in the 2nd grade. For village school certificates 28 were examined; all got through, 10 in the 2nd grade and 18 in the 3rd grade. 10 men who passed the village school examination are now studying in the town school class. Thus 17 men were sent out with certificates, 9 town school and 8 village school. Five men of the carpenter class passed the Village school examination; they have not been sent out but retained to get more practice in the workshop. Names of the examiners are given in the margin.

D. Carnduff, Esquire	... Mensuration, Surveying and class tuition.
Mr. Dinkair Krishna	... Use of Globes and Solar System.
„ Waman Rao Oke	... Physical Science.
„ Nago Yado Rao	... Language and Grammar.
„ Sadasheo	... Geography and Map drawing.
„ Gopanl Jiwaji	... Algebra.
„ Krishna Rao	... History.
„ Kesheo Rao	... Euclid.
„ Govind Vishnu	... Arithmetic.
„ Vishnu Balwant	... School Manual.
„ Gangadhar Rao	... Writing and Spelling.
„ Madho Rao	... Sanitary Primer.

Their reports were favorable. At the Entrance examination 67 men competed for the 19 vacancies. Selections were made as follows:—

From Nagpur District	...	5
„ Bhandara „	...	3
„ Wardha „	...	2
„ Chhindwara „	...	4
„ Chanda „	...	5

The teaching of drawing was commenced last August; a master on Rs. 20 was sanctioned, and Kalyan Jograj trained in the Bombay School of Arts appointed. Very fair progress has been made. A few of the men have evinced great taste for drawing. 8 men sat for the Bombay school 1st grade examination, only 1 passed; the men had only been learning a short time, so good results could hardly be expected. In the Boarding house there are 49 men. There has been re-organisation in the management and rules of the house: one of the students has been selected as Kothiwan, and he looks after the internal arrangement under the guidance of the Head Master. The building in which the men live is, I am sorry to say, not in a satisfactory state. It is very old and the foundations are sinking. The upper story is now to be taken down.

New rules have been drawn up for the night class. The practising school is a branch of the City Aided school. It has lately been put entirely under the superintendence of the Normal school Master. The school is arranged according to the curriculum of a village school. All students of the Normal school learn drill, and there has been improvement in gymnastics. The workshop accounts are in a flourishing state. Kassinath, the carpenter Master, has done well.

Jubbulpore Normal school.

142. There is an increase in the number of men under training. More men than usual have been retained for study in the town school class. There are now 30 men in this class,—26 regular students, 1 carpenter, and 3 husbands of female Normal school students.

The village school class contains 80 men, 59 studying for masters' certificates, 9 carpenters, and 12 husbands of women in the female Normal school. The annual examination took place in December. Examiners' names are given in the margin. For Town school certificates, 16 out of 17 passed, 14 in the 2nd and 2 in the 3rd grade. For Village school masters' certificates, 111 candidates appeared. 58 regular students, 3 carpenters, 9 husbands of women in the female Normal school, and 41 outsiders. In all 62 passed, only 10 regular students failed. The result is, I think, fair. Mr. Elliott was in charge of the school till the 26th of June. From that date Mr. Gokle of the Nagpur Normal school has officiated as Superintendent. As the Inspector reported that the demand for masters was not now very urgent, only men of the town school class will be examined for certificates at the end of this year. The junior class or village school men will be retained for further study and training till September 1884, when the examination of all 3 Normal schools can take place together. This extra training will be of great benefit to the men of the Jubbulpore Normal school. I hope it will be possible in future to let no masters have less than a 2 years' training. Of all subjects laid down in the curriculum of our Normal school, "class teaching" is by far

Language and Grammar	...	Mr. Kripa Shankar.
Arithmetic	...	„ Ganga Singh.
History	...	„ Hira Lal Pathak.
Natural Philosophy	...	„ Beni Shankar.
Geography	...	„ Lachman Rao.
Mensuration, Surveying	...	„ Raja Babu Datt.
Surveying, Practical	...	„ Balaja Vinayak Gokle.
Euclid and Algebra	...	„ Divakar Balkrishna.
School Manual and Practical teaching	...	„ Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle.
Spelling and handwriting.	...	„ Shriram Bhasker.
Use of Globes, &c.	...	„ Kripa Shankar, Hoshangabad.
Sidh Padarth Viggan	...	„ Behari Lal
Sanitary Primer	...	„ Ranchori Lal.

the most difficult, and to effect improvement in this, is the aim of the department directed. The practising school at Jubbulpore now only contains 66 pupils,—far too small a number for the practical training of so many men in the Normal school. The increase of primary schools in the city of Jubbulpore has withdrawn many pupils from the Practising school. The Carpenter's school has been worked at a profit, but otherwise it has not been a success. There has been great difficulty in getting a good and efficient teacher. The men turned out were failures. All the unpromising men in the school have been dismissed, and in their places lads with some taste for carpentry have been enrolled. These lads were chosen from the several carpenter schools. They will be kept longer under training, and it is hoped will turn out better workers. There has been much improvement in the discipline of the Normal school. The conduct of the students, except in one instance, has been very good.

Female Normal school, Jubbulpore.

143. Only three trained women were passed out of the school during the year, but the Inspector thinks the prospects of the school more hopeful than before. 15 new pupils have been enrolled, 9 being wives of school masters. At the end of the year under report there were 28 women in the school, 18 of them are wives of school masters, 3 are widows, 7 are wives of persons in private employ.

Miss Hoy says :—

"Of the school masters' wives newly admitted, one is especially to be noticed. Nanhi Bai, wife of Shakir Mahomed, master of an indigenous school in Jubbulpore. She was admitted to the 2nd class and has worked up into the 4th in a very short time, is extremely intelligent and industrious and will make an excellent teacher."

Amongst the new admissions is one Narbada Bai, wife of a Police Constable. Her husband has consented to allow her to become a teacher because she has set her heart on study. We do not usually admit widows, but the 3 now in the school are special cases, 2 being respectably connected, having fathers and brothers in Government employ. The 3rd is a young woman educated in the Murwara girls' school, and had made some advance in her studies before she entered the Normal school.

Raipur Normal school.

144. In October last the Head master, Mr. Cheda Lal, was appointed Record-keeper in the Damoh District Office, and Mr. Vinayak Prasad, the 1st Assistant, was promoted to the Head-mastership.

The annual examination took place in September. 47 men were examined; only one failed. Certificates gained were as follows :—

(i)	Town School certificates	2nd grade	16
(ii)	Village School "	2nd "	8
(iii)	" " "	3rd "	13
(iv)	Indigenous School Masters' certificates	...	9

At the Entrance examination held by the Head master, 90 candidates presented themselves; of these, 34 were selected to fill the vacancies. There are now 50 men reading in the school; 44 belong to Raipur and 6 to Bilaspur. The Inspector still complains that sufficiently good men are not attracted to the Normal school. This defect can only be remedied gradually. As schools improve, better men will be forthcoming. It is not possible to raise the pay of masters. They now get on an average quite as much as men in many of the districts of the Province, and food is cheap in Raipur and Bilaspur. The Inspector's report does not give any account of the work of the year, nor is the practising school mentioned. A gymnastic instructor has lately been appointed and the men will be put through a course.

The Night class is superintended by the Assistant Masters in turns. It meets for study two hours every evening.

145. The annual examination of the pupil teachers attached to the Zila school, Sambalpur, and to the Bargarh Town school took place in December. 10 pupil teachers were examined: 4 obtained Village school masters' certificates, 4 were given Indigenous school masters' certificates, 3 failed altogether.

Pupil Teachers in Sambalpur.

The paper on Language and Grammar was not well done. Besides the pupil teachers, 11 other candidates sat for examination, 7 from Bargarh, 2 from Remenda, and 2 from Barpali : 2 obtained Village school certificates, 7 Indigenous school certificates ; 2 failed.

SECTION IX.—Scholarships.

146. Our system of scholarships was explained in last year's report. The following statement gives the allotment and expenditure on scholarships during 1882-83 :—

Scholarships.

		Rs.
	Primary Scholarships.	
*171	Village and other primary vernacular school scholarships ...	6,318
*60	Scholarship holders at 57 Vernacular Town schools at Rs. 5 per school ...	3,420
*32	Scholarship holders at 23 Anglo-vernacular Town schools, at Rs. 5 per school ...	1,380
39	Do. at 15 Zila schools, at Rs. 9 per school ...	1,620
	Total ...	12,738
	High School Scholarships.	
65	Second year's scholarships, from Rs. 5 to 8 each ...	5,388
60	First year's scholarships from Rs. 5 to 8 „ ...	4,704
5	Especial second year's scholarships attached to the Saugor Zila school at Rs. 5, each ...	300
5	Especial first year's scholarships attached to the Saugor Zila school ...	
	Total ...	10,692
	High School Scholarships for Europeans and Eurasians.	
3	Sir Stafford Northcote's scholarships (old) at Rs. 12 each ...	432
2	Do. do. (new) at „ 12 ...	288
	Total ...	720
	College Scholarships.	
45	Old from Rs. 9 to Rs. 15 ..	5,148
34	New „ „ 9 to „ 15, Rs. 3,864 ...	4,824
5	„ „ „ 15 to „ 20, „ 960 ...	
	Total ...	9,972
	College Scholarships for Europeans and Eurasians.	
4	Sir Stafford Northcote's scholarships (old) from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 each ...	432
3	Do. do. (new) „ 18 to „ 18 each ...	504
	Total ...	936
	Grand Total ..	35,053
	Total amount expended during the year ...	27,594

The expenditure on all kinds of scholarships has increased from Rs. 26,602 to Rs. 27,594.

*The number of schalarship holders in the Eastern Circle, are not included in these figures as no scholarship return from that Circle has been received.

SECTION X.—Employment of Students in the Public Service.

147. The following are the returns sent to this office. They do not include the masters sent from Normal schools, nor do they include students who having left the Central Provinces to graduate at a foreign college have on their return been employed :—

Students employed.

Districts.	Number employed.	Lowest pay.	Highest pay.
Southern Circle.		Rs.	Rs.
Balaghat	16	3	15
Betul	13	3	8
Bhandara	5	4	6
Chanda	11	3	6
Sironcha	2	10	15
Chhindwara	16	3	15
Nagpur	33	2	15
Seoni	14	3	7
Wardha	9	4	15
Northern Circle.			
Damoh	13	2	10
Hoshangabad	16	3	15
Jubbulpore	17	3	25
Mandla	11	3	7
Narsinghpur	21	2	10
Nimar	15	4	20
Saugor	17	6	20
Eastern Circle.			
Bilaspur	5	6	15
Raipur	5	6	20
Sambalpur	11	2	30

The low paid appointments are merely pupil teacherships ; educated men obtain suitable employment without difficulty.

148. The Public service certificates gained during the year may be thus shown :—

Public service candidates.

		Certificate A, for proficiency in English and Vernacular.	Certificate B, for proficiency in Vernacular only.	Certificate C, for proficiency in English only.	Total.
Southern Circle ...	1881-82 ...	10	65	6	81
	1882-83 ...	5	31	4	40
Northern Circle ...	1881-82 ...	4	34	2	40
	1882-83 ...	19	57	2	78
Eastern Circle ...	1881-82 ...	3	18	1	22
	1882-83 ...	..	...	...	...
Total ...	1881-82 ...	17	117	9	143
	1882-83 ...	24	88	6	118

All candidates are individually examined by Circle Inspectors.

SECTION XI.—The Book Depot and Press.

The Book Depot and Press.

149 The number of books bought and sold, their value, and the number and value of books in stock on the 1st April may be thus shown :—

	No. of books bought.	Value of books and paper bought.	No. of books sold.	Value of books sold.	No. of books in hand on 1st of April.	Value of books in hand on 1st of April.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Nagpur	14,416	27,335 5 6	178,541	c 41,579 10 5	103,166	31,548 7 5
Jubbulpore	a 53,762	a 13,349 14 2	56,057	b 11,819 1 11	35,736	2,929 4 5
Raipur	a 31,794	a 5,298 0 0	32,567	b 4,431 0 0	24,045	5,910 0 0

a.—All these books were bought from the Nagpur Book Depot. The total value of all books and paper bought from private firms and from the Educational Press, Nagpur, was Rs. 27,335-5-6.

b.—The value of these sales is for the most part included in sales marked "c."

The value of the books bought decreased from Rs. 27,523 to Rs. 27,335, but value of books sold has increased from Rs. 30,570 to Rs. 41,579; actual receipts from sale of books increased from Rs. 37,678 to Rs. 38,387. The Comptroller represents the expenditure on the Book Depot as Rs. 29,915. If we deduct Rs. 2,375, the value of the books turned out of the Press, from our total expenditure of Rs. 32,295, the balance Rs. 29,920 is almost exactly the same as the amount given by Comptroller.

Book Depot Cash Account.

150. The detailed Cash statement is as follows:—

District.	Charges.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nagpur ...	Establishment Book Depot ...	505 7 7	
	Contingencies ...	2,436 2 4	
	Purchase of books (a.) ...	24,301 2 7	
	Books received from Press ...	2,375 4 11	
			29,618 1 5
	Establishment Press ...	910 4 1	
	Contingencies ...	231 3 11	
	Purchase of paper ...	658 14 0	
			1,800 6 0
Jubbulpore ...	Establishment Book Depot ...	252 0 0	
	Contingencies ...	465 0 0	
	Purchase of books from Nagpur included in (a).	13,327 2 2	
	Purchase of books from other suppliers ...	22 12 0	
			739 12 0
Raipur ...	Establishment Book Depot ...	.....	
	Contingencies ...	137 0 0	
	Purchase of books from Nagpur included in (a.) ...	5,298 0 0	
	Purchase of books from other suppliers ...	.....	
			137 0 0
	Nominal profit ...	{	32,295 3 5
		{	6,092 12 1
	Total Rs. ...	.....	38,387 15 6

(a).—The items of Rs. 13,327 2-2 and Rs. 5,298 having appeared in (a) are not re-added.

District.	Receipts.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nagpur ...	*Book Depot.* The actual sums sent to the Treasury were as follows:—		
	Cash	5,397 5 5	
	Treasury chalans	22,311 11 6	
	Prizes	2,846 5 5	
	Library	4,140 11 3	
			34,696 1 7
	Press.		
	Sent to Treasury	57 15 0	
	Cost of books lithographed and made over to Book Depot	2,375 4 11	
	Credit given by the Comptroller, C. P. ...	1,258 10 0	
			3,691 13 11
Jubbulpore ...	Paid into Treasury and remitted to Nagpur by chalans included in (c)	9,830 8 7	
Raipur ...	Paid into Treasury and remitted to Nagpur by chalans included in (c)	3,617 0 0	
	Total Rupees ...		38,387 15 6

(c).—The items of Rs. 9,830-8-7 and Rs. 3,617 having been shown in (c,) are not to be re-added.

The receipts during 1882-83 exceed the expenditure by Rs. 6,092, but this sum does not show the real profit made by the Depôt. To find this out the outstanding debts due on the 1st of April 1883 should be contrasted with the sums due on the 1st of April 1883.

Books, and paper, &c., published by the Educational Lithographic Press.

151. Besides publishing the Central Provinces' News in Marathi, Hindi and Urya every month, and lithographing Educational returns, circulars, &c.; books, papers, &c. as follows were turned out of the Press :—

	Hindi.
4,000	Naksha darjon ka.
1,000	Balbodh quitta.
1,000	Māp Tol of Raipur district.
1,000	" " of Bilaspur "
1,000	" " of Sambalpur "
1,000	Circulars.
1,000	Shabdon ke Bhed.
206	Bhugol of Saugor district.
200	Map of Narsinghpur.
1,000	Pershanavali.
500	Viya karan (Grammar).
1,000	Surveying book 2nd edition.
500	Shubdh bodh.
	Marathi.
500	Circulars.
1,000	Grammar.
10,000	Modi 1st book.
1,000	Vernanklipi.
	Urdu.
2,600	Reading sheets Nos. 1 to 13.
500	Copy books No. I.
500	" " " II.
500	" " " III.
500	" " " IV.
	Telugu.
500	Central Provinces' Geography.
200	Curricula.

Books printed at other Presses.

152. The books printed at other Presses were :—

(1) Hindi 3rd book, 3rd edition.
(2) Urdu 3rd „ 1st „
(3) Uriya Geography of the World,
(4) Hindi Atlas of Central Provinces.
(5) Hindi 2nd book, 6th edition.
(6) „ 1st „ 7th „
(7) Surveying in Marathi, by Balaji Vinayak Gokle, 2nd edition.
(8) Hindi 4th book, 1st edition,
(9) „ Drill book, 2nd edition.
(10) „ Sanitary Primer, 2nd edition.
(11) Sansarkibalyavasta in Hindi.
(12) Hindi Wall paper sheets.
(13) Hindi Geography of Asia and India.
(14) Illuminated Upper Primary certificates.
(15) Hindi Astronomical Primer.
(16) Translation of Mahomedan period from J. Talbhoy's History of India.

Books in the Press.

153. We have now in the Press :—

(1) Hindi 1st book, 8th edition.
(2) „ 2nd „ 7th „
(3) „ 3rd „ 4th „
(4) Urdu Geography.
(5) Hindi „ C. P., 5th edition.
(6) Modi, 2nd book, 3rd edition.
(7) Urdu 2nd „ 2nd „

SECTION XII.—Museums, Scientific and Literary Societies.

The Museum.

154. Mr. L. K. Laurie was Honorary Curator during the greater part of the year. When the new room was completed, he personally superintended the re-arranging of all the specimens, a work of no small labour. The following additions were made to the Museum during the year :—7 pieces of ornamental brass work from Benares. 27 specimens of earthenware goblets, flower vases, &c. from Jeypore. Bracelets, armlets, bangles, and other ornaments from Madras. Some old blunderbusses from Wardha. The Museum is as popular as ever, visitors to Nagpur from the country seldom miss paying it a visit. Visitors during the year numbered no less than 200,867, of whom only 7,013 were Europeans: 79,479 Native women visited the Museum.

Raipur Museum.

155. There is a small Museum in Raipur. It was visited during the year by 137,185 people, chiefly villagers. Some scientific instruments and other articles were got out from England lately. The cuckoo clock in the Museum is looked upon as the greatest wonder by the rustic visitors.

The Public Free Library.

156. 85 new books were added to the Library; 222 books were circulated during the year. New book cases have been supplied.

Literary societies.

157. No returns have been received from Jubbulpore. There are, it appears, 12 Libraries, 16 Literary Societies. A new Debating Club has been started at Badnur, and a Reading Club at Multye. In Nimar the most active societies are the Panchayat Sabha of of Khandwa and the Prayatnik Sabha of Burhanpur. The object of the first is to discuss subjects of public interest, and of the second to improve the moral tone of the public and to encourage vernacular literature. Both these societies hold weekly meetings. The best Libraries are at Nagpur, Bhandara and Burhanpur.

A new press has been started at Sitabaldi called the Chandrodaya Press. A new Anglo-vernacular Newspaper called the Niyaya Sudha was started during the year at Harda. It has the largest circulation of any of the Vernacular papers in these Provinces.

SECTION XIII.—Officers and Private Gentlemen who deserve mention.

Inspectors.

158. All the 3 Circle Inspectors have done well. Mr. Thompson has done good work in the Northern Circle. It is mainly due to his tact and management that Committees have begun to take so much interest in their schools.

Mr. Carnduff has worked very steadily, and has done his best to get masters to employ improved methods in teaching.

Mr. Elliott is, I think, well fitted for an Inspectorship. As he is an enthusiastic advocate for schools on the result system, I expect the Raipur Indigenous schools to make great improvement under his management.

College and High School Professors.

159. Mr. Young, the President of the High school, has as usual worked hard and earnestly. When there is work to be done, he does not spare himself.

Normal school Master

160. Mr. Balaji Venayak Gokle has done good work as Superintendent of the Jubbulpore Normal school.

Miss Hoy's services as Lady Superintendent of the Female Normal school deserve acknowledgment. Doctor Hunter's approval of the work done at her school must have been highly gratifying to this talented lady.

Zila Inspectors.

161. The Zila Inspectors that deserve notice are :—

Mr. Hari Shridhar	...	...	Nagpur.
Pandit Beni Shanker	...	...	Saugor.
Mr. Vishnu Balwant Gokle...		...	Wardha.
,, Kripa Shankar	...	...	Hoshangabad.
,, Manohar Damodar Ratnaparkhy		...	Sambalpur.
,, Ganga Singh	...	...	Narsinghpur.
,, Bhao Mahadeo Barde	...	...	Nimar.
,, Hanooman Pershad	...	...	Betul.
,, Sadasheo Vittal	...	...	Chhindwara.

Zila School masters.

162. The Zila School masters to be especially commended are :—

Mr. Kripa Shankar	...	...	Saugor.
,, Govind Vishnu	...	...	Kamptee.
,, Diwakar Balkrishna	...	...	Khandwa.
,, Raja Babu Datta	...	...	Hoshangabad.
,, Aziz-ud-din	...	...	Narsinghpur.
,, Gopal Sitaram	...	...	Hinganghat.
,, Girdhari Lal	...	...	Seoni.
,, Ramchandra Rao	...	...	Badnur.

The Anglo-vernacular Town School masters.

163. The Head masters of inferior Middle schools especially brought to my notice are :—

Mr. Kassinath Junardhan	...	...	Wardha.
,, Balwant Rao	...	...	Arvi.
,, Jageshwar Bapuji	...	...	Ramtek.
,, Lachman Rao	...	...	Murwara.
,, Hira Lal	...	...	Gadarwara.
,, Divakar Daji	...	...	Deoli.
,, Narain Bhikaji	...	...	Warora.

Vernacular Town School masters.

164. The Vernacular Town School masters who have done well are :—

Mr. Jagannath Raoji	...	...	Anji.
,, Jageshwar Rao	...	...	Mandgaon.
,, Madho Chandrakar	...	...	Bargarh.
,, Purshottamkar	...	...	Remenda.
,, Nago Ganesh	...	...	Multai.
,, Nana Pandit	...	...	Deori.
,, Sitiram Bhatt	...	...	Garhakota.
,, Ramchandra Kesheo	...	...	Narkher.
,, Ganesh Ballal	...	...	Bhiwapur-
,, Dasrath Tanba	...	...	Dhapewara.
,, Ragho Sitaram	...	...	Mohpa.
,, Gopal Rao	...	...	Pandhurna.
The Head Master	...	...	Mahgaon.
,, ,,	...	...	Lakhnadon.
Mr. Vishnu Pershad	...	...	Babai.
,, Ravi Shankar	...	...	Patharia.
,, Lalli Misra	...	...	Bamni.

Extra-Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars.

165. The Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars commended by Deputy Commissioners are :—

Mr. Amrit Rao	...	Extra-Asst. Comr. ...	Burhanpur.
,, Rai Debi Pershad	...	Extra-Asst. Comr. ...	Betul.
,, Damodar Ganesh	...	Tahsildar ...	Arvi.
Moulvi Abdul Subhan	...	,, ...	Sambalpur.
Mr. Govind Balkrishna	...	,, ...	Sarangarh.
,, Mohomed Hosein	...	,, ...	Murwara.
,, Mohomed Hosein	...	,, ...	Jubbulpore.
Moulvi Mohomed Ali	...	,, ...	Damoh.
Mr. Balmukund	...	,, ...	Hatta.
Munshi Ramchandra	...	,, ...	Khandwa.
Mr. Bhagwant Rao	...	,, ...	Burhanpur.
,, Bansidar	...	,, ...	Ramgarh, Mandla.
Tahsildar	...	,, ...	Hoshangabad.
Tahsildar	...	,, ...	Seoni.
Mr. Dori Lal	...	,, ...	Mungeli.
,, Anand Rao	...	,, ...	Bilaspur.
,, Banwari Lal	...	,, ...	Seoni.
Moulvi Zahur-ul Hosein	...	,, ...	Khuria.
,, Mahfuz-ul Bari	...	,, ...	Banda.
Mr. Sheoraj Singh late	...	,, ...	Ramtek.
Tahsildar	...	,, ...	Saosar.
Mr. Wasudeo Narain	...	,, ...	Tirora.
,, Balwant Malhar	...	,, ...	Katol.
,, Vinayak Jaiwant, Naib		,, ...	Bhandara.
,, Pandit Alamchand ,,		,, ...	Khandwa.
,, Khande Rao ,,		,, ...	Burhanpur.

The private gentlemen and School Committees.

166. The private gentlemen and School Committees deserving mention are :—

School Committee, Wardha	..	...	Wardha.
Ditto Arvi	...	...	ditto
Urdu school, Ashti	...	...	ditto
Mr. Raghoba, Malguzar, Rajim	...	...	Raipur.
School Committee, Arang	...	...	ditto
Mr. Pitambar Singh, Malguzar, Bhimbori		...	ditto
,, Bhaoo Pattalwar, Agent of the Malguzar of Lown.			ditto
,, Yadanath Singh Thakur of Nawapara Village school.			ditto

Thakur Dowlat Singh, Khapra Village school	...	Raipur.
Mr. Poona Sad of Alkar ...	...	ditto
„ Baba Ramdass of Basin, Indigenous school	...	ditto
„ Nand Lal Tiwari of Semra ditto	...	ditto
„ Parasram Aparao of Godhi ditto	...	ditto
„ Dukalu of Anandgaon ditto	...	ditto
„ Kanhai of Sivadehi ditto	...	ditto
„ Balgovind of Sarda ditto	...	ditto
Malguzar of Begalpur ditto	...	ditto
Mr. Sheoraj Singh of Benitara ditto	...	ditto
Baboo Roodra Datta of Kasdole ditto	...	ditto
School Committee of Risda	...	ditto
Mr. Tiwari of Hasda ditto	...	ditto
„ Nemgir of Mandeli ditto	...	ditto
„ Girdhari Rao of Seoni ditto	...	ditto
School Committee of Kurad Village school	...	ditto
Malguzar of Bagowd ...	...	ditto
Committee of Bhothali Indigenous school	...	ditto
Mr. Tatoo Singh of Bhakara Village school	...	ditto
School Committee „ ditto	...	ditto
Mr. Prem Singh, Malguzar of Marra Indigenous school		ditto
„ Bapuji of Balode Jamgaon ditto	...	ditto
„ Sirpat Roo, Malguzar of Barna and Jerra ditto	...	ditto
School Committee of Balode ...	...	ditto
Ditto of Azundah ...	...	ditto
Mr. Madho Prashad of Badgaon, Indigenous school	...	ditto
Malguzar of Haldi ...	...	ditto
Ditto Nipani ...	...	ditto
Ditto Ahiwara ...	...	ditto
Mr. Padam Lochan of Rampella ...	...	Sambalpur.
„ Dasrath Gaontia of Chakarkand	...	ditto
„ Bagirathi „ of Adgaon ...	...	ditto
„ Girdhari „ of Kamari ...	...	ditto
„ Ram Lakhan Singh of Sambalpur	...	ditto
„ C. Govind Roo, Head Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Betul ...	...	Betul.
School Committee of Tikari ...	...	ditto
Mr. Sheo Charan Singh of Betul ...	...	ditto
School Committee of Jhallar ...	...	ditto
Ditto of Bhainsdehi ...	...	ditto
Mr. Nandoo Patel of Tiwarkher ...	...	ditto
School Committee of Multai ...	...	ditto
Mr. Ganpat Rao of Berkher ...	...	ditto
„ Sath Singh Patel of Merkha ...	...	ditto
„ Imam Patel of Amla ...	...	ditto
„ Gopal Rao, Mukhtiar of Jawalkher	...	ditto
Seth Belji of Murwara ...	...	Jubbulpore
„ Bagormal „ ...	...	ditto
Mr. Rekhi Ram Naik of Bilheri ...	...	ditto
„ Laksahai of Tilgawan ...	...	ditto
„ Behari Lal Khazanchi of Karia	...	ditto
The Committee of Karia (Murwara)	...	ditto
Mr. Meer Amzad Ali of Berhi ...	...	ditto
„ Dalpat Singh of Kua and Khetala .	...	ditto
The Committee of Nedawan ...	...	ditto
Pande Baijnath of Bijeragogarh ...	...	ditto
Mr. Ganpat Singh of Mawai ...	...	ditto
Mr. Jageshwar Dutta of Mawai ...	...	ditto
The Committee of Tewar ...	...	ditto
Ditto of Shahpura ...	...	ditto
Ditto of Ponda ...	...	ditto
Mr. Mannoo Lal of Sihora ...	...	ditto
The Committee of Panagarh ...	...	ditto

Mr. Aman Singh, Gountia of Garha	...	Jubbulpore.
„ Lala Anandi Lall of Demarkhera	...	ditto
Pandit Saligram of do. ...	...	ditto
The Committee of Murwara ...	...	ditto
Mr. Dalchand Seth of Silondi ...	...	ditto
The Committee of Badgaon ...	...	ditto
Mr. Manrakhan Pansar of Panagarh	..	ditto
School Committee, Hatta ...	...	Damoh.
Ditto Patharia ...	...	ditto
Ditto Panchamnagar ...	...	ditto
Ditto Hindoria ...	...	ditto
Ditto Chapra ...	...	ditto
Ditto Bandakpur ...	...	ditto
Ditto Gasabad ...	...	ditto
Ditto Raneh ...	...	ditto
Ditto Oslana ...	...	ditto
Ditto Patera ...	...	ditto
Ditto Mariadeh ...	...	ditto
Ditto Hinota ...	...	ditto
Ditto Khamergore ...	...	ditto
Ditto Kanderi ...	...	ditto
Ditto Jabera ...	...	ditto
Munshi Takhat Singh of Hatta ...	...	ditto
Mr. Lallhu Burkur „ ...	...	ditto
Thakur Ramchand of Patharia ...	...	ditto
Mr. Tajammul Husein of Patharia...	...	ditto
„ Sheocharan of Panchamnagar ...	...	ditto
Thakur Gulzar Singh of Singrampur	...	ditto
Chobe Rajaram of Raneh ...	...	ditto
Mr. Bindraban Choda of Mariadah	...	ditto
Pandit Ramchand Rao of Bansa ...	...	ditto
„ Gopal Rao of do. ...	...	ditto
Mr. Manna Lal Sonakia of Shahpur	...	ditto
„ A. Ramanujam Mudliar of Secunderabad	...	Sironcha.
„ Goni Venkata Suria Rao, Zamindar of Sironcha	...	ditto
„ Narain, Malguzar of Ahmedpur	...	Nimar.
„ Thakur „ of Sirsod ...	...	ditto
„ Jairam Chowdhari Lonie ...	...	ditto
„ Sitaram Pandurang of Icchapur	...	ditto
„ Mandloi Dadobai, Khandwa ...	...	ditto
„ Krishna Rao of Asirgarh ...	...	ditto
„ Ganesh Mansaram of Shapur ...	...	ditto
School Committee, Gowl ...	...	ditto
Ditto Badud ...	...	ditto
Ditto Baidiya ...	...	ditto
Ditto Mandhatta ...	...	ditto
Ditto Jaswadi ...	...	ditto
Ditto Chopora ...	...	ditto
Mr. Gam Mahomed, Chief Constable of Narain Gunj...		Mandla.
„ Raghoonath Pershad, Chief Constable of Pindrai...		ditto
The Malguzars and School Committee of Singhpur ...		Narsinghpur.
Ditto ditto Cheechlee ...		ditto
Ditto ditto Bhatera ...		ditto
Ditto ditto Piparia ...		ditto
Ditto ditto Shahpur ...		ditto
Ditto ditto Imjhera ...		ditto
Ditto ditto Chawarpatha.		ditto
Ditto ditto Barmhan ...		ditto
Ditto ditto Kerpani ...		ditto
Ditto ditto Bedu ...		ditto
Ditto ditto Mekh ...		ditto
Ditto ditto Bagaspur ...		ditto
Ditto ditto Chhindwara...		ditto

The Malguzars and School Committee of Newari	...	Narsinghpur.
Ditto ditto Bohani	...	ditto
Thakur Dheer Singh, Singhpur ...	...	ditto
Raja Bijoy Bahadur Singh, Cheechli	...	ditto
Thakur Bhopal Singh, Piparia ...	...	ditto
Naik Madho Rao and Raghunath Rao, Bhatera	...	ditto
Mr. Ganesh Pandit Barmhan ...	...	ditto
Chowdhri Ramcharan Lal, Shahpur	...	ditto
Pandit Janki Pershad, Chhindwara	...	ditto
Chet Ram Kanker, Bohani ...	...	ditto
Chowdhri Khuman Singh, Bogaspur	...	ditto
Thakur Maharaj Singh and Mandhata Chowdhri, Kerpani		ditto
Lachiram Malguzar of Kishenpur ...	...	Hoshangabad
Nir Bhaij Singh Mandloi, Honorary Magistrate of Shapur	...	ditto
Bhaskar Rao, Malguzar of Chidgaon	...	ditto
Laxman Rao Waman Rao, Malguzar of Sodalpur	...	ditto
School Committee of Harda ...	...	ditto
Ditto Babai ...	...	ditto
Ditto Timorni ...	...	ditto
Ditto Charwa ...	...	ditto
Ditto Handia ...	...	ditto
Ditto Gondagaon ...	...	ditto
Ditto Tigaria ...	...	ditto
Ditto Hatwansa ...	...	ditto
Ditto Khajeerkhera	...	ditto
Mr. Mahomed Abdul Rahman of Ashta	...	Seoni.
„ Jiwan Lal of Bakhari ...	...	ditto
„ Kadardad Khan of Kahani ...	...	ditto
„ Murlidhar of Seoni ...	...	ditto
Lala Nandlal, Gomasta of the private girls' school, Saugor.		Saugor.
Tantaiya Naidu of Saugor ...	...	ditto
Mohan Lal of Singhai Sarpanch Kurai girls' school.	...	ditto
The Committee of Kurai girls' school	...	ditto
Ditto of Kurai town school	...	ditto
Chowdhri Hira Lal, Garhakota ...	...	ditto
Sheikh Ilai Baksh, Garhakota ...	...	ditto
Sarpanch Kanhaiya Lal, Deori ...	...	ditto
School Committee „ ...	...	ditto
Lala Bhowani Prasad „ ...	...	ditto
Pandit Laxman Rao „ ...	...	ditto
Kunji Lal Singhai, Dalpatpur ...	...	ditto
School Committee „ ...	...	ditto
Rao Govind Rao, Jaisingnagar ...	...	ditto
Moti Bazar „ ...	...	ditto
School Committee, Pitharia ...	...	ditto
Bihari Tiwari Karinda „ ...	...	ditto
Thakur Sabdul Singh, Tigora ...	...	ditto
Bohore Singhai, „ ...	...	ditto
Nanhu Ram Raoot „ ...	...	ditto
Sheikh Kullu, Papet ...	...	ditto
Basore Chowdhri, Shahgarh ...	...	ditto
Narain Prasad „ ...	...	ditto
Sarju Prasad of Chapri ...	...	ditto
The Committee of Hirapur ...	...	ditto
Ditto of Banda ...	...	ditto
Ditto of Dogaha ...	...	ditto
Ditto of Khimlassa ...	...	ditto
Ditto of Bashari ...	...	ditto
Ditto of Agasoo ...	...	ditto
The Committee of Bhagal ...	...	ditto
Ditto Naraoli ...	...	ditto
Ditto Bilhera ...	...	ditto
Ditto Sahajpu ...	...	ditto
Ditto Maharajpur ...	...	ditto
Janki Thakur of Pamakhera ...	...	ditto
Thakur Takhsingh, Jaitpur ...	...	ditto
Maji Panda, Baleh ...	...	ditto

Gopal Rao, Gourjhamar	...	...	Saugor
Surpunch Damodher, Surkhi	...	...	ditto
Saligram	Dhana	...	ditto
Raja Hazari	Dhana	...	ditto
The Committee	Russena	...	ditto
Ditto	Shahpur	...	ditto
Shankar Rao Deshmukh, Malguzar of Kalmeshwar		...	Nagpur
Kashi Rao Deshmukh Kalmeshwar...		...	ditto
Sadashiv Rao, Bela		...	ditto
Gulab Rai, Honorary Magistrate, Bela		...	ditto
Hanmant Rao, Malguzar Kelod	...	...	ditto
Amand Rao Dube	Ditto	...	ditto
Ragho Pandoorang, Khapa		...	ditto
Govind Sitaram	Aroli	...	ditto
Govind Madhava,	Mohapa	...	ditto
School Committee,	Nagpur	...	Balaghat
Ditto	Waraseoni	...	ditto
Ditto	Dhapewara	...	ditto
Ditto	Budbuda	...	ditto
Lala Hanuman Prashad, Malguzar of Rohna, Chhindwara.			
School Committee of Berdi		...	ditto
Ditto	Gooraya	...	ditto
Ditto	Mahgaon	...	ditto
Ditto	Lodhikhera	...	ditto
Ditto	Mahkher	...	ditto
Ditto	Umreth	...	ditto
Ditto	Amarwara	...	ditto
Ditto	Gadchiroli	...	Chanda
Ditto	Saoli	...	ditto
Ditto	Nagbhir	...	ditto
Ditto	Shankarpur	...	ditto
Ditto	Talodhi	...	ditto
Ditto	Chamurshi	...	ditto
Ditto	Bhandak	...	ditto
Ditto	Shegaon	...	ditto
Mr. Tulsiram of	Shankarpur	...	ditto
„ Rajaram Komti of Garchiroli		...	ditto
„ Baswaiya „ of Saoli		...	ditto
„ Samapa Koshti of Nagbhir		...	ditto
„ Nilkant Rao Kamdar of Chamurshi		...	ditto
„ Dadaji Antaday of	„	...	ditto
„ Govind of	of Nagri	...	ditto
School Committee of Chulhad		...	Bhandara
Ditto	of Gidhari	...	ditto
Ditto	of Asgaon	...	ditto
Ditto	of Kotori	...	ditto
Mr. Rajaram Pant, Kamdar of Chulhad		...	ditto
„ Jagdish Patel, Malguzar of Katori		...	ditto
„ Sheocharan Singh, late Inspector of Police		...	ditto
„ Kashinath Pant Kamdar of Asgarh		...	ditto

167. The Reverend J. G. Cooper, Reverend D. Whitton, and Reverend A. Douglas of the Free Church Mission deserve the thanks of the Department for their zealous and hearty work in the cause of education. I would also bring to notice the good work done by the Reverend F. Pelvat, Manager of the Saint Francis de Sales' School at Sitabaldi. The Ladies of the Convent schools at Jubbulpore, Kamptee and Nagpur continue to manage their schools well The Jubbulpore Mission schools under the Reverend R. Hodgson have made good progress during the year.

*Private societies.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. B. JACOB,

Offg. Inspector General of Education,
Central Provinces.

EDUCATION—GENERAL FORM I.

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars for the official year 1882 83.

Area and population of the Province.					Colleges, Schools and Scholars.		University Education.	Secondary Education.		Primary Education.	Special and Technical Education.				Percentage of Schools and Scholars to population.			
Number of Districts.	Number of Divisions.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Total population.			Colleges.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Normal Schools.	Industrial Schools.	Drawing Schools.	Other Schools.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11a	11b	11c	11d	12	13	14	15
		Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.															
18 Khalsa ...	4	84,445	22,840	9,838,791	Institutions...	For Males.	2	5	51	1,368	3	25	1	17	·00	·00	·01	
15 Feudatory ...	...	28,834	...	1,684,715		For Females	...	...	3	89	1	...	...	...	...	·00	·00	
						Total ...	2	5	54	1,457	4	25	1	17	·00	·00	·01	
33 Total ...	...	113,279	22,840	11,523,506	Scholars ...	Males ...	60	383	2,771	81,034	190	521	27	535	·00	·03	·82	
						Females ...	...	...	25	3,932	28	...	...	...	...	·00	·04	
						Total ...	60	383	2,796	84,966	218	521	27	535	·00	·03	·86	

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars,

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.							Aided Institutions.						
	No. of Institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of scholars on the 31st March learning			No. of Institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls during the year	Average daily attendance.	No. of scholars on 31st March learning		
					English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.					English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Arts Colleges—														
University Education. — English ..	1	45	53	44	45	45	...	1	15	12	12	15	15	...
High and Middle Schools—														
Secondary Education. — For boys. — High Schools, English ..	1	157	143	123	157	157	...	4	226	179	143	226	226	...
Secondary Education. — For boys. — Middle Schools, English ...	38	2,196	1,915	1,549	2,196	284	2,084	b 13	575	560	428	575	94	499
Secondary Education. — For girls. — Middle Schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	25	24	22	25	2	* 23
Primary Schools—														
Primary Education. — For boys. — English ..	c 39	1,590	1,481	1,157	1,590	...	1,590	16	c 1,042	1,008	812	1,042	33	808
Primary Education. — For boys. — Vernacular ...	786	52,900	52,130	37,334	...	...	52,900	442	21,556	19,406	13,253	55	175	21,484
Primary Education. — For girls. — English ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	386	401	325	386	...	† 60
Primary Education. — For girls. — Vernacular ..	64	2,843	2,747	1,845	...	...	2,843	14	505	506	310	5	...	505
Schools for special or technical training—														
Normal Schools for Masters ..	3	190	176	158	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools for Mistresses.	1	28	21	17	...	..	28	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	25	521	489	314	...	...	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drawing School ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	448	373	275	...	...	448
Total ...	958	60,470	59,155	42,541	3,988	486	59,832	511	24,778	22,469	15,580	2,329	545	23,827

b.—This includes Bishop's school, which contains 9 girls.
c.—Out of these, 86 are girls,—15 in the Kamptee Orphanage and 23 in the Bishop's school, Nagpur.

GENERAL FORM 2.

for the official year 1882-83.

Unaided Institutions under regular inspection.							Grand total of Institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March learning			Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.					Remarks.
No. of Institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of scholars on 31st March learning								Europeans & Eurasians	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	
				English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.						
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28a	28b	28c	28d	28e	29
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	60	60	60	...	...	...	53	6	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	383	383	383	...	3	1	349	28	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	2,771	2,771	378	2,583	70	38	2,393	259	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	25	25	2	23	25	...	...	...	...	* Learn French.
4	d 130	114	90	130	...	75	59	2,762	2,762	33	2,473	349	108	1,929	335	41	
81	3,816	2,931	1,964	...	...	3,816	1,309	78,272	55	175	78,200	..	193	69,639	5,790	2,650	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	386	386	...	60	334	45	7	...	...	† Of these 1 learns French.
6	198	195	153	...	...	198	84	3,546	5	...	3,546	...	117	3,183	225	21	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	190	...	...	190	...	...	173	10	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	28	...	...	28	...	...	27	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	521	...	...	197	...	2	493	23	3	
1	27	29	13	...	...	...	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	...	
4	87	89	56	12	...	75	17	535	12	...	523	...	...	435	100	...	
96	4,258	3,359	2,276	142	...	4,164	1,565	89,506	6,459	1,031	87,823	781	504	78,706	6,779	2,736	

d.—Out of these, 30 are girls,—12 in the mixed school at Harda and 18 in the Railway school, Khandwa.
e.—This includes Rajkumar school at Jubbulpore, which contains 21 pupils.

Return of Expenditure on Educational

Class of Institutions.	Expenditure											
	Government Institutions.							Aided Institutions.				
	Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3
Arts Colleges.—												
University Education. — English ...	8,972	...	...	1,201	...	...	10,173	460	76	...	638	1,174
High and Middle Schools.—												
Secondary Education. — For boys — High Schools, English ...	6,395	...	...	1,898	...	...	8,293	6,081	1,415	888	6,170	14,554
Secondary Education. — For boys — Middle Schools, English ...	42,141	...	...	5,601	7,481	1,854	57,077	8,126	2,947	2,512	5,408	18,993
Secondary Education. — For girls — Middle Schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	598	666	120	486	1,870
Primary Schools.—												
Primary Education. — For boys — English ...	9,510	...	...	8,686	3,323	551	22,070	6,538	3,067	1,613	6,466	17,684
Primary Education. — For boys — Vernacular ...	40,530	1,12,571	...	13,633	16,434	7,822	1,91,010	25,837	1,652	1,043	22,411	50,943
Primary Education. — For girls — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,554	4,923	269	2,618	11,364
Primary Education. — For girls — Vernacular ..	...	12,744	...	...	1,539	251	14,534	2,059	41	356	4,398	6,854
Schools for special or technical training.—												
Normal Schools for Masters ...	19,338	...	...	...	...	90	19,428	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools for Mistresses ..	5,563	...	...	...	...	...	5,563	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	3,552	...	...	596	5	977	5,130	...	...	...	...	...
Drawing Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	...	144	607	1,045
Direction ...	30,830	...	...	...	...	...	30,830	...	...	..	...	...
Inspection ...	77,629	...	..	...	...	4	77,633	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships — Colleges.	7,582	...	...	...	...	...	7,582	220	...	...	...	220
Scholarships — Schools..	16,853	...	...	...	52	73	16,978	2,831	...	...	48	2,879
Buildings ...	16,846	5,419	...	...	3,624	5,311	31,200	†9,251	...	...	6,739	15,990
Miscellaneous ...	614	...	...	...	...	32,295	*32,909	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,86,355	1,30,734	...	31,635	32,458	49,228	5,30,410	65,849	14,787	6,945	55,989	1,43,570

		Rs.
* Book Depot charges	...	29,920
Value of books lithographed in the Press	...	2,375
Grant for vernacular literature	...	614
		32,909

†This includes an item of Rs. 2,151 given to indigenous aided schools in the Eastern Circle for building.

RAL FORM 3.

Establishments, Central Provinces, for the official year 1882-83.

Provincial Revenue	Unaided Institutions under regular inspection. Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total Government expenditure including local cess.	Total expenditure from other sources.	Grand total of expenditure.	Percentage on total expenditure.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Government Institutions. Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Aided Institutions. Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Unaided Institutions. Total cost.	Remarks.
4a	4b	4c	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	500	500	9,432	2,415	11,847	1·74	191 15 1	169 4 6	97 13 4	38 5 4	500 0 0	
...	...	...	...	12,476	10,371	22,847	3·35	57 15 11	44 11 6	81 4 11	33 15 7	.....	
...	...	...	...	50,267	25,803	76,070	11·15	29 12 11	22 0 1	33 14 7	14 8 2	.....	
...	...	...	...	598	1,272	1,870	·27	.....	.....	77 14 8	24 14 8	.....	
..	164	1,000	1,164	16,048	24,870	40,918	6·00	14 14 5	6 6 9	17 8 8	6 7 9	.....	
a 9	...	6,136	6,145	1,78,947	69,151	2,48,098	36·35	3 10 8	2 15 0	2 10 0	1 5 4	0 0 1	
...	...	...	...	3,554	7,810	11,364	1·67	.....	.....	28 5 5	8 13 9	.....	
..	..	59	59	14,803	6,644	21,447	3·14	.....	4 10 3	13 8 9	4 1 1	.....	
...	...	...	...	19,338	90	19,428	2·85	110 6 2	109 14 0	.....	.....	.....	
...	...	...	...	5,563	.	5,563	·82	264 14 6	264 14 6	.....	.....	.....	
...	...	...	...	3,552	1,578	5,130	·75	10 4 10	7 4 3	.....	.....	.....	
	..	12	12	...	12	12	·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 6 7	
.	..	274	274	294	1,025	1,319	·19	.....	.....	2 12 10	0 12 7	3 1 2	
..	.	...	...	30,830	...	30,830	4 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
..	...	...	...	77,629	4	77,633	11·38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
108	...	...	108	7,910	...	7,910	1·15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
...	...	...	...	19,684	173	19,857	2·90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
...	...	243	243	31,516	15,917	47,433	6·95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
...	...	...	...	614	32,295	32,909	4·82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
117	164	8,224	8,505	4,83,055	1,99,430	6,82,485	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

a Prizes given by Inspector General of Education.

EDUCATION—GENERAL FORM 4.

Return showing the result of prescribed Examinations during the official year 1882-83.

Nature of Examinations.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.			Number of Examinees.				Number passed.				Percentage of passed scholars on total number on rolls at the beginning of the year.	
	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Government Institutions	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Arts Colleges.—													
First Arts ...	1	1	2	22	1	...	23	10	1	...	11	15·38	50·0[illegible]
Schools.—													
Matriculation ...	1	4	5	43	52	...	95	20	28	...	48	13·42	16·27
Middle School Examination. Boys ...	35	13	48	340	121	31	492	178	61	6	*245	9·11	11·5
Middle School Examination. Girls ...	...	3	3	...	16	1	17	...	7	1	8	...	41·17
Upper primary School Examination ... Boys ..	606	148	754	6,865	1,668	...	8,533	3,664	499	...	4,163	29·43	32·0[illegible]
Upper primary School Examination ... Girls ...	20	3	23	133	20	...	153	71	17	...	88	34·13	29·31
Lower primary School Examination ... Boys ..	746	365	1,111	10,241	3,675	...	13,916	6,156	1,411	...	7,567	15·15	8·37
Lower primary School Examination ... Girls ...	60	7	67	439	80	...	519	209	56	...	265	8·46	6·6[illegible]
Schools for Professional training.—													
Normal Schools for Masters.	3	..	3	178	...	42	220	156	...	11	167	82·1	...
Do. for Mistresses	1	...	1	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	17·64	..
Industrial Schools ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patwari Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* One of these is a girl from the Bishop's school, Nagpur.

No. $\frac{3668}{173}$

FROM

LINDSAY NEILL, ESQUIRE, C S.,

SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

To

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION,

Central Provinces.

Dated Nagpur, the 28th July 1884.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Report on Education in these Provinces during the year 1883-84.

General statistics.

2. The following figures compare the general results of the last 3 years :—

		1881 82.	1882-83.	1883-84
Number of schools (Government, aided, unaided)	...	1,443	1,565	1,612
Number of pupils	...	81,802	89,506	93,669
Average attendance	...	57,004	60,397	64,365
Total expenditure	...	Rs. 6,39,363	Rs. 6,82,485	Rs. 6,84,628
Total income exclusive of educational cess		„ 1,86,333	„ 2,05,523	„ 2,05,350
Fee receipts ...	...	„ 26,201	„ 31,635	„ 32,537
Cost per pupil to Government	...	„ 3-12-10	„ 3-11-3	„ 3-1-4

These results appear good. Schools and scholars have increased ; the average attendance is both absolutely and relatively better; the total income and total expenditure have remained stationary ; fee receipts, have slightly risen, and the cost per pupil to Government shows a satisfactory diminution.

Primary education.

3. As regards primary education the total number of schools increased from 1,457 in 1882-83 to 1,511 in 1883-84, the chief increase being in vernacular schools for boys, which have risen from 1,309 to 1,358, mainly owing to the advance of aided institutions from 455 to 486. The percentage of the total expenditure disbursed by Government officers on primary education was slightly less than in the previous year, *viz.* 44·64 in 1882-83 against 43·78 in the year under review.

Primary schools aided under the result system have increased from 329 to 346, and pupils from 17,302 to 17,916. Although under the new rules boys cannot be presented twice for the same standard as they used to be, the grant earned (Rs. 20,768) has only decreased by about one thousand rupees. The new rules affect injuriously only inefficient and lazy teachers.

Distribution of schools.

4. The tables given at pages 9, 10 and 11 of your report are interesting, especially at the present time when primary education and primary schools will come under the management of District Councils and Local Boards.

Of the 1,612 schools in the Province 1,513 are boys' schools and 99 girls' schools.

In many districts no girls' schools at all exist. They are most frequent in the districts of Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Narsinghpur, where they num-

ber 12, 20, 21, and 9 respectively, but so little is female public education appreciated that only about one girl in every two hundred of a school-going age is under instruction in recognised institutions. In estimating the general educational position in districts female schools may accordingly be left on one side.

Position of each district with regard to schools.

5. The districts which have the largest number of boys' schools are Raipur, Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Sambalpur, all of which possess more than one hundred each, the exact numbers being 211, 185, 140 and 131 respectively.

Next in order come Hoshangabad with 96, Bilaspur with 86, Nimar with 84, Chanda with 83, Narsinghpur with 79, and Saugor with 71. Districts with schools between 40 and 70 are Wardha 69, Damoh and Bhandara 53, and Balaghat 45. And at the end of the scale come Betul with 38, Seoni and Chhindwara with 34, and Mandla with 21.

Ratio of scholars to boys of a school-going age.

6. Owing to the large area of some districts, the general sparseness of the population, and its relative sparseness in particular areas, the ratio of scholars to boys of a school-going age does not correspond with the number of schools open in each district.

The districts which show best with regard to the proportion of boys of school-going age who attend schools are Nimar and Nagpur, with a respective percentage of 25·45 and 20·76. Next in order come Narsinghpur, Sambalpur, Wardha, Raipur, in which the percentage is 14 or larger. Hoshangabad, Saugor and Damoh come next with percentages above 10 ; Chanda, Balaghat, Betul and Seoni show a percentage of 8 of boys of school-going age attending school ; Bhandara shows slightly less than 8, and Chhindwara and Bilaspur slightly more than 7 ; while Mandla comes last, only a little over 4 out of every hundred of boys of school-going age attending its schools.

The high place taken by Nimar in this list is due to the fact that it has in comparison with the number of its schools a much smaller population than any other district.

7. If enquiry be directed as to the extent to which each district is provided with schools it is found that in Nimar there is a school for every 216 boys of a school-going age, and in Nagpur one for every 285 such boys. Narsinghpur, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Sambalpur have schools for every 350 to 400 boys. The remaining districts come in the following order : Wardha, Damoh, Raipur, Balaghat, Chanda, Betul, Saugor, Seoni, Chhindwara, Bilaspur and Bhandara, until Mandla is reached, where there exists only one school for every 1,096 boys of a school-going age.

Average attendance at schools.

8. It may be interesting also to note how far the district populations make use of the schools as deducible from the average number of boys at each school.

In this respect Bhandara shows best with an average number of 76 boys at each school, Saugor comes next with 73, and then Raipur with 70. Bilaspur follows with 62. The five districts of Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Wardha, Seoni and Chhindwara have each an average of 60, Sambalpur has 57 ; Nimar, which in other respects showed well, has 55, Narsinghpur 53, Chanda 51, and Damoh and Betul 50. Balaghat and Mandla have each 48, and Hoshangabad takes the last place with an average of 47 only.

9. As the population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent of the *whole* population and as the female population (which may be taken roughly as one-half) must be put out of account, it follows that in villages with a very small population there will not be sufficient material to justify the existence of a school. But the Chief Commissioner is surprised to see from the table at page 11, that 89 villages with less than 500 inhabitants each have schools. It seems

clear that the average attendance at these schools must be small and the cost of maintenance large. But where population is sparse, and large villages rare, it is necessary to place schools in villages which have small populations.

In this table also Nimar shows well; it seems only to require one school in a village which has between 2,000 and 3,000 inhabitants to be thoroughly well equipped. On the other hand, well-to-do districts like Hoshangabad and Nagpur, and moderately prosperous districts like Bhandara and Saugor show somewhat badly. Hoshangabad has as many as 9 villages containing each between two thousand and three thousand inhabitants unprovided with schools.

10. It appears to the Chief Commissioner that District Councils and Local Boards have an ample field for their energies in the spreading of primary education. It will be well that you should lay before each Council a statement of the schools in its district, and advise them regarding the direction which their efforts should take. Probably they should in the first place direct their attention to the improvement of existing schools and the increase of the attendance at them; and, secondly, to the establishment of new institutions. New schools should be judiciously located in the larger villages now without them, rather than in smaller ones, though in the latter some desire for a school may be shown. If there is such a desire it can be more appropriately met by an aided school rather than by one paid entirely from District Council funds. As aided schools only exist in considerable villages in the districts of Bilaspur, Chanda, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur and Sambalpur, there is a large field open to District Councils. Generally speaking, aid should be first given to those places which show greatest inclination to help themselves.

School buildings.

11. During the year under review enquiry was made as to school buildings and accommodation generally. It appears that in order to have every one of our schools properly housed a little over one lakh of rupees is required, viz., some Rs. 80,000 for new buildings and Rs. 20,000 for additions and extensive repairs. If village boys' schools be first taken in hand the cost is estimated to be Rs. 8,300 in the Nagpur Division.
" 11,750 in the Jubbulpore Division.
" 15,750 in the Nerbudda Division.
" 1,200 in the Chhattisgarh Division.

These sums are not very large, and though they cannot be provided in a single year there is no reason why in the course of 5 years all village schools should not be properly accommodated. From paragraphs 25—42 of your report, it seems that Hoshangabad is the only district which can be said to be badly off in regard to village school buildings; most districts are fairly well off, some decidedly so.

Progress made during the year in the Nagpur Division.

12. Examining the statistics of schools in the several Divisions, and specially Government schools, it appears that in all the districts of the Nagpur Division there was an increase in pupils, but a decline in the average daily attendance accompanied, strange to say, by a considerable increase in the number of pupils who passed the standards. This decline is attributed to cholera, which prevailed especially in the Nagpur and Wardha districts. Some progress would appear to have been made in Wardha and Chanda, and also in Balaghat, which is very backward; in Bhandara efficiency was maintained, but in Nagpur education appears in respect of regular attendance to have retrograded.

These results cannot be considered altogether satisfactory. It will be the first duty of Local Boards to secure a good attendance. There is no advantage in having a large enrolled number of pupils if attendance is irregular. It is essential that Local Boards should take to heart that on them devolves the task of filling the schools. Though it has frequently been said in these Provinces that the Educational Department ask countenance only from District officers, not co-operation—attitude rather than action,—it has undoubtedly been the case that District officers have been looked to to secure attendance. For a time official

pressure may succeed, but experience shows that such pressure is too irksome both to those who exercise it and those on whom it is exercised, and when it is relaxed the reaction is all the greater. The resident school committees have done good service in this direction; and the influence of the District officers may work advantageously through them.

The Chief Commissioner notices that in the Bhandara district a special school was opened for the sons of Zamindars; difficulty is already experienced in maintaining it, and the attendance only averages nine. The Chief Commissioner cannot think that a school of this special character will prosper or was needed at Bhandara. He considers that small special schools of this kind can seldom work for good.

Jubbulpore.

13. In the Jubbulpore Division progress has been made in the districts of Jubbulpore, Saugor and Damoh, and the results reported are satisfactory. In Seoni both the numbers of pupils on the rolls and the average attendance have declined, but scholarship somewhat improved. In Mandla there has been no distinct advance. With regard to this district you say, in paragraph 72, "besides the schools at head-quarters, "the Inspector was this year only able to see three schools." The Chief Commissioner presumes that this refers to the Circle Inspector, and not to the Zila Inspector. On turning to the table at page 22, which shows the work of the Zila Inspectors, it is observed that the Mandla Zila Inspector was 239 days on tour, 127 days at head-quarters, travelled no miles by road, and 1,750 by rail, and made 98 inspections. The figures are plainly incorrect, as Mandla has not a single mile of Railway. The Zila Inspector ought to have made more inspections.

Nerbudda.

14. In the Nerbudda Division there has been some improvement in Hoshangabad and Chhindwara; in Betul and Narsinghpur schools may be said to have remained stationary, while in Nimar pupils in Government primary schools fell off and attendance was also poor. In this district 20 primary schools were also closed. No satisfactory explanation of this decadence in Nimar is given, the only possible reason assigned being, that there was a change of District officers. Such a course may possibly account for some falling off in attendance in Government schools; it is certainly insufficient to explain the closing of 20 private schools. You should have ascertained the real causes which led to the closing of these schools.

The figures examined in paragraphs 5—10 of this review show that in Nimar schools are fairly numerous in relation to population, and that only one large village capable of supporting a school is unprovided with one. On the other hand, the average attendance at schools in Nimar is below that of other districts. The remarks made in paragraph 10 above apply to this case. Before establishing new schools in Nimar efforts should be made to utilize existing schools to greater advantage.

Chhattisgarh.

15. There remains the Chhattisgarh Division. Considerable improvement is shown in Raipur and Sambalpur, while Bilaspur has been stagnant, though private schools increased in number.

In paragraph 6 of last year's review the Chief Commissioner recorded that the constitution, character and basis of the Raipur schools required serious and special attention. Enquiry showed that the so-called indigenous schools in Raipur which were 110 in number were unpopular, principally because they were supported by subscriptions which though nominally collected from the malguzars were really levied from the ryots. Not only did the whole burden of maintaining the schools fall upon the ryots, but it was a matter of complaint that malguzars really profited by collecting from the ryots a poll tax or plough fee which yielded more than the subscriptions needed. The grants earned under the result system were also appropriated partly by the malguzars and partly by the school masters. When these matters were represented in their true colours the

immediate stoppage of the so-called voluntary subscriptions was ordered as also the closing of 31 schools which were reported as entirely inefficient. The remaining 79 schools were placed on the same basis as the Government primary schools, and it was directed that they should be managed on what is known as "the combined system," that is to say, they will receive a fixed minimum grant and a grant-in-aid according to results. Under ordinary circumstances the Chief Commissioner would have felt some hesitation about making so large an additional grant to the educational expenditure of one district, but the case was a special one, and it became necessary to take steps to enable the Raipur district to tide over an educational crisis. The scheme sanctioned threw an additional cost of about Rs. 5,000 annually on Provincial revenues, and remitted involuntary subscriptions over Rs. 10,000.

Work of Zila Inspectors.

16. The statement tabulating the inspections made by Zila Inspectors has already been referred to in paragraph 13. A closer examination of it shows the Chief Commissioner that the columns of miles travelled by road and miles travelled by rail have been mixed up, as all the journeys in Chhattisgarh are shown as made by rail. The statement will be corrected before the report is published. Two districts where education made no advance during the year are Nimar and Bilaspur, and the Chief Commissioner notices that there were changes of Inspectors in these districts. These changes probably account in some measure for unsatisfactory results.

University and Secondary Education.

17. There are fewer students at present under instruction for the F. A. Examination than there were in 1882-83; the candidates who presented themselves for examination were more numerous, and the percentage who passed was the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 45. Secondary schools comprise schools hitherto classed as High and Middle schools. Such schools have increased in number from 56 to 61 and their scholars from 3,154 to 3,541. All the High schools sent up candidates for the Matriculation examination, but out of 127 who presented themselves only 39 passed. This is not a satisfactory proportion, and it is said by way of explanation that the Marathi examiner was over strict. Lads from the Nagpur Free Church Mission and City Aided schools should however be prepared to stand a stiff examination in their own vernacular. And, with reference to all standards, it is very undesirable that the number of candidates who pass should be increased by relaxing the strictness of the examinations.

The Middle schools in all circles show improvement, notably those in the Southern Circle.

Primary schools.

18. As the curriculum does not materially differ it seems needless to separate Vernacular Town and Village schools, and if you see no objection their statistics may in future be amalgamated. In the past year, Vernacular Town schools show an advance in scholars, average daily attendance, fees and number of passes.

Reference has already been made to Village schools. Except for a decline in the average attendance in the Southern Circle, all the statistics are favorable.

Aided Primary schools are most numerous in the Eastern Circle; in the Northern Circle they declined in number consequent on the closing of 20 in Nimar; in the Southern Circle their number increased and also their scholars, but the average attendance fell. As stated in paragraph 3, these schools earned a very fair grant.

19. Section V. of your report deals with school education (special). It sets forth the work of the 3 Male Normal schools, the Female Normal school, and the Patwaris' and Carpenters' classes. Last year Mr. Jones remarked that the most important thing to know regarding Normal schools was how far they are able to discharge their function as training schools to supply recruits as vacancies occur among school masters. At the Nagpur Institution there were 39 men under tuition, costing on an average Rs. 121 each to Government, and 25 were passed

out as competent teachers. You say that "last year all districts except Nagpur "and Wardha were supplied with as many men as they wanted. In these dis- "tricts a few low paid posts could not be filled up. Trained men are very "reluctant to accept posts of only Rs. 7." It appears also that there is keen competition to enter the Normal school. If you are correctly understood it amounts to this that Normal students after putting Government to great expense to train them decline to take up appointments offered them if the pay does not please them. As this is the case it would seem necessary that students of the Normal school should be bound down to take any posts offered them, within certain limits of salary and serve Government for a fixed period, or in default make good to Government the expenses of their teaching. At the Jubbulpore Normal school 69 men passed; 23 of whom obtained appointments, while 46 remained for a second year's course of the school. At Raipur 39 men out of 46 qualified.

The progress of the Jubbulpore Female Normal school is very small, but much was not expected of it. The Patwaris' and Carpenters' schools appear to be doing very little good, and as they are extraneous to the work proper of your department, they had better be closed. The Chief Commissioner will, however, deal with this question separately.

Schools for Europeans.

20. Details regarding schools for Europeans and Eurasians are given in Section VII. On the whole, the Province is well supplied with such schools. The Roman Catholic Institutions at Nagpur, Kamptee and Jubbulpore are useful and excellent Institutions; the Bishop's school at Nagpur and the Christ Church school at Jubbulpore provide education for those belonging to the Church of England; Railway schools at Khandwa and Harda minister to the wants of resident employés, and a new school at Raipur taught by a Reverend Missionary has lately been started.

With few exceptions the application of the provisions of the draft Code regulating the conduct of European education in the Bengal Presidency, so far as this is dependent on Government, will in no way disturb the progress of the various schools: in fact some schools will at once pecuniarily benefit, and Managers, as a rule, are eager that the Code should be brought into speedy operation.

General remarks.

21. Muhammadans are well represented in our schools, and the statistics show that the Musulman population of these Provinces fully appreciate the boon of education. In these Provinces, where the population is a microcosm of the peoples of India, education is given in Marathi, Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Telugu, Urya and Gujrathi, besides in classical languages; but Marathi, Hindi, Urya and Urdu are the more important, as shown in paragraph 22.

Conclusion.

22. In conclusion I am to thank you for your report, which is a chronicle of a fairly successful year's work. The Chief Commissioner is glad that you are able to bring to notice so many of the officers under you who by their exertions contributed to this result. The services which Missionary gentlemen and ladies of all denominations render to the cause of education also merit the Chief Commissioner's public acknowledgment.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

LINDSAY NEILL,

Secretary.

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No. 3801 of 1884.

FROM

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. B. JACOB,

OFFG. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION,

Central Provinces.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Dated Nagpur, the 21st June 1884.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1883-84.

SECTION I.—GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

General and Statistical Summary of the year's operations.

2. During the past year cholera was very bad in several of the districts of the Southern Circle and many schools were almost emptied for periods varying from 1 to 2½ months. Notwithstanding this hindrance the following pages will show that there has been on the whole steady advance and spread of education. Schools and scholars have increased, and teaching improved.

Grant-in-aid rules.

3. The grant-in-aid rules for indigenous schools, mentioned in report for 1882-83, have now had one year's trial. As anticipated they have had the effect of somewhat reducing the grant, because under them, masters have not been permitted to present boys twice in the same standard, as they used to do. Good schools have lost very little, but inefficient schools have fared badly. Competent masters will probably be able to earn more and more each year as they learn to take advantage of the extra subjects for which grants are now available. New schools, and schools which from any special circumstance are not able to earn sufficient grant for instruction and capitation, but are deserving of encouragement, can be helped under the merit grant clause. In Sambalpur the new rules have been eagerly accepted by the people, and schools are increasing.

Upper and Lower Primary Arithmetic.

4. The use of the Upper and Lower Primary Arithmetic books has been the means of improving the teaching of Arithmetic in our Primary schools. The Inspector of the Eastern Circle reports, that the books have been of great assistance to masters and pupils and that an increase of passes in Arithmetic has been the result.

New Urya Alphabetical sheets and 1st and 2nd Readers.

5. The new Urya Alphabetical sheets, and 1st and 2nd Readers have been in use during the year. The books are popular and have been bought up so largely as to already necessitate the printing of a 2nd edition. The Urya 3rd book, and Urya translation of the Drill book, are now in the press and will be issued shortly.

Physical education.

6. Physical education continues to receive attention; most of our large schools are supplied with good gymnasiums; and many of the primary schools in the Northern Circle have each some simple apparatus. It is hoped that by degrees all schools will

be supplied. Aided primary schools in Sambalpur have begun to take advantage of the gymnastic grant. Inspecting officers do all they can to encourage the extension of physical education by giving prizes for gymnastic exercises, running, jumping, &c., at their visits to schools. At Nagpur, in September last, the 2nd annual meeting for athletic sports and games took place immediately after the Middle school examination, and was largely attended by boys and their friends and relations. The challenge cup for wrestling was again won by a pupil of the Free Church Mission School.

Conversion of the Sambalpur Zila school into a High school.

7. Sanction has been obtained to raise the Sambalpur Zila school to a High school. The extra expenditure required for this has been half met by the interest of a sum raised by the people: the other half was given from Provincial Funds. As Urya boys have hitherto had no facilities for extending their education beyond the Middle school standard, the High school will be a great boon to them. The school is to be called "The Morris High School."

Conversion of certain Anglo-Vernacular Town schools into Zila schools.

8. English education is getting more popular, and English learners have increased. During the year, sanction was obtained for raising the Anglo-Vernacular schools of Harda, Seoni (Malwa), Gadarwara and Ramtek to the Zila school grade. Nearly the whole of the extra expense required for these improvements has been met from Municipal grants and fees.

Fees in English schools.

9. Fees in English schools have been made payable in advance, and collections have increased.

Period of training Normal school students.

10. The two years training for Normal school students is now in full operation in the Jubbulpore Normal school. It will soon be possible to introduce the improvement in the other two Normal schools.

The difficulty of obtaining candidates for the Female Normal school has been got over, and we have now more applications than we can accept. But we have not yet been able to get suitable couples from the Marathi districts to come forward to be trained as teachers for girls schools; and only one Chhattisgarh couple is now under training at the Jubbulpore schools.

School Committee.

11. School committees, especially in some of the districts of the Northern Circle, evince considerable interest in their schools. During my last tour many committees came forward in the most liberal manner in providing prizes, &c., to poor and deserving students. Many of our primary schools are indebted to committees for the supply of clocks, and other articles of furniture.

Admission of little girls into Village schools.

12. In two districts of the Eastern Circle the experiment of admitting little girls into village schools has been tried, and the scheme seems to promise well. Already 213 girls are enrolled in boys' schools.

Holidays of seed and harvest time.

13. During the holidays of seed and harvest time, teachers meetings were held at different centres in districts of the Eastern Circle. Papers were read on various subjects by the masters; difficulties were discussed, and instruction was given on improved methods of teaching. These gatherings will be the means of doing much good.

Singing of the Ramayan.

14. Mr. Elliott reports that the singing of the Ramayan in Hindi schools, and of the Mahabharat in Uyra schools has been introduced during the year, and that it is very popular with the people. School committees readily provided funds for buying copies of these books for the use of the boys.

15. Mr. Elliott carries a Magic Lantern about with him on tour, and the exhibitions in the evenings have afforded much amusement and instruction to the children and people.

Magic Lantern exhibition.

16. The involuntary subscriptions raised from the people of Raipur for the support of certain schools in their district have been stopped, and from the 1st of April 1884 all the Primary schools have been put on the same footing. After making satisfactory financial arrangements for these schools, they have been handed over to the management of the District Council.

Involuntary subscriptions in Raipur stopped.

17. The following table gives comparative statistics of all kinds of schools:—

Comparative statistics.

	Schools.		Pupils.		Each pupil costing per annum to Government.	
	Last year.	Present year.	Last year.	Present year.	Last year.	Present year.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
University Education.						
Arts College.						
English under Public management maintained by Department. ...	1	1	45	28	169 4 6	238 12 10
" Private " Aided ..	1	1	15	22	38 5 0	170 14 11
School Education—General.						
Secondary Schools.						
For boys, English, under Public management maintained by Department	39	40	2,353	2,558	23 9 4	21 5 1
" Private " Aided ...	17	21	801	988	19 3 7	13 8 10
For girls " " " " ...	3	3	25	55	24 14 8	22 13 0
Primary Schools.						
For boys under Public management maintained by Department ..	825	840	54,490	55,697	3 0 6	3 1 3
" " " " by Municipal Boards ...	...	2	...	111	.....	.....
" Private " Aided ...	471	505	23,046	25,489	1 9 2	1 5 9
" " " Unaided ...	90	69	4,060	3,791	.....	.....
For girls under Public management maintained by Department ..	64	63	2,843	2,781	4 10 3	4 9 7
" " " " by Municipal Boards ...	...	1	...	22	.....	.....
" Private " Aided ..	19	27	891	1,078	6 3 0	5 1 6
" " " Unaided ...	6	4	198	192	.....	.....
School Education—Special.						
Schools for Special Instruction.						
Training school for Masters under Public management ..	3	3	190	192	109 14 0	102 15 1
" for Mistresses " " ...	1	1	28	30	264 14 6	220 3 4
Patwari schools	5	11	197	321	.....	.. ..
Industrial schools	20	20	324	319	11 2 2	12 6 2
Total ...	1,565	1,612	89,506	93,669	3 11 3	3 1 4

There has been an increase of 47 schools and 4,163 scholars on the figures given last year. The attendance has improved, and on the whole, there has been

reduction in the average cost of educating each pupil. It is satisfactory to note the substantial increase in aided primary boys' schools. In the above statement the average cost of each pupil is exclusive of sums spent on Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, and Buildings.

18. The expenditure on Education under the different heads is shown below:—

Total expenditure.

	Total Expenditure.	Receipts from Local sources not including the Educational Cess.	Net expenditure debitable to Provincial Revenues and the Educational Cess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.			
Arts College.			
English, under Public management maintained by Department.	10,573	1,021	9,552
" Private " Aided ...	7,393	4,829	2,564
School Education—General.			
Secondary Schools.			
For Boys, English, under Public management maintained by Department	69,065	20,069	48,963
" Private " Aided ...	27,041	15,568	11,473
For Girls " " " " ...	3,315	2,129	1,186
Primary Schools.			
For Boys under Public management maintained by Department.	2,15,119	46,833	1,68,286
" " " by Municipal Boards ...	573	573	...
" Private " Aided ...	59,345	26,364	32,981
" " " Unaided ...	6,161	6,161	...
For Girls under Public management maintained by Department	14,287	1,662	12,625
" " " by Municipal Boards ...	138	138	...
" Private " Aided ...	17,366	11,930	5,436
" " " Unaided ...	1,210	1,210	...
School Education—Special.			
Schools for Special Instruction.			
Training schools for Masters under Public management ...	19,268	121	19,147
" for Mistresses	6,386	...	6,386
Patwari schools	5,326	5,326	...
Industrial schools (Carpentry)	3,692	14	3,678
Direction	24,157	..	24,157
Inspection	79,756	1,003	78,753
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges	4,083	...	4,083
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools	15,915	76	15,839
Scholarships held in Primary Schools	10,728	238	10,490
Buildings	39,863	17,393	22,470
Furniture...	1,300	124	1,176
Miscellaneous	42,568	42,568	...
Total ...	6,84,628	2,05,350	*4,79,278

* To make this agree with Columns 7 *a* and 7 *b* of General Form 4, Rs. 529 must be added to Provincial amount.

The total expenditure has risen from Rs. 6,82,485 to Rs. 6,84,628 or by Rs. 2,143. Receipts and expenditure from private sources is less by Rs. 173. Grants from Municipality to Education have much increased. To Government schools, they amounted to Rs. 34,015 and to private schools Rs. 8,627 against Rs. 28,311 and Rs. 6,504 respectively during 1882-83.

Classification of Expenditure.

19. Over much of the expenditure given in paragraph 18 the Department has no direct control. The sum actually disbursed by Government officers is Rs. 6,23,210. This expenditure is classified below :—

	Sums disbursed by Government officers.	Percentage of total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
On Direction and Inspection	1,03,913	16·67
Training and Technical schools	34,672	5·56
Arts' College	13,137	2·11
High and Middle schools for boys	83,357	13·38
Middle schools for girls	1,461	·23
Primary schools for boys	2,52,514	40·52
" " for girls	20,842	3·34
Scholarships	30,618	4·91
Buildings excluding the Public Works Department expenditure	38,828	6·23
Book Depot	42,039	6·75
Miscellaneous	529	·09
Furniture	1,300	·21
Total ..	6,23,210	100·

The percentages are not very different from those shown last year, and call for no special remark. The expenditure on primary boys' and girls' schools is 43·86 of the total expenditure, but if the cost of Normal schools, Primary scholarships and a share of the expenditure on inspection and building be added, the expenditure on Primary schools would be 64 per cent of the total expenditure.

Fee receipts.

20. Fee receipts in the different classes of Government schools for the past 2 years are compared below :—

Fee receipts.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Government Institutions.	Rs.	Rs.
College	1,201	1,021
High and Middle schools	7,499	9,236
Primary schools	22,339	22,280
Total ...	31,635	32,537

There has been considerable increase in High and Middle schools. Fees at the Jubbulpore College have fallen, owing to reduction of pupils.

21. Results of the University and other prescribed examinations of the Department, are shown below :—

Examination results.

	Number on roll on the 31st March.		Number of Examinees.		Number passed.	
	1882.	1883.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
First Arts	67	60	23	29	11	13
Matriculation	321	383	95	124	48	39
Middle school examination ...	2,493	2,794	509	579	253	272
Upper primary examination ..	14,401	16,335	8,686	9,687	4,251	5,253
Lower primary examination ..	63,868	69,186	14,435	14,453	7,832	9,396

The F. A. passes are greater than last year; but there has been a fall off in the Matriculation result. The increased passes under the other heads show that our Middle and Primary schools have improved. The improvement in Primary schools is very marked.

22. The following statement shows the number of pupils learning each Indian language :—

Language statement.

	Number of schools in the Central Provinces	Language.											Remarks.
		Classical.			Vernacular.								
		Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Hindi.	Marathi.	Urdu.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Uriya.	Gujarathi.	Bengali.	Total.	
Hindus ... 82,239 Mahomedans ... 7,535 Christians ... 518 Others ... 2,557	1,602	654	83	228	56,545	24,433	8,536	258	431	6,854	301	52	93,375	The number of scholars learning the several languages will not agree with the number of pupils enrolled, as some boys learn two or more languages. Schools and scholars of European schools have not been included in this statement.

School buildings.

23. The following table gives the expenditure on buildings during 1883-84 :—

Expenditure on school buildings from Public Works Department Budget 1883-84.	Amount.	Expenditure on school buildings from Educational Budget and from other sources during 1883-84.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
(A) Repairs	1,446	(D). Repairs to Government Buildings ...	39,863
(B). Minor works under Rs. 2,500	2,077	(E). Minor ...	
(C). Larger works above Rs. 2,500	...	(F). Grants-in-aid under Rs. 1,000 ...	
		(G). Larger grants above Rs. 1,000 ...	...
Total ...	3,523	Total ...	39,863

Expenditure on School buildings district by district.

24. The expenditure on Buildings from Educational Budget, Municipal Funds and Private subscriptions was distributed as below :—

Districts.	Provincial.	Municipality.	Others.	Fees.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nagpur	1,450 0 0	238 2 0	3,891 0 0	...	5,579 2 0
Wardha	2,141 12 8	.....	22 0 0	...	2,163 12 8
Chanda	1,843 11 3	.....	.....	...	1,843 11 3
Bhandara	1,295 11 7	298 6 4	322 0 0	...	1,916 1 11
Seoni	1,744 0 0	594 4 0	265 0 0	...	2,603 4 0
Betul	865 0 0	.....	.....	...	865 0 0
Chhindwara	1,175 2 6	134 9 9	50 0 0	...	1,359 12 3
Balaghat	186 4 4	.....	85 4 0	...	271 8 4
Damoh	1,012 0 0	60 0 0	137 0 0	...	1,209 0 0
Narsinghpur	645 0 0	38 0 0	60 0 0	...	743 0 0
Hoshangabad ...	864 0 0	301 0 0	545 0 0	...	1,710 0 0
Nimar	1,485 0 0	260 0 0	.....	...	1,745 0 0
Jubbulpore	2,196 0 0	.....	4,395 0 0	522 0 0	7,113 0 0
Mandla	701 0 0	.....	80 0 0	...	781 0 0
Saugor	1,594 0 0	480 0 0	901 0 0	...	2,975 0 0
Raipur	1,530 0 0	374 8 3	2,178 0 0	...	4,082 8 3
Bilaspur	529 0 0	31 0 0	.. ...	...	560 0 0
Sambalpur	1,213 10 8	125 0 0	1,003 6 0	...	2,342 0 8
Total ...	22,471 5 0	2,934 14 4	13,934 10 0	522 0 0	39,862 13 4

To encourage the people to subscribe towards the building and repairs of schools, aid is usually first given to places where money has been raised locally. Over 43 per cent of the money spent on buildings, exclusive of sum spent by Public Works Department, was from Municipal funds or private subscriptions.

Remarks on Buildings in each District.

Nagpur.

25. All the town schools and nearly all the village schools are well housed. Only 3 new village school houses are at present required. For girls schools, native houses are rented: there are no regular school buildings.

Wardha.

26. Most of the schools have good substantial buildings. A branch school house is required at Ashti, and new buildings are wanted for 3 village schools. Only a few boys' schools require extensive repairs: a new building has lately been erected at Wardha for the girls' school. The Hinganghat girls' school meets in a hired house.

Chanda.

27. Two new school houses are now being erected; one more is required. Eight school houses have only chupper roofs. It is very desirable to replace them with tiled roofs.

Bhandara.

28. Nearly all the school houses are in good order. Three new buildings are required for village schools.

Seoni.

29. Four new village school houses are required in this district; others are in good order and want nothing beyond ordinary repairs.

Betul.

30. Only one of the 3 town schools is well housed. At the Betul town school the accommodation is insufficient, and at Bhainsdehi a new building will soon be necessary. The village school houses are nearly all in good order, only one new building is required.

Chhindwara.

31. Two new village school houses are required. Three houses want some additions made. All others are well housed in good and suitable buildings.

32. Many of the schools in this district have only cheap kutcha houses; but they are fairly suitable. It will be long before there are funds sufficient to build schools on the standard plan for all. The district is a poor one.

Balaghat.

33. Nearly all the school houses are in good order. Three new buildings are required.

Damoh.

34. The town schools are, on the whole, well housed; but some extensive repairs are required at Singhpur, which will be carried out this year. Out of the 49 village schools, only 4 have not good buildings; 8 were reported to require extensive repairs or additions. Three of the girls' schools are housed in hired buildings: they are fairly suitable.

Narsinghpur.

35. For the Anglo-Vernacular school at Seoni there are 2 buildings, one of them is reported to be unsafe. The town school buildings are in good order. For village schools 12 new houses are required. Two girls' schools have no regular buildings.

Hoshangabad.

36. Four new houses are required, and 4 need enlarging.

Nimar.

37. The town schools have good packa buildings. There are 31 packa and 26 katcha village school houses; 8 of the katcha buildings are not suitable.

Jubbulpore.

38. Only 3 new school houses are required in this district.

Mandla.

39. Most of the school houses are well housed; 3 new houses for village boys' schools are required and 2 buildings for girls' schools.

Saugor.

40. At Rajim and Simga Town schools the buildings are too small and are unsuitable; 40 out of the 41 village schools are well housed. Better buildings will be required for some of the old indigenous schools which have now been brought on the list of Raipur Primary schools.

Raipur.

41. All Government schools are well housed; but very few of the Aided schools in the district have good school houses.

Bilaspur.

42. The Bargarh town school requires additions, and a boarding house is wanted at Reminda. One new village school house is necessary and some 8 buildings require enlargement. The aided schools are being gradually housed; but a good deal yet remains to be done as many new schools have lately been started.

Sambalpur.

Zila School Buildings.

43. Most of our Zila school houses are good substantial buildings. The Khandwa school house is, however, old and the roof said to be weak. Additional accommodation is needed at Raipur, Hinganghat and at Sambalpur. At Burhanpur a 4th branch school has lately been erected by the Municipality. At Ramtek the building of a branch school has lately been taken in hand. At Saugor the erection of a new branch school is now under consideration. New branch school buildings are also required at Murwara, Hoshangabad and Kamptee. Boarding houses are wanted at Raipur and Sambalpur.

Zila school buildings.

Distribution of schools in the different districts, showing the proportion of children at school to number of a school going age.

44. The following table gives the distribution of schools in the different districts, showing the proportion of children at school, to number of a school going age:—

District.		Number of schools.				Number of scholars.				Population.	Percentage of scholars to population.	Area in square miles.	Number of boys and girls of school going age.	Percentage of scholars to boys and girls of school going age.
		Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Total.					
Balaghat ...	Boys ...	36	9	...	45	1,931	228	...	2,159	168,830	1·27	3,146	25,824	8·52
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171,724	...		25,758	...
Betul ...	Boys ...	29	9	...	38	1,750	171	...	1,921	154,426	1·24	3,905	23,163	8·29
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150,479	...		22,571	...
Bilaspur ...	Boys ...	34	48	4	86	2,591	2,476	259	5,326	504,046	1·05	7,798	75,606	7·04
	Girls ...	3	1	...	4	215	29	...	244	513,281	·05		76,992	·32
Bhandara ...	Boys ...	50	2	1	53	3,923	113	16	4,052	340,811	1·18	3,922	51,121	7·92
	Girls ...	2	...	...	2	105	...	..	105	342,968	·31		51,445	·20
Chanda ...	Boys ...	55	28	..	83	3,665	605	...	4,270	326,824	1·31	10,785	49,023	8·71
	Girls ...	1	...	...	1	20	...	...	20	322,822	·006		48,348	·04
Chhindwara ...	Boys ...	33	1	...	34	1,889	95	...	1,984	186,168	1·07	3,915	27,925	7·10
	Girls ...	1	1	...	2	29	21	...	50	186,731	·02		28,009	·17
Damoh ...	Boys ...	41	12	...	53	2,124	406	...	2,530	162,570	1·55	2,799	24,385	10·37
	Girls ...	4	...	...	4	171	...	...	171	150,387	·01		22,558	·75
Hoshangabad ...	Boys ...	86	7	3	96	4,246	245	75	4,566	252,493	1·81	4,437	37,873	12·05
	Girls ...	3	1	...	4	80	24	..	104	236,294	·04		35,444	·29
Jubbulpore ...	Boys ...	80	60	...	140	5,359	3,051	...	8,410	349,251	2·41	3,918	52,387	16·05
	Girls ...	9	11	...	20	279	435	...	714	337,982	·21		50,697	

District.		Number of schools.				Number of scholars.				Population.	Percentage of schools to population.	Area in square miles.	Number of boys and girls of school going age.	Percentage of schools to boys and girls of school going age.
		Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government Schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Total.					
Nagpur ...	Boys...	87	92	6	185	5,486	5,243	227	10,956	351,756	3·12	3,786	52,763	20·76
	Girls...	3	8	1	12	137	369	40	546	345,600	·16		51,840	1·05
Mandla ...	Boys...	20	1	...	21	1,001	8	...	1,009	153,542	·65	4,719	23,031	4·38
	Girls...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148,218	...		22,232	...
Nimar ...	Boys...	53	26	5	84	3,535	951	134	4,620	121,008	3·81	3,340	18,151	25·45
	Girls...	2	...	1	3	102	...	36	138	110,333	·13		16,549	·83
Narsinghpur ...	Boys...	62	17	...	79	3,706	522	...	4,228	186,635	2·27	1,916	27,995	15·10
	Girls...	9	...	...	9	314	...	...	314	178,538	·18		26,780	1·17
Seoni ...	Boys...	30	4	...	34	1,758	257	...	2,015	167,925	1·20	3,246	25,188	8·
	Girls...	5	..	...	5	240	...	...	240	166,808	·14		25,021	·95
Saugor ...	Boys...	57	14	...	71	4,441	731	...	5,172	294,795	1·75	4,005	44,219	11·70
	Girls...	15	6	...	21	783	190	...	973	270,155	·36		40,523	2·40
Raipur ...	Boys...	61	131	19	211	5,299	8,260	1,066	14,625	696,242	2·10	11,885	104,436	14·
	Girls...	3	1	1	5	134	15	51	200	708,929	·02		106,339	·19
Sambalpur ...	Boys ..	34	66	31	131	2,400	3,137	2,014	7,551	346,549	2·17	4,521	51,982	14·53
	Girls...	3	1	1	5	151	50	65	266	346,950	·08		52,042	·51
Wardha ...	Boys...	69	...	...	69	4,117	...	...	4,117	195,564	2·11	2,401	29,334	14·03
	Girls...	2	...	...	2	73	...	...	73	191,657	·04		23,748	·25
		982	557	73	1,612	62,054	27,632	3,983	Boys 89,511 Girls 4,158	M. 49,59,435 F. 48,79,356	1·80 ·08	84,445	Boys 743,906 Girls 731,896	12·03 0·57
									93,669	98,38,791			14,75,802	6·35

Number of villages and towns in each district with and without schools.

45. A Statement showing the number of villages and towns in each district with and without schools is given below:—

District.	With less than 500 inhabitants.		With 500 and less than 1,000 inhabitants.		With 1,000 and less than 2,000 inhabitants.		With 2,000 and less than 3,000 inhabitants.		With 3,000 and less than 5,000 inhabitants.		Above 5,000 inhabitants.		Total.		Grand Total.
	With schools.	Without schools.	With schools.	Without schools.	With schools.	Without schools.	With schools.	Without schools.	With schools.	Without schools.	With schools.	Without schools.	With schools.	Without schools.	
Hoshangabad ...	...	798	2	499	23	161	36	9	6	3	4	...	71	1,465	1,536
Nimar ...	12	512	32	38	20	...	6	1	1	...	2	...	73	554	627
Raipur ...	17	4,057	115	472	39	33	5	...	3	...	2	...	181	4,562	4,743
Damoh ...	2	1,008	8	89	18	11	6	...	2	...	2	...	38	1,108	1,146
Chhindwara ...	...	1,747	8	45	12	14	2	...	2	...	3	...	27	1,806	1,833
Wardha ...	...	691	4	146	27	19	11	...	5	...	5	...	52	856	908
Narsinghpur ...	...	790	18	119	32	12	10	...	4	...	2	...	66	921	987
Mandla ...	3	1,700	5	37	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	14	1,737	1,751
Betul ...	6	1,039	6	92	12	12	3	...	2	...	...	...	29	1,143	1,172
Jubbulpore ..	8	2,036	37	181	24	8	10	...	3	...	3	...	85	2,225	2,310
Chanda ...	...	2,506	1	220	14	41	5	...	11	3	3	...	34	2,770	2,804
Seoni ...	2	1,359	13	76	7	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	25	1,438	1,463
Bhandara ...	...	1,161	4	338	21	71	11	3	3	...	4	..	43	1,573	1,616
Saugor ..	9	1,590	10	164	19	34	6	4	..	1	4	1	48	1,794	1,842
Bilaspur ...	10	3,235	29	363	30	45	7	...	3	...	2	...	81	3,643	3,724
Sambalpur ...	16	2,971	52	192	17	4	3	...	1	...	1	...	90	3,167	3,257
Nagpur ...	...	1,463	10	139	18	15	15	...	13	...	9	...	65	1,617	1,682
Balaghat ...	5	1,055	18	114	14	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	42	1,169	1,211

46. There are only 9 large villages of over 1,000 inhabitants each without schools. It is reported that schools would not prosper at these villages. Education is not yet very popular in this district, and I would not advise any increase of schools until we can improve the schools that now exist.

Hoshangabad.

47. Education is fairly popular in this district. There is not a single large village without a school.

Nimar.

48. 33 large villages are shown to be without schools; but only 16 of these are in the khalsa. The primary schools in this district have lately been reorganized. No more can be done at present.

Raipur.

49. 11 large villages without schools. At 5 of these, schools might be started at once if there were funds. The remaining 6 villages are inhabited by Kurmis and Lodhis, who are averse to education.

Damôh.

50. 14 large villages without schools. At 5 of these there is some chance of schools prospering.

Chhindwara.

51. 19 large villages without schools. It is reported that at only 7 of these are schools likely to prosper. There used to be a school at Salod Fukera; but it was closed, as being hopeless. Wabgaon, Palasgaon and Nara have schools close to them.

Wardha.

52. 12 large villages without schools. At 7 of these, schools might prosper; but the people do not seem inclined to pay anything towards them.

Narsingbpur.

53. A very jungly district with nearly all small villages. The few large villages have schools.

Mandla.

54. 12 large villages without schools. At 8 of these, schools might prosper; but the people themselves are unwilling to give anything towards them.

Betul.

55. 8 large villages without schools. It is reported that schools would not prosper at any of them. There used to be schools at 3 of the villages; but they had to be closed as hopeless.

Jubbulpore.

56. 44 large villages without schools. At 16 of these, schools might be established at once if there were funds. The remaining villages are inhabited by the very low castes, who will not send their children to school without compulsion.

Chanda.

57. Only 3 large villages without schools. They contain a fair proportion of the better castes, and schools might prosper at these. But the Deputy Commissioner reports, that he has already great trouble in keeping up the attendance at the existing schools.

Seoni.

58. Here there are no less than 74 large villages without schools. It is reported that at only 13 of these, are schools likely to prosper. Some years ago a number of schools were closed, because the people were unwilling to subscribe for them.

Bhandara.

59. 40 large villages without schools. The Deputy Commissioner reports, that at only 5 of them are schools likely to prosper.

Saugor.

60. 45 large villages without schools. At 23 of these schools might prosper.

Bilaspur.

61. There has been great increase of schools lately. Only 4 large villages are now without schools. Enquiries are being made whether it is not possidle to open schools at these villages.

Sambalpur.

62. Sixteen large villages without schools. At 11 of these, schools might prosper. At Bhugaon and Dhanla there were schools; but they had to be closed as the people would not send their children.

Nagpur.

63. A poor and jungly district. Most of the villages are small. No large villages are without schools.

Balaghat.

In all there are 354 villages without schools, and as far as can be ascertained at present at only 107 of these is there much chance of a school prospering.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION AND TAHSILDARS, WITH A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE STATE OF EDUCATION IN EACH DISTRICT.

64. The total number of schools remains the same, namely 71. One indigenous school has been closed; but the Police school at head-quarters has this year been brought on the returns. Pupils have increased from 4,019 to 4,190. In attendance there has been slight decrease, viz. from 3,994 to 3,956. The prevalence of cholera during the year in some parts of the district practically closed some schools for a time. But for this, there would have been considerable increase in attendance. On the whole there has been much improvement in the Wardha schools, principally owing to the zeal and energy of the Zila Inspector. The Circle Inspector speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Vishnoo Balwant Gokle's work. The four Anglo-Vernacular schools are in fair order, and some improvement is shown in each. The Arvi school is the best of the four; but it is undermastered. At Deoli too the staff is weak. A reorganization of the Wardha Middle schools is now under consideration. The statistics and examination reports show that there has been good progress in the 5 town schools. The subject of strengthening the staff of some of the schools is now receiving the attention of the Deputy Commissioner. The want of funds is our greatest difficulty. The pupils in the 43 village schools have increased from 2,265 to 2,338; but for reasons given above there has been some decrease in attendance. In scholarship the Primary schools of the district show much improvement. Considering that there are only 43 masters and 34 assistants or monitors, the latter mostly young lads, to teach 2,338 boys who attend the village schools, I think the results shown by the number of passes in the prescribed standards are very creditable. There are only 2 girls' schools in the district, and the attendance at these schools is not good; consequently there has not been much progress. An excellent building has been erected for the Wardha girls' school by Harba Patel at a cost, it is said, of nearly Rs. 3,000, and the services of a good Mistress from Poona have been secured for this school. For the Hinganghat school a teacher for sewing has been engaged. Municipal Committees are beginning to take greater interest in these schools, so improvement may be expected. The Deputy Commissioner being new to the district is unable to say any thing regarding the work of Tahsildars. I think school committees are beginning to take more interest in their work. During the past year a sum of Rs. 746 was subscribed by committee members, and others, for the supply of school furniture, books, slates and prizes, to poor boys.

Wardha.

The returns show that only 14 per cent of boys of a school going age and 2·5 per thousand girls are at school in the district. Thus much remains to be done.

65. Government schools have nominally increased by one. The Police school this year being brought on the returns for the first time.

Seoni.

Last year there were no private schools on the returns, this year five are shown, viz. the Mission school with its four departments, and the Patwari school. Scholars and attendance at the 34 Government schools show some slight decrease. In other respects, however, there has been improvement. Passes by the prescribed standards have increased. A revision of salaries of teachers of boys and girls' schools, was made during the year. I marched through the district during the cold weather, and judging from the schools seen thought that there had been fair progress. Both the Town schools are in good order, especially the one at Chhappara. The girls' schools in this district are decidedly above the average and are managed at little cost. Drill in boys' schools has received fair attention Considering the population there are very few schools in this district, only a little more than 8 per cent of the boys of a school going age are receiving any education; while there is less than 1 percentage of girls at school.

Betul.

66. Government schools have increased from 26 to 28, and there has been a slight increase of pupils, but the attendance is hardly so good as it was. The district has not been visited by the Circle Inspector since April 1883, and the Deputy Commissioner and the Zila Inspector are both new, so I have little to guide me in estimating the progress made. But judging from the increased number of passes by standard examinations, there must have been some improvement. Upper Primary passes have increased from 120 to 143. Lower Primary from 189 to 265.

If the present Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Macdougall, remains in the district any length of time, there is sure to be increase and improvement in education. A great deal remains to be done, for only 8 per cent of the boys are at present at school, and there are no girls' schools.

Chhindwara.

67. The Police school has this year been included in the returns, otherwise there has been no change in the number of schools. Pupils and attendance have increased a little. From the Circle Inspector's reports and my own inspections I think the Zila Inspector has worked well. Notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera and small-pox in the district, which interfered much with the working of the schools, there has been some increase in the Upper and Lower Primary passes; the former have increased from 108 to 111, and the latter from 176 to 180.

School houses are mostly in good order, and well supplied with necessary furniture and apparatus.

There is only one school in the district at which English is taught, viz. the Anglo-Vernacular school at head quarters. 68 boys learn English. This is 8 more than last year; but the number is still small I hope it will be possible before long to raise the school to the grade of a Zila school.

The 3 town schools in this district are good. The village schools are mostly in fair order; but they are very few, only 23. The number enrolled has been well maintained, but the attendance has fallen, owing to cholera, which closed some schools for periods varying from 1 to 2½ months.

There are only 2 schools for girls, one maintained by the department, and the other aided. The teacher at the latter is not a good one. It will be some time before the difficulty of getting good teachers for female schools will be got over.

The Carpenter school of this district is about the best in the Province, and is attended by boys of many castes. There is a gymnasium attached to the Anglo-Vernacular school, and drill is taught in all Primary schools; but physical exercise generally has not received the attention it ought. It is most difficult to get Marathi masters to take any interest in it.

The Sausar Tahsildar appears to have paid some attention to schools, but the Chhindwara man apparently takes no interest in education.

Bhandara.

68. The Police school has been brought on the returns. One small private school has been closed, one school for sons of Zamindars has been started.

In Government schools there has been no change in number. There has been some increase of pupils; but a slight fall off in attendance, principally owing to cholera, which was more than usual from July to October. The reports from the District Officer and the Circle Inspector show that the schools have well maintained their ground in efficiency. The passes by the Upper and Lower standards have increased from 469 to 472, and from 598 to 655, respectively. A school for the sons of Zamindars was lately opened; but the Deputy Commissioner reports that there is some difficulty in raising the promised subscriptions. There are 16 boys on the rolls; but the attendance has only averaged 9.

The middle school at head-quarters is one of the best in the Circle. The 6 town schools are doing well, and improvement is reported in many of the village schools. There are only 2 girls' schools. The percentage of boys at school is 7, and of girls ·2 per cent.

Chanda.

69. Government schools have increased by one, and there has been some increase in pupils. The attendance has slightly decreased. There is one superior middle class school at head-quarters, and an inferior Middle class school at Warora, and one at Sironcha. They are doing well. The Zila school is one of the best in the Circle. The Warora Anglo-Vernacular school has improved and the Master was rewarded. The Sironcha school is too far away for the Circle Inspector to visit. The 5 town schools are reported to be in fair order; but judging from the number of passes, there has not been much advance in scholarship. In the 34 village schools there has been increase in pupils and attendance. In scholarship, there has been decided improvement. Upper Primary passes have increased from 85 to 119, and Lower Primary from 142 to 289. The Sironcha girls' school is the only one in the district: at this, pupils have decreased from 25 to 20; but the attendance has kept the same as last year. The Circle Inspector visited 2 of the middle schools, 3 town schools, and 14 village schools. All except one village school were classed as "good" or "fair." The Deputy Commissioner reports that since the introduction of drill, the discipline at the schools has improved. Surveying apparatus was during the past year supplied to the Warora Anglo-Vernacular school. The schools at Chamurshi, Nagbhir, Talodhi, Armori, and Bhandak wish to be supplied. The middle schools at Head-quarters, and at Warora are the only ones which have gymnasiums. I hope gradually all schools will have some simple gymnastic apparatus When fees at village schools increase, it will be possible to find funds for this. Only 7 schools Committees are commended for their work. Tahsildars appear to have done their duty towards education. The Deputy Commissioner speaks well of the Zila Inspector, and says he is energetic, and fond of his work. It is satisfactory to observe that indigenous schools have increased from 22 to 28.

Nagpur.

70. The number of Government schools remains the same, *viz.* 90. In these schools there are 5,623 pupils, with an attendance of 3,808; the figures for the previous year were 5,509, and 3,814. Thus pupils have increased by 114 and attendance decreased by 6. Last year there were 6 inferior and 1 superior middle schools. This year there are 5 inferior and 2 superior schools. The Ramtek Anglo-Vernacular school has been raised to the grade of a Zila school. Pupils and attendance at the middle schools have increased. The 6 town schools contain 705 pupils with an attendance of 499. There has been increase in numbers and attendance. The 51 village schools show increase of pupils; but a fall off in attendance. The statistics of the 3 girls' schools are not good. The Circle Inspector saw in all 50 Government schools in this district, and from his reports

I gather, that the middle schools are generally in good order; but that there had been no decided improvement in town and village schools, and that girls' schools had deteriorated. These results are not altogether very satisfactory, and I can hardly account for this stand-still state of the primary schools, not only in numbers, but in progress. There has been some decrease in both Upper and Lower primary passes. I believe there are still several incapable Masters from whom it is difficult, if not impossible, to get good work; these must be weeded out gradually.

The Nagpur charge is a very large one; too heavy for one man to work efficiently. Besides 90 Government schools there are some 60 indigenous schools for the Inspector to look after. This is about 3 times the average number of schools in charge of other Zila Inspectors of the Southern Circle, and it says much for Mr. Hari Shridhar that he has been able to accomplish as much as he has single-handed. Excluding the schools for European children there are in the district 98 private schools with 5,427 pupils. Nagpur on the whole is well supplied with private secondary schools. There are 2 High schools in the City, one of them with a F. A. class attached. The Francis DeSales school in Cantontonments also trains boys for the Matriculation Examination. Besides the middle departments of these High schools there are 2 Aided Middle schools, one in Sitabaldi and the other in the Khalasi Lines.

In Kamptee besides the Government Zila school there are 2 private Middle schools; all these schools are popular and well filled with pupils. Only in female education is Nagpur backward. There are only 3 Government and 6 private schools attended by 364 girls; the proportion to girls of a school going age is only 1 per cent.

Balaghat.

71. There has been no change in the number of Government schools. The 36 schools under this head are attended by 1,931 pupils, a slight increase on last year's figures; but the average attendance is hardly so good. There is only one inferior middle school; all the rest are primary schools. The last report on the middle school was not very favorable. The 2 town schools are in fair order, and both Primary standard examinations show increased passes; but there has been decrease in numbers and attendance.

In the 30 village schools, numbers have been maintained; but there has been a slight fall off in attendance. In scholarship there has been considerable improvement, as shown by the increased number of passes by the Primary standard examinations. Much still remains to be done, for the schools are backward in comparison with those of other districts. I think more improvement would have been shown if the Zila Inspector had been more active. He has not visited his schools nearly often enough. One good feature in the Educational progress of the district, is the increase of private indigenous schools from 5 to 9. There are no girls' schools.

Mandla.

72. This is a poor and jungly district with a scanty population. Out of 1,751 villages 1,700 are of less than 500 inhabitants each. There are schools at all the large villages; but they are few and far between They cannot therefore be inspected without a large expenditure of time. Besides the schools at head-quarters, the Inspector was this year only able to see 3 schools. The Committees of the few schools seen are commended for interest in education, and for liberality in providing prizes for the boys. Mandla has only 21 schools with 1,009 pupils, or 54 less than last year. Although there has been a slight fall off in numbers, the attendance has improved. The passes by the prescribed standard are:—Middle school 7, Upper primary 59, Lower primary 119, against 7, 78, and 118 in the previous

year. The Middle school passes are creditable to the Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular school. In primary education there has not been any distinct advance. No returns are given of Tahsildars' work. I believe little was done by these officers.

Damoh.

73. There are 57 schools with 2,701 pupils, an increase of 3 schools and 98 scholars. The attendance averages 70 per cent, about the same as last year. Passes by the prescribed standard are, Middle school 10, Upper primary 182, Lower primary 283. Middle school passes are 6 less than last year; but Upper and Lower primary passes have increased by 58 and 28 respectively. I marched through the district last cold weather and was satisfied that the schools had been well looked after by the Zila Inspector. Progress in education has been very fair. I examined both the middle schools, and found them doing well. Government primary schools for boys and girls have improved. 2 new indigenous schools have been started. Physical education has received more attention, and the work of Committees is encouraging. The Tahsildars have paid considerable attention to their schools. Mr. Balmukund, Tahsildar of Hatta, deserves special commendation for the interest he takes in education.

Jubbulpore.

74. There are in all 160 schools in this district,—89 Government and 71 private schools. In all, there are 9,124 scholars. In Government schools pupils have increased by 102 and in private by 147. It has been mentioned elsewhere in this report, that this district was without a Zila Inspector from 16th August 1883, until the 8th of February 1884. I am afraid the schools must have suffered somewhat owing to this; but nevertheless, taking the district as a whole, education has made some advance. The Circle Inspector examined most of the schools himself for the primary standards. The increase in passes is very satisfactory. The Upper primary passes having risen from 342 to 518 and the Lower primary from 688 to 1,031. The Middle school passes are 19, or 1 less than last year. From the above figures it is evident that primary education has much improved. The attendance at these schools has averaged 70 per cent. Indigenous schools have increased from 32 to 33; most of these schools are situated in villages. Numbers and attendance have increased; but the Inspector thinks there has not been much improvement, and that they have not the elements of stability about them; however, he says a few are doing well. He especially mentions the Boregaon school which has 101 pupils on the roll, of whom 99 were present on the day of examination. It earned a grant of nearly Rs. 200. Most of the indigenous schools in this district are managed by Committees. The masters are almost entirely supported by the Government grant. Very little I believe is collected in fees. If these Committees would raise a small fund from which to pay their masters a fixed monthly allowance, I think they would be able to secure the services of better teachers; really good men will not of course accept places in which their salaries are entirely dependent upon Government grant.

Committees of Government primary schools have generally done their work well during the year. 16 of them are specially commended, only 2 were reported for being obstructive. Physical training has not been neglected; but there has been no great improvement in this respect during the year. Mr. Mahomed Hoosein of Murwara is the only Tahsildar of Jubbulpore who deserves special mention in connection with schools.

Saugor.

75. In Saugor there are 72 Government and 20 private schools. These 92 schools contain 6,145 boys. Schools have increased by 4 and pupils by 195. The Government schools are nearly all in good order. The attendance is extremely regular, being 77 per cent of the number enrolled. Progress has kept pace with the attendance: 26 passed the Middle school, 474 the Upper primary, and 769 the Lower primary; the figures for the previous year being 24,392 and 651. I saw a good number of schools in this district during my tour and was extremely pleased with the very excellent state of most of the schools I inspected. The progress, tone, and discipline, all showed how carefully the schools had been managed and superintended

by the late Zila Inspector. Physical training receives considerable attention all over the district. The large schools are well supplied with good gymnasiums, and the smaller ones have each some simple apparatus. The Saugor girls' schools are the best I have seen. The girls at the Khurai school are unusually well taught, and, class for class, they would compare favourably with the best boys' school. The passes by the Upper and Lower primary show that these schools have fully maintained their previous high standard. Most of the School Committees in this district are very attentive to their duties, and take a lively interest in the schools of their town or village.

The Deputy Commissioner has sent a list of Committees which deserves special mention. Letters of thanks will be given to them. On the whole the inspection work of Tahsildars has been fairly satisfactory. The Tahsildar of Rehli has perhaps given the most assistance. There are 14 indigenous schools: they are mostly venture schools, situated in the City of Saugor. I am sorry there is no desire amongst the rural population to start result schools in villages. They must be coaxed and encouraged into doing so. There are no less than 40 large villages in the district without schools. At some of these the District officer may be able to induce the people to start Schools.

Narsinghpur.

76. The statistics show an increase of one Government school. Private schools have unfortunately decreased from 20 to 17; one school was closed on account of the death of the Master, and two owing to the absence of the teachers on a temporary visit to their homes in the North-Western Provinces. Pupils in the 71 Government schools have increased by 53, and the average attendance by 43. The results of the prescribed examinations are good, namely, Middle school 14, Upper primary 260, and Lower primary 434 against 8, 205 and 413 in the previous year. The Inspector reports that he is not fully satisfied with the progress of primary education in the district. He saw 47 schools for boys and girls, and considered that although there was no absolute decline in instruction, the tone of the schools was not so good as in the previous year. This he attributes to the luke-warm support given by the Civil authorities, more especially by the Tahsildar of Narsinghpur, who had paid no visit to at least 8 schools in his tahsil for nearly two years. I saw several of the Narsinghpur schools during my last tour, and marching from Saugor into Narsinghpur, I noticed at once the inferiority of the schools in tone and discipline to those of Saugor and Damoh. School Committees are not working in a satisfactory manner. Out of 47 Committees of schools seen by the Circle Inspector, he only found 11 deserving of any commendation, and was obliged to bring 6 Committees to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner for positively retarding the cause of education.

There are 9 girls' schools, they have not improved; 3 are doing fairly, 2 are indifferent, and the rest very poor schools. The people show no desire for female education. Physical education receives fair attention. The people seem rather fond of gymnastics; but the apparatus lately supplied to primary schools are very flimsy, and badly made. Drill is hardly so good as in the other districts of the Northern Circle.

Hoshangabad.

77. The statistics are favourable, and there has been progress during the year. Schools have increased by 3, and pupils by 175. The attendance has been more regular than during 1882-83. The English schools and their branches are doing well, and primary boys' schools on the whole show improvement. The results of the prescribed examinations were Middle school 20, Upper primary 271, and Lower primary 526. The corresponding figures for 1882-83 being 17, 214 and 423. Thus there has been decided advance under all heads. Female education, I am sorry to say, has retrograded it is said, owing to the steady opposition of the people. The District officer reports that all his efforts to keep up the attendance at these schools has proved of no avail. There are very few indigenous schools in this district; but the Circle Inspector reports that there are indications of an advancing desire for instruction, and that here and there Malguzars are enquiring after Pandits to teach their sons and relatives. In some places schools have been

opened and promise fairly. Committees have worked better. Drill and gymnastics, except in the larger towns, have not received sufficient attention. Tahsildars have visited their schools oftener than last year, but none are recommended as deserving special mention.

Nimar.

78. In my report for 1882-83 I remarked upon the great advance which had been made in education in this district. This year there appears to have been a check. The returns lately received, show that private schools have decreased by no less than 20, and no very clear or satisfactory reasons have been given to account for this fall off. The opening and keeping up of schools and progress of education in most of our districts depend very much on the attitude taken by the Deputy Commissioner. Unless District officers take an active interest in education there is sure to be a fall off. The present Deputy Commissioner himself thinks that the fall off in schools is owing to the change of officers in the district. It may be that the previous Deputy Commissioner had been trying to push on schools too fast. In Government schools there has been a decrease of 147 pupils. The decrease, has, I am sorry to say, been entirely confined to primary schools. In English schools there has been some increase. The attendance in primary schools has been only 68 per cent, and is lower than in any other district in the Northern Circle except Hoshangabad. In the passes by the prescribed examinations there has also been some decline, namely, Middle school 6, Upper primary 197, and Lower primary 565, against 19, 228 and 506 of the previous year. The Inspector thinks that the decrease in Middle school passes is accidental and reports that the Zila schools of Burhanpur and Khandwa are in a satisfactory state. The District report makes no mention of physical training. In the towns of Burhanpur and Khandwa, where the Zila schools are situated, I believe gymnastics are popular.

Raipur.

79. There are in all 215 schools, with 14,800 pupils, an increase of one school and 828 scholars on last year's figures. The attendance has improved in greater proportion ; but it is still irregular, being only a little over 64 per cent. for all schools taken together.

Progress is shown by the increased number of passes, namely, Middle school 22, Upper primary 644, and Lower primary 1,023, against 18, 420 and 1,034 in the previous year. There would have been a great many more Lower primary passes ; but most of the 31 schools ordered to be closed were not examined. Orders have been issued for the closing of the English department at the Drug Anglo-Vernacular school, and proposals have been submitted for a similar reduction at the Dhamtari school. These two schools will in future appear as Vernacular town schools. As has been mentioned in the opening paragraphs of this report, the Raipur village schools and the old miscalled indigenous schools have been put on the same footing from the 1st of April 1884, and all will henceforth be worked on the system known as the "combined system"—each master getting a certain fixed subsistence allowance and being dependent for the rest of his salary on the results of the examination of his school. The Raipur primary schools have considerably improved during the year, and they will, I believe, continue to improve. The Raipur Zila school, notwithstanding several changes of masters, keeps in good order, and the building is as full as it can hold. Proposals for increasing the accommodation and for building a boarding house are under consideration. A boarding house is more necessary than ever now, as there is sure to be a considerable increase of pupils coming in from the out-lying towns and villages owing to the closing of the English departments of Drug and Dhamtari. Pupils and attendance have increased at the three girls' schools of this district ; but in other respects there has been no improvement. The people do not evince any desire for female education, and committees take but little real interest in them. The newly started private girls' school at the village of Balode is reported to be making fair progress. It will be aided and encouraged as much as possible. The 19 unaided schools shown in the returns are maintained by the Zamindars of the district ; they are not on the whole good schools but there has been some improvement in attendance and progress. The Khyragarh schools are perhaps the best of this class of schools. The masters in this Zamindari are paid on the "combined system" in the same way as those of

district schools. Committees as yet do not do much for their schools; only 19 are reported to have worked well.

Bilaspur.

80. Government schools have decreased by 2; but private schools have increased from 45 to 53. In all, there are 90 schools in this district with 5,670 pupils. The attendance has improved. In point of progress there has been some stagnation, the passes by the prescribed standards being, Middle school 5, Upper primary 292 and Lower primary 402. Corresponding figures for last year being 42, 42, and 449 respectively. Mr. Elliott thinks Mr. Kedarnath, the Zila Inspector now on furlough, has been careless in his superintendence of the schools. Both the town schools in this district, I am glad to say, have improved. The Circle Inspector saw 22 out of the 27 village schools, and classed 7 good, 3 fair, and 12 as indifferent or bad. This is not a very satisfactory classification; but still I think there must have been some improvement, as the Upper primary passes have increased by 60, and the Lower primary by 63.

At the 3 girls' schools there has been a slight fall off in pupils and attendance. The Bilaspur school has improved; but the school at Mungeli, which used to be one of the best in the Provinces, has deteriorated. The Seorinarain girls' school is in a stagnant state. The indigenous primary schools show considerable increase in Upper primary passes; but a slight fall off in the Lower primary standard. These private schools appear to be somewhat dependent on the attention paid to them by Tahsildars. There is no indication that the people themselves have any real desire for education, and therefore, although there are no less than 45 large villages without schools, I would not push on the opening of schools too fast, for we know from experience, that it is not a good plan to start schools with subscription raised unwillingly. No mention is made of School Committees by the Deputy Commissioner or Circle Inspector. I hope the Committees will be gradually schooled in their duties. The people are not advanced enough to take upon themselves such gratuitous work spontaneously; but I believe when they are given some real power in the management of their schools, they will begin to take more interest in them.

Sambalpur.

81. Last year I reported on the great spread and improvement of education in this district. This year there has been further improvement. Government schools have increased by one, pupils by 214, and average attendance by 374. Private schools have increased from 76 to 99, and scholars from 3,797 to 5,266, with great improvement in regularity of attendance. The progress of the primary schools is indicated by the greatly increased number of passes under the prescribed standards. Upper primary passes have risen from 185 to 430, and Lower primary from 392 to 643. These improvements are mainly due to Colonel Macdougall, the late Deputy Commissioner, and show how much can be accomplished by a District officer when he takes a real and lively interest in education. The statistics show increase in all classes of Government schools; but the greatest improvement has been in private schools. The new grant-in-aid rules translated into Urya, and widely distributed in the district, have been eagerly accepted by the people, and new schools are springing up everywhere. The grant for gymnastics has induced some of the masters to provide apparatus for their pupils. The Zila school at the headquarters of the district has lately been made into a High school. Half of the extra cost required was met from the interest of a sum raised locally by subscription; the other half will be paid from Provincial funds. The school is to be called the Morris High school. The 3 Government girls' schools are in fair order, and have made some progress; but the masters are too lowly paid and require monitors to help them. Proposals to provide for these, have been submitted to the Local Administration. The teaching of needle work has been lately introduced, and will, I hope, tend to make the schools more popular. The aided girls' school at Rampela has now 50 girls on the rolls, and a 3rd class has lately been opened. It promises to become a good school. The new 1st and 2nd Urya Readers are now used in all schools; the 3rd Reader and the Urya translation of the Drill book are in the press. The district report is silent regarding School Committees; but 4 Native gentlemen are noticed as having given special assistance to education. The Zila Inspector has worked well.

SECTION II.—Controlling Agencies.

Controlling agencies.

82. There has not as yet been much change in the system of control but a beginning has been made to handing over primary schools to the charge of District Councils. A scheme for putting schools in Municipal towns under the control of Municipal Committees is now being considered. The experiment will first be tried in the larger towns and cities. In making this change the recommendation of the Educational Commission, that encouragement be given for the subsequent transfer of schools of secondary instruction to the management of associations of private persons, will not be lost sight of. For the present there does not appear much likelihood of private bodies coming forward to take charge of such schools, but probably the handing over of the schools to Municipal Committee will be as it were, a stepping stone to the formation of parties of Native gentlemen willing and able to take over the management of secondary schools.

Inspection work of graded officers.

83. The inspection work of graded officers is shown below. All these officers have been in charge the full year.

Name of Officers.	Designation.	Pay.	Number of miles travelled.	Number of days on tour.	Number of inspections.	Remarks.
		Rs.				
Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Jacob ...	Offg. Inspector General of Education.	1,260	*1,052	134	*139	*By road 958, by rail 94.
Mr. D. Carnduff ...	Inspector of Schools Southern Circle.	1,000	*2,123	203	298	*By road 1,383, by rail 740.
Mr. G. Thompson, B. A. ...	Inspector of Schools Nothern Circle.	750 to 1,000	*7,043	261	423	*By road 2,213, by rail 4,830.
Mr. J. Elliott ...	Inspector of Schools Eastern Circle.	580	2,360	179	267	All by road.

Work of the Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle.

84. Mr. Carnduff, Inspector of schools, Southern Circle, remained in charge of his appointment till the 12th of April, on which date he retired from the service on pension. All districts of the Circle were visited within the official year. Mr. Carnduff was an officer of great experience as a Teacher and Inspector, and during his long service in these Provinces, he has done his duty well, and conscientiously.

Work of the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle.

85. Mr. Thompson, the Inspector of the Northern Circle, has been very active. He travelled by road and rail no less than 7,043 miles, making 423 inspections during the year. His mileage was much increased owing to his having to visit Nagpur and Raipur in the capacity of Superintendent of European schools in the Provinces. Although this duty entailed much extra work, no district of his Circle was left unvisited. Especial attention was given to schools in Damoh, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, and Hoshangabad.

Work of the Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle.

86. Mr. Elliott has travelled well over his Circle of large area. 110 schools were seen in Raipur, 50 in Bilaspur, and 85 in Sambalpur, making in all 267 inspections to 245 schools.

Work of Zila Inspector.

87. The following Statement gives the work of Zila Inspectors in tabular form:—

Districts.	Names of District Inspectors.	Salary.	Number of days on tour.	Number of days at head-quarters.	Area of district in square miles.	Miles travelled by road.	Miles travelled by rail.	Number of inspections.	Remarks.
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE.	Rs							
Nagpur ...	Mr. Hari Shridhar ...	150	290	76	3,786	2,357	437	390	
Bhandara ...	„ Nago Yado Rao ...	70	230	133	3,922	2,033	474	167	3 days on leave.
Wardha ...	„ Vishnu Balwant ...	125	266	100	2,401	1,815	428	267	
Chanda ...	„ Govind Raghunath ...	70	260	106	10,785	2,442	42	237	
Sironcha ...	„ Ranga Bhashiem ...	50	36	326		427	...	55	4 days on leave.
Balaghat ...	„ Balwant Rajaram ...	70	191	175	3,140	1,432	...	139	
Seoni ...	„ Rahmat Ali ...	70	288	78	3,247	2,374	...	222	
Chhindwara ...	„ Sadashiv Vital ...	90	255	111	3,915	2,313	...	227	
Betul ...	„ Hanuman Prasad ...	70	211	145	3,905	2,376	...	205	
...	„ Govind Rao Bobde ...	49½	3	7	3,905	42	...	3	
	NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
Saugor ...	Mr. Beni Shankar	125	128	238	580	...	889	79	
Narsinghpur ...	„ Ganga Singh	105	231	82	1,063	791	1,063	191	
Do. ...	„ Baboo Barde ...	80	45	8	530	76	539	73	
Hoshangabad ..	„ Kripa Shankar ...	100	281	85	1,543	2,283	1,543	336	
Nimar ...	„ Baboo Barde ...	70	197	84	1,345	[illegible]	1,345	195	Besides 30 days on leave.
Do. ...	„ Dondi Raj ...	70	37	18	243	273	243	36	
Damoh ...	„ Behari Lal ...	90	260	106	2,546	...	2,546	248	
Jubbulpore ...	„ Ramchori Lal ...	90	97	25	781	[illegible]	781	106	192 days under suspension.
Do. ...	„ Ganga Singh ...	105	43	9	343	194	343	54	
Mandla ...	„ Lal Mahmed ...	60	239	127	1,750	...	1,750	98	
	EASTERN CIRCLE.								
Raipur ..	Mr. Govind Rao Tole ...	80	270	96	2,573	...	2,573	277	
Do. ...	„ Jaideo Dikshit ...	60	280	86	2,896	...	2,896	308	
Sambalpur ...	„ Manohar Damodar ...	125	202	*164	2,210	...	2,210	261	* 14 days sick leave.
Bilaspur ...	„ Kedarnath ...	70	131	88	1,096	...	1,096	110	On furlough for 1 year from 5th November 1883.
Do. ...	„ Gajadhar Prasad ...	60	99	48	1,139	...	1,139	100	
Sambalpur ...	„ Laxman Rao, Feudatory Inspector ...	60	215	151	2,453	...	2,453	126	† Area of the State. The schools have been visited in khalsa portion.

Southern Circle Zila Inspectors.

88. In the Southern Circle, except in the cases of Nago Yadow of Bhandara and Balwant Rajaram of Balaghat, a very satisfactory amount of work has been done. Although the Zila Inspector of Bhandara has not made many inspections, he has not been unsuccessful in his work, for Mr. Carnduff's report shows that the schools in the district have fully maintained their previous high standarad, and that many had improved. Mr. Hari Shridhar as usual heads the list in the quantity of work done: but the man who has shown the best results, is Mr. Vishnu Balwant of Wardha.

Northern Circle Zila Inspector.

89. In the Northern Circle the total amount of work is not so great as last year. This is owing to the illness of Mr. Beni Shankar for the greater part of the year and to the long suspension of Mr. Ranchori Lal of Jubbulpore. Mr. Beni Shankar's health became worse towards the end of the official year, and he obtained sick leave; but he died on the 31st of March soon after giving over charge of his duties, By this officer's death the Department has sustained a great loss. He was perhaps the best Zila Inspector in the Province.

All Zila Inspectors of the Northern Circle except Mr. Ranchori Lal have on the whole worked well.

Eastern Circle Zila Inspectors.

90. The Zila Inspectors of the Eastern Circle have travelled 436 miles more miles than last year, and made 70 more inspections. Mr. Manohar Damodhar Ratnaparkhe of Sambalpur and Mr. Jaydeo Dikshit, Joint Zila Inspector of Schools, Raipur, have done good work.

SECTION III.—University Education.

University Education.

91.—There is as yet no regular College in the Central Provinces, and only 2 of our High schools have classes attached teaching up to the F. A. standard.

Comparative classification and University Examination results.

92. Comparative classification and University Examination results, are shown below :—

	1st year.		2nd year.		Total.		Candidates at the F. A. Examination.		Passed.		Percentage.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
High School, Jubbulpore ...	16	15	29	13	45	28	22	29	10	13	45	45.
Free Church Institution, Nagpur ...	15	11	...	11	15	22	...	...	...	...	...	...

This is only the 2nd year of the establishment of an F. A. Department of the Free Church Mission school. Nagpur. It will send up candidates for the first time in April 1885. Last year there were in all 60 students studying for the F. A. This year there are only 50. The decrease is owing to the few passes at the last Matriculation Examination, and also to the fact that none of the F. A. failures rejoined the Jubbulpore College. Those who intended to try another chance, studied privately and appeared for the Supplementary F. A. Examination held in May. The session will in future commence in June instead of January, as the term of the Calcutta University Examination has been changed. The 1st year's class at Jubbulpore will receive some additions on the re-opening of the school after the vacation; 5 applications have been received.

The results of the F. A. Examination of candidates from the Jubbulpore school was satisfactory, 13 passed out of 29 or 45 per cent, the same proportion as last year.

In my report for 1882-83, I mentioned that 6 out of the 9 men sent from the Jubbulpore school to the Canning College to complete their studies had passed the B. A. Examination. Two of those who failed, returned to College and read for another year, and both were successful in taking their degree, so 8 of the 9 men sent from the Jubbulpore school are now graduates of the Calcutta University. Besides the above the following Central Provinces students passed examinations as follows from other Colleges :—

i.—Damodhar Nilkant Khare passed the B. A. Examination of the Bombay University and is studying for the L. L. B.

ii.—Narain Subbaji, Mahadeo Narayan Patwandhan and Vishnu Gangadhar Gadgil passed the Preliminary Examination for the degree of the B. A. of the Bombay University.

iii.—Krishnaji Kashinath Gokhale passed the first Examination in Medicine from the Government Medical College, Bombay.

iv.—Kashinath Kesheb Thakur passed the B. L. Examination of the Calcutta University. This man distinguished himself last year by passing in Honors in Physical Science.

v.—Kesheo Gopal Tamhan, passed the Calcutta B. A. Examination and is studying for the M. A.

vi.—Mahomed Fida Hoosein, a late student of the Jubbulpore High school, has lately passed the examination for High Court Pleaders, and stood 2nd in the list of successful candidates.

SECTION IV.—School Education, General—(a) Secondary Schools.

School Education general. (a)—Secondary schools.

93. In the new forms of returns used this year, "High and Middle schools" are massed together under "Secondary schools."

Statistics of High and Middle schools.

94. The table below gives the statistics of High and Middle schools separately, in order to compare the figures given, with those of last year :—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
High School.				
Government	1	157	1	177
Aided	4	226	5	260
Total ...	5	383	6	437
Middle English.				
Government	38	2,196	39	2,376
Aided	13	575	16	728
Total ...	51	2,771	55	3,104
Grand Total ...	56	3,154	61	3,541

It will be seen that High schools have increased from 5 to 6. This has been caused by the addition of the Seoni Mission school. The Sambalpur school will appear as a High school from the 1st of April 1884. Middle schools have risen from 51 to 55. In all English secondary schools, pupils have increased from 3,154 to 3,541.

Number of candidates for entrance examination, and the number passed.

95. The following figures give the number of candidates and the number who passed the Matriculation examination from each of our High schools :—

Schools.	Number presented.	Number of boys passed.			Total.
		1st grade.	2nd grade.	3rd grade.	
High School, Jubbulpore	59	4	14	1	19
Free Church Mission, Nagpur ...	37	...	5	5	10
City Aided school, Nagpur ...	20	2	1	4	7
Seoni Mission School	1	...	...	1	1
St. Francis DeSales School, Nagpur ...	3	...	2	...	2
Mission Schools, Jubbulpore	7	...	...	...	...
	127	6	22	11	39

The results are far from good. In all our big schools, the failures were more numerous than usual, and it is not easy to account for this. I can understand the failures from the Jubbulpore Mission school, for the late Head master was an unsatisfactory man; but in the other schools, where the teachers are the

same as in previous year, and all known to be good men, it is difficult to say what was the reason. The majority of failures were I believe in the 2nd language, and Principals of schools complain of the over-strictness of the Marathi examiner.

High Schools in the Central Provinces.

Jubbulpore High school.

96. The statistics are given below :—

	Number on roll on 31st March.	Average number on roll.	Average attendance.	Expenditure.			Cost of educating each pupil.	
				Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1882-83 ...	157	143	122·8	6,395	1,898	8,293	57 15 11	44 11 6
1883-84 ...	177	152	121·	6,798	1,798	8,512	56 0 1	44 2 9

Pupils have increased by 20 ; but the average attendance is one less than it was last year. The preparatory class now contains 88 boys and the entrance class 89. Each of these is divided into 2 parallel classes. Even then, the classes are too large for the boys to receive much individual attention. These large classes have caused a great fall off in the proportion of passes to the number in the class.

Accommodation in High school, Jubbulpore.

97. The accommodation has been increased by the conversion of 2 dormitories into class rooms, and the College classes are now very comfortable ; but the rooms of the High school classes are still too over crowded. A large set of apparatus for the teaching of physics was supplied to the school during the year and has been of much service. The floors of the verandahs, class rooms, and dormitories have lately been flagged, which the Principal says has made them all more comfortable.

98. There has been increase of 27 pupils in the High and Middle departments ; but some decline in the Primary. 17 passed the Middle school examination, the same number as in the previous year. There has been considerable improvement in both the primary standards. The management of this school and its numerous branches is very good. The inspection reports of examination were all favourable.

Free Church Mission School, Nagpur.

	Enrolled.		Average attendance.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
High school ...	120	143	69	83
Middle school ...	146	166	99	100
Primary, English ...	350	307	259	246
" Vernacular ...	337	...	25	...
Total ...	653	616	452	429

Nagpur Aided City School.

99. This school is entirely managed by a Committee of Native gentlemen. From some cause, not easily explained, the late Head Master became unpopular, and was forced to resign. He has been succeeded by the Head Master of the Khandwa Zila school. Except for the temporary commotion caused by the cry for a change of Head Master, school work has been going on well and successfully. Passes by the prescribed examinations have been as follows :—

		1883.	1884.
Matriculation	...	10	7
Middle school	...	15	23
Upper primary	...	35	52
Lower primary	...	29	50

Thus except for the Matriculation, passes have increased under every head.

Seoni Mission School.

100. This High school with its Middle and Primary departments, has been brought on the returns since the rendition of the report for 1882-83. Pupils in each department are as follows:—

High school	... 14
Middle school	... 53
Upper primary	... 38
Lower „	... 152
Total	... 257

The school receives a fixed grant of Rs. 100 per mensem. It was examined by the Inspector in March, and he reported that useful work was being done; but that it was not yet up to the standard of a good Zila school. Passes at the prescribed examinations were:—

Matriculation	... 1
Middle school	... 3
Upper primary	... 10
Lower „	... 21
Total	... 35

The school is under the superintendence of the Reverends Anderson and White. Both these gentlemen spend several hours every day in class teaching. It will no doubt be gradually brought to a much higher state of efficiency.

Saint Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur.

101. The European department of this school has been brought under the operation of the new Code, and will be reported on in the chapter on the education of European children. The Native students are thus distributed:—

High school	... 2
Middle „	... 11
Primary „	... 141
Total	... 144

Hitherto the institution has received a fixed monthly grant-in-aid for the European and Native department together: but from the 1st of January next, the European part of the school will be aided according to results. It will then have to be determined what aid should be given for the schools for Natives. I examined the school last September, and found it in a very satisfactory state.

102. The statistics of the Church Mission Schools, Jubbulpore, are given in the margin. The annual examinations of these schools were held in August and September. Some improvement was found in the vernacular studies; but progress in English was not satisfactory. The 7 boys who appeared for the Matriculation Examination from the school, all failed. The Head Master has been changed, and better results expected.

Church Mission Schools, Jubbulpore.

	Number enrolled.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Total cost per pupil.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High school ...	42	20	17	21	249	223	170	119
Middle „ ...	82	87	55	64	199	200	35	27
Upper primary ...	48	76	47	50	75	87	16	16
Lower „ ...	751	727	587	590	714	668	4	4

From the Main and Sadar English school, 7 passed the Middle school examination, and 33 the Upper primary. The passes in the Lower primary from all branches numbered 94. The attendance is not as regular as it should be, averaging only 70 per cent in the High department, and only 62 per cent in the Upper Primary department of the Sadar school. Physical education has as yet received no attention. I hope a gymnasium will be set up before long. This Mission has also started schools in the villages of Kanowta and Katra, a few miles out of Jubbulpore.

The Jubbulpore City Aided Mission School is in a prosperous state. During the year a new and more commodious house was bought for the school, and the staff has been strengthened. The increased numbers of passes at the prescribed examination show that improvement has been considerable.

Sitabaldi Anglo-Vernacular School and Andra Sabha School.

103. The Sitabaldi Anglo-Vernacular School is doing well; the Circle Inspector's report was favourable. The Andra Sabha or Anglo-Telugu school has improved.

Middle schools for Europeans will be noticed in Section 7.

GOVERNMENT MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

Middle schools.

104. These are 39 in number; 18 being superior, and 21 inferior Middle schools. According to the policy re-affirmed in Review of Educational Report for 1882-83, arrangements have been made, and sanction obtained, to raising the following Anglo-Vernacular schools to the grade of Zila school:—

(i).	Murwara	in	Jubbulpore.
(ii).	Harda	„	Hoshangabad.
(iii).	Seoni Malwa	„	„
(iv).	Gadarwara	„	Narsinghpur.
(v).	Ramtek	„	Nagpur.

Only 2 of these, actually appear as Zila schools on the returns for 1883-84, the other 3 being started in the superior grade from 1st of April 1884, or after the close of the official year. It is satisfactory to note that the extra cost required for the conversion of the schools has almost entirely been borne by Local funds and fees. Recommendations for raising these Middle schools to the superior grade were not made unless the people showed a real desire for the privilege by liberally supplying funds towards carrying out the change.

Sanction has been given to abolishing the English department at Drug, and for making it into a Vernacular town school. Other changes amongst Middle schools are now under consideration, and it is hoped that by degrees, all our Middle schools will be made into Zila schools, efficiently teaching up to the Middle school standard. Almost all our Middle schools are in good order, and are popular institutions. There is no difficulty in keeping them filled with pupils. At the Khandwa school the classes are so overcrowded, that extra teachers are much needed, but there is a difficulty about funds, which I hope before long will be overcome.

Government Middle schools and their branches.

105. The following table gives full details regarding Government Middle schools and their branches:—

	Number of schools.		Number of scholars.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Number passed.					
									Middle school examination.		Upper primary examination.		Lower primary examination.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.							Rs.	Rs.						
Zila Schools (Middle)	6	7	485	563	345	390	1,402	1,657	35	53	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular do.	14	13	498	508	305	365	817	943	16	18	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary to Zila schools ...	6	7	262	361	203	221	667	897	...	...	149	150	...	...
Do. to Anglo-Vernacular schools ...	14	13	363	382	260	281	695	766	...	...	201	210	...	...
Lower Primary to Zila schools ...	16	17	1,139	1,208	887	906	889	963	...	...	4	5	224	304
Do. to Anglo-Vernacular schools. ..	22	20	1,621	1,614	1,216	1,222	810	884	...	...	3	...	289	355
Total ...	78	77	4,373	4,656	3,216	3,385	5,280	6,110	51	71	357	365	513	659
NORTHERN CIRCLE.														
Zila Schools (Middle)	6	7	655	665	486	510	1,990	2,176	72	60	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular do.	7	6	247	268	174	192	531	639	23	27	..	...	...	...
Upper Primary to Zila school ...	7	8	458	504	345	357	1,468	1,556	...	...	222	223	...	...
Do. to Anglo-Vernacular schools. ...	7	6	227	212	162	166	535	523	...	...	91	104	...	...
Lower Primary to Zila school ...	18	19	1,908	1,904	1,574	1,564	1,836	1,918	...	...	...	...	418	448
Do. Anglo-Vernacular schools ...	12	11	709	703	591	591	505	534	...	...	...	...	202	207
Total ...	57	58	4,204	4,256	3,332	3,380	6,865	7,346	95	87	313	327	620	655
EASTERN CIRCLE.														
Zila Schools (Middle)	3	3	265	305	206	221	796	890	28	26	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular do.	2	2	46	55	33	37	65	72	4	10	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary to Zila school ...	3	3	207	192	148	149	598	616	...	...	100	105	...	...
Do. to Anglo-Vernacular school. ...	2	2	47	43	25	32	66	78	...	...	16	8	...	...
Lower Primary to Zila school ...	11	11	880	807	688	703	417	608	...	...	...	28	174	164
Do. Anglo-Vernacular school ...	2	2	152	172	102	119	83	80	...	...	...	..	29	21
Total ...	23	23	1,597	1,574	1,202	1,261	2,025	2,344	32	36	116	141	203	185
Grand Total ...	158	158	10,174	10,486	7,750	8,026	14,170	15,800	178	194	994	833	1,336	1,499

106 In the Southern Circle, English learners have increased by 221 and pupils in branch schools by 62. Attendance has improved in all departments. In prescribed examination, there has been increase of passes under every head. Fees in Middle schools and branches have risen by Rs. 830.

English learners in the Southern Circle.

107. In the Northern Circle, English learners have increased by 62; but pupils in branch schools show a decline of 10 boys. The attendance is regular, being nearly 80 per cent in English school and branches taken together. Fees have increased by Rs. 481. The Middle schools passes show a slight decrease; but there has been improvement in Upper and Lower primary standard.

English learners in the Northern Circle.

108. In the Eastern Circle, English learners have increased by 30; but pupils in branch schools have decreased by 53. The average attendance has improved in all departments. Fee collections have risen by Rs. 319. Passes by the Middle and Upper primary standards have increased; but in the Lower primary there has been some decrease.

English learners in the Eastern Circle.

SECTION IV.—(B) Primary Schools.

109. English Primary schools, which are merely departments of Middle schools, and Vernacular branches to English departments, have already been remarked on, in connection with secondary schools. Nearly all our Lower Primary branch schools are in good order. They are carefully superintended, and regularly visited by masters of secondary schools to which they are attached, and it is to the interest of these English masters to see that the branches under them are well taught, because they act as feeders to their own schools.

Primary schools.

Vernacular Town Schools.

110. The statistics of these schools are shown below. They are merely larger Village schools with one or two classes beyond the Upper primary standard. I think the distinction between Town and Village schools should now cease, for many of our Village schools also teach beyond the Upper primary standard. It would be better to call the schools in which instruction is carried on beyond the Upper primary standard "Vernacular Middle schools":—

Statistics of Vernacular Town schools.

	No. of schools.		No. of pupils.		Average daily attendance.		Fees.		Number of Passes.			
									Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.	
	Last year.	Present year.	Last year.	Present year.	Last year.	Present year.	Last year. Rupees.	Present year. Rupees.	Last year.	Present year.	Last year.	Present year.
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
					VERNACULAR TOWN SCHOOLS.							
Southern Circle.	32	32	3,706	3,825	2,710	2,640	1,657	1,637	383	368	456	532
Northern Circle.	18	18	2,277	2,288	1,668	1,686	1,164	1,211	215	216	291	333
Eastern Circle...	7	7	1,005	1,049	671	799	315	377	69	110	109	127
	57	57	6,988	7,162	5,049	5,125	3,136	3,225	667	694	856	992

It will be seen from the above figures, that we have 57 Town schools, attended by 7,162 pupils or about 125 per school. Most of these schools are in good order. They are for the most part well housed, and well supplied with

furniture, and maps and books. Several have good gymnasiums attached Nearly all boys in the highest classes learn surveying. Improvement is seen in all Circles. Attendance on the whole is better; fees have increased, and there has been greater success at both the Primary standard examinations.

Statistics of Village schools.

111. Village schools.

	Schools.		Scholars.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passes by Upper Primary standard.		Passes by Lower Primary standard.		Remarks.
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	
							Rs.	Rs.					
Southern Circle	258	259	15,198	15,558	10,696	10,019	2,154	1,970	921	1,133	1,632	1,996	
Northern „	292	*294	16,901	16,90[illegible]	11,612	11,689	3,318	3,710	893	1,195	1,609	2,111	* This includes a Police school in the Hoshangabad district. It is included in the Village schools and not separately shown by the Inspector in his Annual return.
Eastern „	96	94	7,306	7,424	4,852	5,054	497	546	394	539	708	755	
Total ...	646	647	39,405	39,888	27,160	26,762	5,969	6,226	2,20[illegible]	2,867	3,949	4,862	

There are 647 Village schools, with 39,888 scholars, nearly 62 boys per school. Pupils have increased by 483 and fees by Rs. 257. Fees of these schools are at the disposal of School Committees, and are not brought on the public accounts. Attendance in Village schools of the Northern and Eastern Circles has improved; but there has been some decline in the Southern Circle, as there was a good deal of sickness in several districts. In progress, there has been decided improvement in all circles. Upper primary passes have increased by 659 and Lower primary by 913. These figures are very satisfactory. Masters are being gradually taught to cultivate the intelligence of the boys. Discipline is improving, and Inspecting Officers are endeavouring to make the teaching and discipline to have a good effect on the conduct and manners of the children.

Drill.

112. Drill is taught in all schools; but in some districts it has not received the attention it should have. Marathi masters are very much inclined to neglect drill.

Aided Primary Vernacular Schools for Boys.

Aided Primary Vernacular schools for boys.

113. The following Statement gives the statistics of all these schools. The figures show how much they have increased, and improved. Schools have increased by 31, scholars by 2,174, and attendance improved from 61 to 66 per cent. The improvement in the Upper primary passes is very marked :—

	Number of schools.		Number of scholars.		Average attendance.		Upper Primary passes.		Lower Primary passes.	
	Last year.	Present year.	Last year.	Present year.	Last year.	Present year.	Last year.	Present year.	Last year.	Present year.
Southern Circle ...	99	116	4,632	5,068	3,412	3,395	22	6	153	204
Northern Circle ...	138	125	5,587	5,337	3,709	3,917	25	22	341	378
Eastern Circle ..	218	245	11,785	13,873	6,407	8,800	199	417	703	662
Total ...	455	486	22,004	24,278	13,528	16,112	246	445	1,197	1,244

This advance and spread of private education is the more satisfactory, because the improvement has followed a year of more than normal increase and progress. The increase has not been equally shared by the three circles. In the Northern Circle there has been some decline in schools and scholars. This is owing to the almost sudden disappearance of a number of schools in the Nimar district. A good many private schools had been started in the district by a former enthusiastic Deputy Commissioner; but they had no stability about them, and vanished as suddenly as they came into existence under a District Officer of less pronounced educational proclivities. All this shows how great our difficulties are, and the necessity for more caution. It is useless to try and move too fast: we must be satisfied with a slow, but steady increase, taking the people with us.

New rules for payment by results.

114. Mr. Thompson, the Inspector of the Northern Circle, in paragraph 48 of his report, rather complains of the new rules for payment by result, because they do not allow boys to be presented in the same standard more than once; but I think it would be very unwise to go back to the old rules, permitting masters to present boys twice under each standard. The new rules were framed on purpose to discourage teachers from keeping boys a long time in each class. All good private school masters have earned as much under the new rules as under the old. Some have earned more, and these good masters will go on earning more and more every year as they take advantage of the extra subjects for which grants are now allowed. One venture school master in the city of Nagpur earned no less than Rs. 299 at the last examination. The rules cannot be called illiberal when one man aided by only 2 pupil teachers can earn a grant as large as this in one year. It would be waste of public money to encourage lazy and incompetent men to keep up schools. If the wretched schools kept by these worthless men in our large cities disappeared, no harm would be done to education, for the boys would then go to other and better schools. It is the rural indigenous schools that require special encouragement, and this can be done by the aid of the merit grant. It gives the department great latitude in giving aid to deserving schools, which from any cause are not able to earn sufficient instruction, and capitation grant.

Grants earned by Indigenous schools in each circle.

115. The grants earned in each circle by indigenous schools are shown below for the past 2 years:—

Circles.	Number of schools examined.		Grants earned.					
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.			1883-84.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Northern Circle ...	116	95	4,955	9	7	4,458	14	11
Southern Circle ...	59	84	4,069	11	6	3,934	13	4
Eastern Circle ...	154	167	12,785	4	6	12,374	12	10
Total ...	329	346	21,810	9	7	20,768	9	1
			Average per school Rs. 66.			Average per school Rs. 60.		

The total for 1883-84 is only 1,042 less than that for 1882-83. I think this shows how much the schools have improved, for in the latter year, no grants were given for children who did not pass in a higher standard than in the previous year. I believe now the grants earned by these schools will gradually increase year by year.

SECTION V.—School Education, Special.

116. Comparative statistics for the four Normal schools, are given below. There is still no Normal school for the training of Urya Masters required in Sambalpur. The wants of this district are supplied by granting 10 scholarships to Pupil teachers to study under the training of certain Town School Masters, and latterly, to meet the increased requirements of this district, masters of the Town schools have been offered bonuses of Rs. 25 for each student of theirs, who succeeds in passing the Teacher's Examination :—

Comparative statistics for the four Normal schools.

	Students.		Passed.		Average attendance.		Total cost.		Cost to Government.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur Normal School ...	40	39	34	25	36	36	4,802	4,880	123	121
Jubbulpore „ „ ...	110	112	68	69	88	96	11,485	11,060	116	101
Raipur „ „ ...	50	50	46	39	42	42	4,046	4,313	96	86
Sambalpur Pupil Teacher ...	10	10	8	7	9	6	542	504	60	84
Total ...	210	211	156	140	175	180	20,875	20,757	107	101
Normal School for Mistresses...	28	30	3	3	17	24	5,563	6,386	264	220
Grand total ...	238	241	159	143	192	204	26,438	27,143	122	115

In the above table, Carpenter Masters are included in Normal school students. In paragraphs 117 and 120 they are shewn separately.

117. The institution has been fairly successful under the management of Mr. Hari Laxman Indurkar. The number of students at the close of the year was as follows :—

Nagpur Normal School.

(i).—Town School class	...	10
(ii).—Village „ „	...	20
(iii).—Carpenter Masters	...	9

One Carpenter Master's place is vacant. The Marathi districts of the Central Provinces are fairly represented, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Districts.	Numbers.	
	Normal Schools.	Carpenters.
Nagpur ...	7	2
Bhandara ...	4	4
Chanda ...	3	...
Wardha ...	7	1
Chhindwara ...	7	2
Nimar ...	2	...
Total ..	30	9

The Annual examination took place in September last. 10 were examined for Town School certificates, 8 passed; 7 in the second grade and 1 in the third grade. 26 were examined for Village School certificates: 17 passed, 12 in second grade, and 5 in the third. The results though fair, are not so good as they were in 1882. Mr. Indurkar lays the blame of this comparative failure on the inferiority of the students admitted. I do not understand this. The number of candidates that appeared for Entrance were as numerous as usual; so there were plenty to choose from. At the last Entrance Examination no less than 73 candidates competed for the 20 vacancies, yet the Head Master reports that he was hardly able to get a sufficient number of suitable men to fill the vacancies. It may be that Mr. Indurkar expects too much from lads educated at our Primary schools. The age for Entrance to the Normal School is 18, and as boys from our Primary schools finish their education some years before this, we get our best candidates from those who have been pupil teachers after finishing their primary education. Instructions have been issued to Zila Inspectors to see that pupil teachers do keep up their studies.

Drawing classes.

118. The Drawing classes have made fair progress; some of the boys show considerable aptitude for it. Ten of the students lately appeared for the First Grade Examination of the Bombay School of Arts; but I am sorry none of them got through. The failures were in Model drawing. In free hand drawing and in Geometry the men did fairly. Kalian Jograj was the teacher till the close of the year. When Mr. Narayan Shastri, the First Assistant of the Normal School, retired on a superannuation pension, Mr. Waman Krishna Hardekar was appointed in his place. This man has passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, and has studied for two years in the Agricultural College at Poona, understands Surveying, and has passed the Second Grade Examination of the Bombay School of Arts. He will teach Drawing to the students in addition to his ordinary duties. Kalian Jograj, the former Drawing Master, has been transferred to the Jubbulpore Normal school.

Statistics of the Boarding school, Nagpur.

119. The following table gives the statistics of the Boarding school :—

Name of Institution.	No. on rolls on 31st March.		Average monthly number enrolled.		Total cost.		Cost to Government.		Average cost of messing for each student per mensem.	
	1883	1884	1883	1884	1883	1884	1883	1884	1883	1884
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
Nagpur Boarding school ...	49	50	38	55	294	326	214	214	3 1 6	2 1 3

It will be seen that the average monthly number residing in the Boarding house during 1883-84 was 55. In 1882-83 the average number was only 38. The messing expenses have by better arrangements been reduced from Rs. 3-1-6 to Rs. 2-1-3. The Boarding house building became so dangerous some months ago, that it was necessary to pull down a large portion of it. The students have since resided in a hired house in the City; but, although it was the best that could be obtained, yet it is far from being convenient. The erection of new buildings for the Normal school and Boarding house is now under consideration.

The gymnastic teacher has been changed. The former man was lazy and would not do his duty in a satisfactory manner. He was therefore dismissed and a new man appointed. It is not easy to get a good teacher for gymnastics. The present man, however, promises well. The Maratha Brahmans do not take kindly to gymnastics. It is only by constant attention and encouragement can they be got to keep to it regularly. All Normal School students are taught drill so that they may be able to teach it when they go out as masters.

This school has generally been able to send out as many trained masters as there were vacancies to fill. Last year all districts except Nagpur and Wardha were supplied with as many men as they wanted. In these districts a few low paid posts could not be filled up. Trained men are very reluctant to accept posts of only Rs. 7.

Jubbulpore Normal school.

120. A most important change has been made in the course of this school. It has been arranged that in future every man should undergo two years' training. Hitherto Village school masters were only required to reside one year at the Normal school, and the training they received in this time was rightly considered not sufficient. As the schools of the Northern Circle are now well supplied with masters, we were able to fill all vacancies with men of the Town school class who had received a two years' training. The men of the Village school class have been retained for a further year's study and training. This class is now called the "senior class" and the new men are formed into the "junior class." The curriculum has been modified to suit the altered conditions of training. The following table shows the present constitution of the school :—

Classes.	Ordinary students.	Carpenters.	Husbands of Female Normal school students.	Total.
Senior or 2nd year's class ...	46	2	5	53
Junior or 1st year's class ...	39	8	12	59
Total ...	85	10	17	112

57 ordinary students belong to the Northern Circle and 28 to the Southern. The annual examination took place in October, and was conducted in the usual way by means of printed papers. Besides the Circle Inspector who examined in "school method" and "practical teaching," there were 12 examiners. 29 men were examined for Town school certificates, of whom 23 passed, 12 in the 2nd grade, and 11 in the 3rd grade : one of the successful candidates was a carpenter student, and one the husband of a woman studying in the Female Normal school. The men who failed had already in the previous year passed for Village school certificates, so all 29 men were available for masterships, and all I believe obtained appointments. The men of the old Village school class had been only nine months under training. They were not examined for certificates ; but tested as to their fitness for promotion to the senior class. 73 men were examined, of whom 59 were ordinary students, 46 qualified for promotion, 6 failed so badly that they were allowed to leave school, the other failures were permitted to read for another year in the junior class. The husbands of women training in the Female Normal school, did not on the whole, pass a very satisfactory examination ; but they will be ready to go out as teachers quite as soon as their wives are qualified. The Inspector reports that the conduct of students has been satisfactory during the year. Ordinary students seldom give any trouble ; but the husbands of women in the Female Normal school are not so easy to manage, and the patience and tact of the Superintendent have been severely tried on one or two occasions. . No harsh measures have however been necessary.

The Practising school.

121. The number of pupils in this Model school has increased from 66 to 73 ; but it is still too small for the proper training of 112 men in the art of teaching. The men of the junior Normal school class, practise on the boys of the Lower primary section only. The senior class men are employed to teach in all classes of the Model school.

Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.

122. There are now 30 women in this training school, the full sanctioned number. Lately there has been no difficulty in filling up all vacancies; in fact the number of applications has exceeded the vacancies. I inspected the school last November, and was satisfied with the working and arrangements. Progress has been fair. The annual examination was held in December, three women passed. The best student of all was not present at the examination ; she had been sent out to act as Mistress of the Harda school, and has not yet returned; one of the three women who passed, has been retained for further training in the art of teaching. Thus the result of the year's work is only two trained teachers, not very brilliant, it is true ; but as great as was expected. The out-turn will probably increase every year. There are now eight women in the highest class, and five of them are likely to qualify next December. Out of 30 women in the school seven are widows, four are wives of men in private employment, 17 have husbands under training in the Male Normal school, and two are the wives of School Masters in Jubbulpore. By caste, ten are Brahmans, one Mahomedan, one Gond, and eighteen Hindus of various castes. The Lady Superintendent reports that punctuality in attendance has been particularly good, and home work carefully prepared. Needle work is popular with the women, and considerable progress has been made. But training work in the Model school is still taken up with a reluctant spirit. The most difficult part of the training of these women is to give them habits of precision and order, and to get them to exercise patience in the control and management of children. There are 31 children in the Practising school, divided into four classes. 20 out of 31 children who attend this school are Thuggis; they come most willingly to school, although they might stay away if they liked, as the Thugs are no longer under the control of Government.

Miss Hoy says in her report :—

" The children love to come, they are on the premises long before the school bell rings and remain for hours after the school has been dismissed."

Raipur Normal School.

123. This school on the whole has been very successfully worked. At the annual examination held last September, 11 men were examined for Town school certificates ; all passed, 7 in the 2nd, and 4 in the 3rd grade. 37 men were examined for Village school certificates ; 28 passed. 25 men were sent out with certificates. All obtained appointments. The supply of Masters from the school is quite equal to the demand. At the Entrance Examination about 100 candidates competed for the 32 vacancies. Most of these candidates had been Monitors in our primary schools, so had already had some experience in teaching. If Zila Inspectors take care that Monitors keep up their studies, until they can enter the Normal school, we shall have no difficulty in filling all vacancies with suitable candidates. A scheme by which Masters could get a small bonus for every Monitor they pass into the Normal school would make them take more interest in teaching and training them. At present the great difficulty is to get Monitors to keep up their studies, and it is often found, that they know less when they present themselves for Entrance to the Normal school, than when they were first appointed Monitors after passing the Upper primary examination.

The Normal School students attend the Zila school gymnasium, and are daily drilled. They board in a native house in the City, which is rented for Rs. 10 a month. It is difficult in this place to exercise much supervision over the students after school hours. During the year Rs. 12 a month were sanctioned for servants to the Boarding school, and this has made the students more comfortable. Six students attend the Practising school at a time for a week. Here they are instructed in the art of teaching and in the organization and management of a school &c.

Examination for Teachers' certificates, Sambalpur.

124. The examination of the 10 pupils teachers in training for School Masterships in Sambalpur was held in January; 7 passed. The 5 pupil teachers who were attached to the Zila school did not do well at the examination. It appears that the masters of that school have not sufficient time to teach and

train the boys properly. I have therefore transferred the 5 scholarships to the Reminda Town school. The masters of the Town schools of Bargarh and Reminda are good teachers, and have been very successful in training men for Primary school masterships. They have been offered a grant of Rs. 25 for every lad from their school who succeeds in passing the Teacher's Examination.

Carpenter schools.

125. Besides the carpenter school for masters attached to the Normal Schools of Nagpur and Jubbulpore, there are 18 carpenter classes attached to different schools in the Northern and Southern Circles. These classes are attended by 319 pupils. The workshops at nearly all these places are self-supporting. The only expense to Government is the pay of the teachers. They get Rs. 10 each. The school at Chhindwara is popular and doing well; but generally the schools have not been a success. The boys at some places do not attend willingly and the teachers themselves have no heart in their work. Most of them try and get transferred to the regular establishment of Primary school masters as soon as they can. If it was expected that by starting these schools Brahmans and other high castes would be induced to take to carpentry as a means of livelihood, then the scheme must be pronounced a failure. Any such results are not likely to take place, at any rate for years. But still I think the schools have not been useless. They have done something towards familiarizing other castes besides Barais in the use of tools; have taught some of the people that there is no degradation in manual labour; the advantage of improved English tools has been made known. Nevertheless the scheme as tried by us is not the best way of improving carpenter's work in the country. Instead of trying to turn Brahmans and other high castes into carpenters, it would be better to establish Schools of Arts at selected centres, where native workmen could be instructed in improved methods. The expediency of closing these carpenter schools is now under consideration.

Patwari schools.

126. Schools for instructing Patwaris in their duties, were first started in 1881. There is now one Patwari school in each of the following districts: Chhindwara, Damoh, Nimar, Saugor, Narsinghpur and Seoni, and 3 in Hoshangabad. They are not managed by the department, but by district officers; examinations are usually held twice a year. The 11 schools are now attended by 321 men; but the numbers fluctuate very much, for as soon as the men qualify or are found hopelessly dull, they are returned to their villages. Many of the schools appear to have succeeded very fairly. The one at Nimar, however, has been a failure, owing to the irregular attendance of the men.

Surveying classes.

127. Surveying is taught to the highest class boys of most of our Town schools and also in some of our large Village schools. This branch of learning is very popular with the people, and the boys attend the classes most willingly, although it is taught out of regular school hours. A few sets of surveying apparatus are supplied to schools every year as funds permit, so the number of schools at which Surveying is taught is gradually increasing.

Indian music.

128. A school for teaching Indian music was started last year in Burhanpur, by Mr. Balwant Rao Bhuskute. This is attended by some 25 pupils.

SECTION VI.—Female Education.

Statistics of all kinds of girls' schools.

129. The statistics of all kinds of girls' schools are given in the following Statement :—

		Schools.	Scholars.	Average attendance.	Government grant.	Passed Middle school examination.		Passed Upper primary examination.		Passed Lower primary examination.	
						1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Middle aided	...	3	55	48	1,186	7	2	...	...	...	...
Primary: English aided	...	6	402	304	3,496	...	...	17	44	34	32
Primary: Government	...	64	2,803	1,795	12,589	...	...	71	69	209	214
Primary: Aided	...	21	676	412	1,940	...	...	...	6	...	9
Primary: Unaided	...	4	192	137	...	...	...	...	2	...	10
Total	...	98	4,128	2,696	19,211	7	2	88	121	243	265

Schools have increased by 6 and scholars by 271. Middle school passes are only 2 against 7 of last year; but there has been improvement in both the Primary standard schools. The 3 middle girls' schools are for Europeans and Eurasians. These will be noticed in Section VII. Schools for Native girls are all primary: Khurai in the Saugor district is the only school which has a class beyond the Upper primary. I saw this school last cold weather and was astonished to find the children so well taught; even in arithmetic, a subject in which girls seldom do well, the Khurai girls were quite as much advanced as boys of their own ages. Most of the girls' schools in Saugor are doing well. Nand Lal's private school in the city of Saugor earned a grant of Rs. 160, in accordance with the rules for payment by results. The Damoh schools show some improvement; but in Narsinghpur, Nimar and Jubbulpore no progress is apparent; and in Hoshangabad, owing to the passive opposition of the people, there has been actual decline. The prejudice of the people against female education is still strong. In Jubbulpore there are 6 private schools conducted by the Zenana Mission, and notwithstanding the earnest efforts of the ladies of the Mission, no real progress has been made.

Southern Circle, girls' schools.

130. In the Southern Circle, there are 14 girls' schools, the same as last year. There has been some fall off in number and attendance, and there has been no improvement in scholarship. As long as the people are not with us, all our efforts to improve the schools are of little avail. There is a fair school at the head-quarters of the Bhandara district, and the schools in Seoni are decidedly above the average; but it is in the Marathi districts, that we have the greatest difficulty. The people show no desire for the education of their girls. The upper classes mostly hold aloof. There is only one Government girls' school in the large City of Nagpur, and even this one does not prosper. The Nuns of St. Joseph's Convent are endeavouring to set up a school, and the Free Church Mission have lately started 2 new schools. Missionary Societies are more likely to succeed with girls' schools than the department, and they will receive as much encouragement as possible.

Eastern Circle, girls' schools.

131. In the Eastern Circle. there are still 9 Government girls' schools, 3 in each district. There has been a slight increase in pupils and attendance, and also of passes by the 2 prescribed Primary standards. 5 out of the 9 schools are reported to be doing well. Of the 3 Aided schools, the one in Sambalpur, though yet in its infancy, is promising. It contains 55 girls, more than half being Brahmins, and other children of high castes.

SECTION VII.—Education of Special Classes.

(A).—*Europeans and Eurasians.*

Education of special classes.—(A) Europeans and Eurasians.

132. The following table gives the statistics of these schools, showing the success of each at the different prescribed examinations. The attendance given for the Harda school is only approximate, as the Managers have refused to furnish returns.

Name of school.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Total.	Average attendance.	Matriculated.	Passed Middle school examination.	Upper Primary examination.	Lower Primary examination.
St. Francis de Sales' school, Nagpur..	158	...	158	135	3	8	12	5
Bishop's school " ...	53	32	85	60	...	2	5	6
St. Aloysius school, Jubbulpore ...	77	...	77	65	...	...	6	15
Christ Church " " ..	39	...	39	34	...	1	4	10
St. Joseph's Convent, " ...	5	117	122	107	...	...	12	8
Railway Joint school, Khandwa ...	12	18	30	20	...	...	2	7
European school, Raipur ...	2	13	15	10	...	...	...	...
Christ Church Orphanage, Kamptee...	15	12	27	26	...	...	5	3
St. Joseph's Convent school, Nagpur..	6	65	71	42	...	...	4	2
Christ Church girls' school, Jubbulpore	15	64	79	64	...	...	13	12
St. Joseph's Convent school, Kamptee	10	101	111	82	...	2	9	6
Harda school	10	3	13	10	...	...	...	...
Total ...	402	425	827	655	2	13	72	82

There has been an increase of 24 children, viz. 15 boys and 9 girls. All schools of this class have been placed under the supervision of Mr. Thompson, the Inspector of the Northern Circle. The new Code is not to be brought into full operation till January 1885; but as an experiment, all the schools have been examined under the proposed standards, and the results show that the standards and grant are, on the whole, suitable to our schools. The Bishop's school at Nagpur is the only one that will be a loser by the new rules; a few will gain considerably. Some Managers were quite willing to accept the provision of Chapter III regarding pupil teachers; but the formidable character of the agreement has acted as a deterrent. The rules regarding building grants and scholarships are now being worked. Some building grants have already been made, and others are under consideration. A special scholarship examination is to be held this year for European boys. It was found that, under the limit of ages laid down by the Code, there would be very few competitors, therefore a modification has been sanctioned, raising the limit of age from 14 to 15 for candidates for the Middle school scholarship; and from 11 to 12 for the Primary scholarship.

The Local Administration has also sanctioned the immediate introduction of articles 36 and 37, so as to encourage managers of orphanages and boarding schools.

Mr. Thompson thus reports on each of these schools :

Saint Francis De'Sales School, Nagpur.

133. There are 158 boys on the roll of this school, 44 in the high and middle section, and 114 in the primary; 2 passed for Matriculation, 8 by the Middle standard, 12 the Upper, and 15 the Lower primary. These figures cannot be compared with those for last year, as the latter include both Natives and Euro-

peans. I inspected the school in July and found it generally in a satisfactory state. The school rooms and dormitories, however, were overcrowded, some boys even were obliged to sleep on the floor. This is being remedied by extensive additions and alterations in the building. Appliances were limited and indifferent of their kind, and discipline and physical training had received insufficient attention. As a whole, however, the institution is well managed and the boys are generally well taught. The examination was held, with necessary modifications and allowances, according to the standards of the Code. The result was that the school would earn Rs. 220 a month instead of Rs. 275, the present grant. If to this were added the allowance for passing two boys by the 2nd grade for Matriculation, the grant earned would be raised to Rs 240. I expect that under the new Code, when masters and pupils have become familiarized with its requirements, as they will be at next examination, this school will earn as much as it at present receives.

Bishop's School Nagpur.

134. There is a satisfactory increase of pupils in this school, from 74 to 85, 53 being boys and 32 girls. The attendance might be more regular. 2 passed the Middle, 5 the Upper, and 6 the Lower primary standard. In the previous year the figures were 3, 7 and 3. I inspected the school in July. The buildings satisfy the requirements of the Code, and the school is supplied with all the ordinary appliances. The standard up to which instruction is given is a low one. Only 4 pupils have advanced beyond the 4th Standard: there are now only 9 children in the Middle section. I was not quite satisfied with the school as a whole. The pupils were presented in low standards, many failed to satisfy the requirements of the Code as to attendance, &c. and many were absent. The result was that the grant earned was just under Rs. 100 per mensem, the average fixed grant being Rs. 262-15-0. The next result will, I expect, be better, and numbers are now larger than last year; but the grant in any case is not likely to exceed Rs. 2 a month for each pupil, so that the Managers will have to be prepared for some decrease in their income. The present grant is comparatively speaking a very liberal one.

Saint Aloysius School, Jubbulpore.

135. There are 77 children in this school, 14 being in the Middle department, and 163 in the Primary. None passed the Middle school examination, 6 the Upper, and 15 the Lower primary. The attendance is regular and the progress fair. I examined the school in August. The 5th and 2nd classes did not do well. The others passed a satisfactory examination. The Vernacular teaching is not good. The grant which the school would earn under the Code is Rs. 95 a month, the present grant being Rs. 30. The grant will of course not exceed the local income, which is small. Generally speaking this school continues to do a useful work, training boys, whose education is otherwise totally unprovided for.

Christ Church School, Jubbulpore.

136. There are 39 boys in this school, the same as last year. 3 only have advanced beyond the primary stage. 1 passed the Middle, 4 the Upper, and 10 the Lower primary standard. Attendance and progress are good. Great fluctuations occur in the pupils. In the year previous to my last visit, 32 boys left, and 24 entered. No less than 17 of those present at my inspection failed to fulfil the conditions of the Code regarding attendance. The grant which the school would earn under the Code is Rs. 70 a month. But if care be taken to make all new comers provide themselves with a register from their last school, the grant earned will probably amount to Rs. 100.

The Orphanage, Kamptee.

137. There are 15 boys and 12 girls in the Orphanage. I examined it in July, and was much pleased with the way the elder children had been taught in the Regimental school. Singing especially deserves mention. If increased aid be given to this institution, it will probably be given under Article 37; but should the elder children not be allowed to study free at the present Regimental school, it may also require a grant as a day school.

138. This school maintains its previous good name. There are 79 children at school, 15 being small boys in the Infant school. 19 have advanced beyond the primary stage. None passed the Middle school examination, 13 the Upper, and 12 the Lower primary. The attendance is regular, and progress satisfactory. The Infant school under Miss Blake continues to be well taught, and I was satisfied with all the classes of the Main school except the 4th. The grant which the school would earn under the Code is Rs. 145. This with Rs. 70 earned by the boys school amounts to Rs. 215. The combined grant for both schools now is Rs. 275. I think the schools will do better when I examine them in August, and I should say, the Managers need not fear any serious decrease in the present grant. Miss Browne deserves mention for the successful management of this important school.

Christ Church School for girls, Jubbulpore.

139. I examined this school in July, and was very much pleased with it. I thought the girls had made very fair progress; there was a pleasing anxiety on their part to do well, and not a few silent tears were shed over the disappointment of failure. These are excellent signs of good teaching, and of the good moral tone of the school. I was specially pleased with the Infant school, in which the children are well taught, cheerful and apparently happy. There are now 111 children in the school, 10 being boys in the Infant class, 29 are in the Middle school. 2 passed the Middle, 9 the Upper, and 6 the Lower standard. The grant which the school would earn under the Code is Rs. 147 a month, the present grant being Rs. 150. The school will not loose under the operation of the Code. The arrangement for Boarders are far from satisfactory, and large additions and alterations are needed for health and convenience before I could recommend any boarding grant. For this object application has been made for a building grant, but I have not heard with what result.

St. Joseph's Convent, Kamptee.

140. There are now 71 pupils in this school, 6 being boys in the Infant class. No girl has advanced beyond the primary stage. The house is not very suitable for a school, and it is proposed to build a new one. I inspected this school in July. The girls did not pass more than a moderate examination. Four passed the Upper and 2 the Lower standard. The grant which the school would earn under the Code is Rs. 95 a month, the present grant being Rs. 25. It is questionable whether it would be awarded so much as Rs. 95, as the grant awarded will depend on local income and the requirements of the school.

Saint Joseph's Convent, Nagpur.

141. Generally speaking this is a good school; but the boarding arrangements are unsatisfactory. The sleeping accommodation is altogether insufficient, and the overcowding must be prejudicial to morals and to health. This defect will be removed when the new wing, now approaching completion, is occupied. There are 122 pupils in this school, 5 being boys in the Infant class. There are only 7 girls beyond the primary stage of instruction. Twelve passed the Upper and 8 the Lower standard. None appeared for the Middle examination. I examined the school in August. The results for the European department and the Infant school were satisfactory, while I thought the instruction given to the Eurasian girls very inferior. The grant which the school would earn under the Code is 178 *per mensem*, the present grant is Rs. 100. This school will not be a loser when the Code comes into full operation, though whether so large a grant as Rs. 178 would be necessary is yet to be decided.

Saint Joseph's Convent, Jubbulpore.

142. This is a mixed school, there being 12 boys and 18 girls. It receives no grant; but it is under inspection. The whole cost is met by the Great Indian Peninsula and Holkar Railways. The school has improved; it is now in fair order.

Railway Joint School, Khandwa.

European School, Raipur.

143. This school was brought on the list of inspected Aided schools in August last. There are 15 children on the roll. It is a Primary school, under a Local Committee, and taught by the Reverend Mr. Stall. I examined it in August last: being a new school, it receives the advantage of the Code at once, the grant being Rs. 25 a month.

SECTION VII.—(b) MUHAMMADANS.

Education of Muhammadans.

144. There are only a few Muhammadans in the Central Provinces. They form about 3 per cent of the total population. On the whole I think they are quite as fully alive to the importance of education as the rest of the community.

The following tabular Statement will show that Muhammadans are well represented in our schools of all grades :—

Class of Institution.		Number of Hindus of school going age (male and female).	Number of Muhammadans (males and females) of school going age.	Number of Muhammadans at school.	Number of Hindus at school.	Percentage at school to number of Muhammadans.	Percentage at school to number of Hindus.
Arts College ...	... ...	...	...	3	46	·007	0·035
Secondary schools English for	Boys ...	...	...	362	3,029	·844	·232
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for ...	Boys ...	...	...	6,933	75,072	16·178	5·755
	Girls ...	...	...	201	3,274	·469	·250
Training schools for ...	Masters...	...	..	10	178	·023	·013
	Mistresses	...	...	1	29	·002	·002
Patwari schools ...	... ...	...	...	5	316	0·116	·024
Industrial schools	... ...	...	...	20	295	·046	0·226
	Total ..	1,305,466	42,853	7,535	82,239	17·583	6·30

The percentage of Muhammadans at school, to the number of a school going age, is over 17 per cent; while a similar percentage for Hindus, is only 6 per cent.

Application for opening Urdu schools or Urdu classes always receive full attention, and facilities are given for learning that language, wherever it is practicable.

The proportion of Muhammadans in Government employ is reported to be much greater than Hindus.

SECTION VII.—(c) NATIVE CHIEFS (MINORS) AND OTHER SPECIAL CLASSES.

Raj Kumar School, Jubbulpore

145. The statistics are given in the margin. The number of pupils remain the same. There were no new admissions or removals during the year. The average attendance shows badly because some of the pupils were long absent from the school. Two boys only attended 4 days each during the whole session.

Year.	Number on roll.	Average number on roll.	Average attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Expenditure fees.	Cost of educating each pupil.	Cost to Government.
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1882-83.	21	19	14	66·6	4,657	245 2 0	Nil.
1883-84.	21	21	13	61·9	3,589	170 14 0	Nil.

The school has been put under the management of a Committee composed as follows:—

PRESIDENT.

(i). Commissioner of Division.

MEMBERS.

(i). Civil Surgeon, Jubbulpore,
(ii). Deputy Commissioner, *ex-officio*.
(iii). Raja Balwant Rao, and
(iv). Khan Bahadur Hosein, C. I. E.

The reduction in the expenditure is chiefly owing to the Doctor's pay not being debited to the school, as was done last year.

The classification of the pupils is given below :—

	Lower primary.	Upper primary.	Middle school.	Total.
1882-83.	6	13	2	21
1883-84.	1	15	5	21

Although some of the boys in the Upper primary division are not up to the mark in general knowledge, still there has been improvement. I think all who have been regular have made decided progress. I hope during the present year, the Committee will be able to arrange for better attendance. Unless for very urgent reasons, no leave should be given during Session time.

Mr. Young, the Superintendent, reports that the conduct of the boys has been good. They get plenty of out-door exercise. Cricket and Lawn-tennis are regularly played, and the boys are often taken out on riding and shooting excursions.

SECTION IX.—PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT BOOKS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE.

146. The number of books bought, and sold, their value, and number, and value of books on the 1st April 1884, may be thus shown:—

Book Depot.

	Number of books bought.	Value of books and paper bought.	Number of books sold.	Value of books sold.	Number of books in hand on 1st of April.	Value of books in hand on 1st of April.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Nagpur ...	2,38,265	37,839 4 11	1,79,944	*c* 38,745 1 6	1,61,487	41,066 15 10
Jubbulpore ...	*a* 68,608	*a* 13,114 7 6½	57,355	*b* 10,572 0 2	46,989	12,471 11 9½
Raipur ...	*a* 25,503	*a* 4,462 0 0	22,634	*b* 4,804 0 4	26,914	5,568 0 0

a All these books were bought from the Nagpur Book Depot. The total value of all books and paper bought from private firms and from the Educational Press, Nagpur, was Rs. 37,839-4-11.
b The value of these sales is included in sales marked "*c*."

Book Depot Cash account.

147. The detailed cash Statement is as follows:—

District.	Charges.	Amount.			Total.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Nagpur ...	Establishment Book Depot ...	450	0	0			
	Contingencies ...	1,838	9	3			
	Purchase of books (a) ...	34,801	10	1			
	Books received from Press ...	2,159	3	10	39,249	7	2
	Establishment Press ...	909	11	11			
	Contingencies ...	267	8	6			
	Purchase of paper ...	878	7	0	2,055	11	5
Jubbulpore ...	Establishment Book Depot ...	242	0	0			
	Contingencies ..	390	0	0			
	Purchase of books from Nagpur included in (a) ...	13,114	7	6			
	Purchase of books from other suppliers ...	...	...	...	632	0	0
Raipur ...	Establishment Book Depot ...	...	...	...			
	Contingencies ...	102	0	0			
	Purchase of books from Nagpur included in (a) ...	4,462	0	0			
	Purchase of books from other suppliers ...	...	...	...	102	0	0
	Total ...	...	...	...	42,039	2	7

District.	Receipts.	Amount.			Total.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Nagpur ...	Book Depot—The actual sums sent to the treasury were as follows:—						
	Cash ...	5,704	6	7			
	Treasury Chalans (c) ...	21,706	1	8			
	Prizes ...	3,383	12	0			
	Library ...	4,763	1	2	35,551	5	5
	Press.						
	Sent to Treasury ...	10	6	0			
	Cost of books lithographed and made over to Book Depot ...	2,159	3	10			
	Credit given by the Comptroller, Central Provinces ..	1,251	14	0	3,421	7	10
Jubbulpore ...	Paid into Treasury and remitted to Nagpur by Chalans included in (c) ...	8,784	0	4			
Raipur ...	Paid into Treasury and remitted to Nagpur by Chalans included in (c) ...	3,827	0	0			
	Difference represented by diminished debts to book suppliers and by increased debts of purchasers from the Nagpur Depot.	...	...	..	3,066	5	4
	Total ...				42,039	2	7

(a) The items of Rs. 13,114-7-6 and Rs. 4,462 having appeared in (a) are not re-added.
(c) The items of Rs. 8,784-0-4 and Rs. 3,827 having already been shewn in (c) are not to be re-added.

The transactions of the Book Depot have increased. It has been necessary to keep a larger stock in hand to meet the increased demands for books, &c. Arrangements have been made to ensure greater promptness in complying with indents, so that the schools might be supplied with books and apparatus that may be required for their pupils at the shortest possible notice.. The Depot does not cost the Government anything. The profit on the sale of the books is sufficient to cover the cost of the Establishments and transmission charges.

Vernacular Literature.

148. The want of a Vernacular literature is a serious defect in the education of the people. When any good and suitable books are published they are bought and given to school libraries or as prizes to the scholars. The following books were distributed during the year.—

Hindi translation of the Astronomical Primer.
Hindi papers on School management.
Ganit Vishaya—Arithmetic for 6th Standard.
Hindi translation of the Childhood of the World.
Moropantavaril Nibandha—Criticisms on the works of the Poet Moropant.
Marathi Translation of the Arabian Nights
Tukaramavaril Nibandha—Criticisms on the works of the Poet Tukaram.
Bhagirth Varnana—a Description of the Ganges.
Kathamrit—Moral stories.
Life of Samuel Johnson in Marathi.
Manushyachi Kurtave Karma—a work on the duties of man.
Laghu Hitopdesh—Poetical work giving good advice to children.
Ahilya Panchaka—lives of 5 good and virtuous women.
Dravyahinana honyache Sadhana—remedies against poverty.
Ayushya Vadhavinyachi Yukti—"How to obtain long life."
Vikar Vilasita—History of Hamlet.
Raghu Vansa—a translation in Marathi of one of Kalidas' works.
Hindi translation of tales from Shakespear.
Hindi work, on Marriage of widows.
Hindi work, showing the evils of child marriages.
Bharata, Varshaki Vikyata Raniyonki Jeevana Charitra, lives of famous women in India.
Hindi translation of Blackie's Self-culture.

Books and Papers, &c., published by the Educational Lithographic press.

149. Besides publishing the Central Provinces News in Marathi, Hindi, and Urya every month, and lithographing Educational returns, Circulars, &c.; books and papers as follows were turned out of the Press :—

Hindi.

Lower Primary Ganit	2,000
Reading sheet Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 13, each 1,000 ...	7,000
Upper Primary Ganit	2,000

Hindi and English.

Indigenous School bill forms, small	2,300
" " large	1,000

Urdu.

Parsing sheet	150
Copy books No. I	1,000
" No. II	1,000

Marathi.

Lower Primary Ganit	...	...	...	...	1,000
Varnanklipi	...	...	...	...	2,000
Bhugoli in sheets	...	...	...	...	600
Vyakaran „	...	...	..	...	600

Urya.

Reading Sheet Nos. 1 to 17 each 200	...	...	3,400

Books in the Press.

150. We have now in the Press:—

(1) Hindi 2nd book, 8th Edition.
(2) Hindi copy books Nos. II, III, IV.
(3) Modi 1st book, 6th Edition.
(4) C. P. Geography, Marathi, 5th Edition.
(5) Geography of Sagar district in Hindi, 2nd Edition.
(6) Marathi Copy books No. III and IV. 1st Edition.
(7) Lower Primary Ganit, Marathi, 2nd Edition.
(8) Upper Primary Ganit, Hindi, 2nd Edition.
(9) Maps of India, Marathi.
(10) Urya 1st book, 2nd Edition.
(11) „ 2nd „ 2nd „
(12) „ 3rd „ 1st „
(13) „ Drill book, 1st „

Books printed at other Presses.

151. The books printed at other Presses were:—

(1) Wall paper sheets in Hindi.
(2) Hindi 3rd book, 4th Edition.
(3) Hindi 1st book, 8th and 9th Edition.
(4) Illuminated Upper Primary certificates, 2nd and 3rd Edition.
(5) Urdu, Central Provinces Geography, 2nd Edition.
(6) Hindi, Central Provinces Geography, 5th do.
(7) Modi, 2nd book, 3rd Edition.
(8) Urdu, 2nd book, 2nd Edition.
(9) Hindi Copy books Nos. I and III.
(10) Upper Primary Ganit, Marathi, 1st and 2nd Edition.
(11) Hindi, 2nd book, 7th Edition.
(12) Hindi, Lower Primary Ganit, 2nd Edition.
(13) Geography of Hoshangabad district.
(14) Key to Kshetra Vyvaharik Tatwa, 2nd Edition.
(15) Urya 1st book, 1st Edition.
(16) Urya 2nd book, 1st „
(17) Hindi Geography of Narsinghpur district.

MUSEUM.

The Museum.

152. The Nagpur Museum was put under the charge of the Agricultural Department last September. The Institution is popular and visited by large numbers every day. The total number of visitors during 1883-84 was 163,418 of whom 53,537 were women, and 8,654 children. The additions during the past year to the collections were not numerous. The wild animals and birds have been removed to more congenial and comfortable quarters in the Maharaj Bagh.

The Public Free Library.

153. 126 new books were added to the Library; 230 books were circulated amongst residents at Nagpur.

154. The Raipur Museum is also crowded daily with visitors. There were 1,40,000 visitors during 1883-84. A Model Railway has been put down round the building.

Raipur Museum.

There are Public Libraries, principally for Natives, at Nagpur, Sitabaldi, Umrer, Burhanpur, Khandwa, Damoh, Chhindwara, Saugor, Bhandara, Wardha, Ashti and Sambalpur. Literary Societies of different kinds number 17; some are doing very useful work.

155. In conclusion I beg to bring to notice the names of the following officers of the department who deserve special mention for their good work during the past year:—

Officers and private gentlemen who deserve mention.

(1). Mr. G. Thompson, Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle.
(2). Mr. J. Elliott, „ „ Eastern Circle.
(3). Mr. W. Young, President High school, Jubbulpore.
(4). Miss Isa Hoy, Lady Superintendent, Jubbulpore Female Normal school.
(5). Mr. Balaji Vinayak Gokle Officiating Superintendent, Jubbulpore Male Normal school.
(6). Mr. Hari Shridhar, Zila Inspector of Nagpur.
(7). Mr. Vishnu Balwant „ Wardha.
(8). Mr. Ganga Singh „ Jubbulpore.
(9). Mr. Kripa Shankar „ Hoshangabad.
(10). Mr. Manohar Damodhar Ratnaparkhe, Sambalpur.

Mr. Munna Lal, a Native gentleman of Mandla, deserves special mention for his munificent offer to endow the Anglo-Vernacular school at that place with the sum of Rs. 62,500, the interest of which will be sufficient to maintain it as a superior Middle class school. Amongst private individuals the following merit the thanks of the department for their zeal and devotion to the cause of education:—

(1). Reverend J. G. Cooper of the Free Church Mission.
(2). „ D. Whitton „ „
(3). „ A. Douglas „ „
(4). „ F. Pelvat, Manager of the St. Francis de Sales School.
(5). „ J. P. Ellwood, in charge of the Mission School at Jubbulpore.
(6). The Ladies of the Convents of Jubbulpore, Kamptee and Nagpur.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. B. JACOB, Lieut.-Colonel,

Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Education,

Central Provinces.

EDUCATION,—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central Provinces at the end of the official year 1883-84.

(For Details see General Table III.)

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.				
				University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.							
Total area in square Miles.	Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1,13,279	Towns 52	Males 58,27,122	Institutions. For males...	2	...	61	1,416	3	31	1,513	...	...	1,513	Institutions to No. of towns and villages.	
	Villages 45,802	Females 57,21,389	For Females.	...	...	3	95	1	...	99	...	...	99		
	Total 45,854	Total 1,15,48,511	Total ..	2	...	64	1,511	4	31	1,612	...	...	1,612	3·51	
			Scholars: Males ...	50	...	3,541	85,08[illegible]	192	640	89,511	..	...	89,511	Male Scholars to Male population of school-going age.†	10·24
			Females ..	...	...	55	4,07[illegible]	30	...	4,158	...	...	4,158	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.†	·48
			Total	50	...	3,596	89,16[illegible]	222	640	93,669	...	...	93,669		

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent of the whole population.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in

(For Details see

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.§						
	University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Scondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Institution ... For Males	17,966	...	96,106	2,81,198	19,268	9,018	4,23,556
For Females	..	...	3,315	33,001	6,386	...	42,702
Total ..	17,966	...	99,421	3,14,199	25,654	9,018	4,66,258
2. (a) Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	3·53	...	17·95	26·15	7·09	1·07	55·79
(b) Percentages* of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	...	...	...	94·98	87	...	95·85
(c) Pencentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction ..	...	...	29·75	63·54	...	...	93·28
(d) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ..	2·62	...	14·52	45 89	3·75	1·32	68·1
AVERAGE ANNUAL COST † OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN	Rs. a. p	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Departmental Institutions. Cost to Provincial revenues ..	238 12 10	...	21 5 1	1 1 9	130 5 5	5 9 5	2 4 5
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	4 2 6	0 6 0	5 8 6	...	2 10 8
Total cost	264 5 2	..	30 0 10	4 0 0	119 5 2	13 11 3	5 15 2
Local Fund Schools‡ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cost to Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cost ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Schools‡ Cost to Provincial Revenues.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	5 6 10	...	...	5 6 10
Total cost ...	...	...	...	5 6 10	...	...	5 6 10
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Native State Revenues	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...		...	...	...	...	...
Total cost ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Aided Institutions .. Cost to Provincial Revenues	170 14 11	...	13 8 10	1 8 3	...	...	2 0 8
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds..		..	3 5 0	0 3 1	...	...	0 4 10
Total cost .	492 13 10	..	32 8 0	3 0 6	...	...	4 5 9
Unaided Institutions ... ... Total cost .	...	..	..	1 12 1	...	...	1 12 1
All Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ..	220 4 7	..	19 1 3	1 0 6	130 5 5	5 9 5	2 1 7
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	..	6 14 7	1 12 9	5 8 6	...	1 13 11
Total cost ...	326 10 5	...	30 12 3	3 9 9	119 5 2	13 11 3	5 1 9

TABLE II.

Central Provinces for the official year 1883-84.

General Table IV.)

Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction §									
University	Direction.	Inspection	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total expenditure on public instruction.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	
...	24,157	79,756	30,270	35,295	1,300	42,568	2,13,346	6,36,902	
	...	...	456	4,568	...	....	5,024	47,726	
..	24,157	79,756	30,726	39,863	1,300	42,568	2,18,370	6,84,628	
	7 03	22·93	7·21	6·54	·34	·16	44·21	100·	
	...	...	4 15	...	...	...	4 15	100·	
...	...	...	·11	6 61	...		6 72	100	
..	3 53	11 65	4 49	5 82	·19	6 22	31 9	100·	

* The percentages required for 2 (*a*), 2(*b*), 2 (*c*), are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7 *a*, 7*b*, 7*c*, respectively, of General Table IV

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number of rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

Class of Institutions.	Public							
	Under Public							
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
University Education								
Arts Colleges.								
English	1	28	40	32	...	...	...	
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.								
Law	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1	28	40	32	...	...	...	..
School Education, General.								
Secondary Schools								
For Boys ... ... English ...	40	2,553	2,298	1,846	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... ... Vernacular ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls... .. English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls... .. Vernacular ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40	2,553	2,298	1,846	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.								
For Boys	840	55,697	54,671	38,633	2	111	117	86
For Girls	63	2,781	2,744	1,774	1	22	14	21
Total ...	903	58,478	57,415	40,407	3	133	131	107
School Education, Special.								
Schools for Special Instruction.								
Training Schools for Masters ..	3	192	186	162	...	..	...	
Training Schools for Mistresses ..	1	30	29	24	...	...	..	...
Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patwari and Surveying Schools ...	11	321	361	185	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	20	319	297	211	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total ...	35	862	873	582	...	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	979	61,921	60,626	42,867	3	133	131	107

GENERAL TABLE III.

Central Provinces for the official year 1883-84.

Institutions.													
Management.				Under Private Management.									
Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.					
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	22	15	13	...	...	...	...	2	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	1	22	15	13	...	...	...	...	2	50
...	...	...	...	21	988	882	691	...	...	...	...	61	3,541
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	55	52	48	...	...	...	...	3	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	24	1,043	934	739	...	...	...	...	64	3,596
...	...	...	...	505	25,489	24,241	17,051	69	3,791	4,010	2,735	1,416	85,088
...	...	...	...	27	1,078	1,067	716	4	192	192	137	95	4,073
...	...	...	...	532	26,567	25,308	17,767	73	3,983	4,202	2,872	1,511	89,161
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	192
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	321
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	319
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	862
...	...	...	...	557	27,632	26,257	18,519	73	3,983	4,202	2,872	1,612	93,669

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III.—Concluded

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central Provinces, for the official year 1883-84.

Class of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning.			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.							Remarks.
	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.			
	24	25	26	27a	27b	27c	27d	27e	27f	27g	28
University Education.											
Arts Colleges.											
English	50	50	...	..	...	46	3	1	...	..	
Oriental	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.											
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Total ...	50	50	...	...	..	46	3	1	..	...	
School Education, General.											
Secondary Schools.											
For Boys ... English ...	3,541	793	2,914	73	50	3,029	362	27	..	...	
For Boys ... Vernacular ...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ... English ..	55	...	*55	55	...	...	...	...	...	.	*French.
For Girls ... Vernacular ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3,596	793	2,969	128	50	3,029	362	27	...	...	
Primary Schools.											
For Boys	2,983	182	84,648	319	287	75,072	6,933	2,477	.	...	
For Girls	454	...	3,707	373	179	3,274	201	46	.	..	
Total ...	3,437	182	88,355	692	466	78,346	7,134	2,523	...	.	
School Education, Special.											
Schools for Special Instruction.											
Training Schools for Masters ...	...	...	192	...	..	178	10	4	...	..	
Training Schools for Mistresses ..	...	...	30	...	...	29	1		...	...	
Schools of Arts ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	—	...	..	.	
Law Schools	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	
Patwari and Surveying Schools...	...	...	321	..	..	316	5	...	...	.	
Industrial Schools ..	...	...	319	...	2	295	20	2	...	..	
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	
Total ...	...	...	862	...	2	789	64	7	..	..	
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	7,083	1,025	92,186	a 320	518	82,259	7,535	2,557	...	...	267 girls in boys' schools, 50 boys in girls' schools.

I.—The term *classical language* in column 25 includes European and Oriental classical languages.

II.—Mixed schools should be shown as boys' or as girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

III.—Where boys and girls attend the same school, the column of remarks should show the number of girls in boys' schools and the number of boys in girls' schools.

V.—The sub-divisions of column 27 regarding races or creeds will vary according to circumstances.

a—Of this 6 are Europeans studying at native schools.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE No. III.

Return of European Schools and Scholars in Central Provinces for 1883-84.

		Public Institutions.								Grand total of Public Institutions.	Grand total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning			Remarks.
		Under Private Management.													
		Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.									
		Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A Vernacular language.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.															
School Education, General. — For Boys... English ..		5	70	73	63	...	...	...	..	5	70	70	47	17	
For Boys... Vernacular ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
For Girls.. English ...		3	55	52	48	...	...	...	...	3	55	55	55	...	
For Girls.. Vernacular ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ..		8	125	125	111	...	...	...	...	8	125	125	102	17	
Primary Schools.															
For Boys		5	316	299	257	...	...	...	..	5	316	316	...	44	
For Girls		5	343	332	257	1	30	20	20	6	373	373	17	...	
Total ..		10	659	631	514	1	30	20	20	11	689	689	17	44	
Total of Schools of Public Instruction ...		18	784	756	625	1	30	20	20	19	814	814	119	61	44 Girls in Boys' schools. 50 Boys in Girls' schools.

(1).—The term classical language in Column 13 includes European and Oriental Classical languages.
(2).—Mixed schools should be shown as boys' schools or as girls' schools according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.
(3).—Where boys and girls attend the same school the column of remarks should show the number of girls in boys' schools and the number of boys in girls' schools.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Central Provinces for the official year 1883-84.

Objects of Expenditure.	Public Institutions. Under Public Management. Maintained by the Department.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.							
Arts Colleges.							
English	9,552	...	...	1,021	...	...	10,573
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.							
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,552	...	...	1,021	...	...	10,573
School Education General.							
Secondary Schools.							
For Boys ... English ...	48,996	..	9,550	9,236	1,283	...	69,065
For Boys ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	48,996	...	9,550	9,236	1,283	...	69,065
Primary Schools.							
For Boys	51,403	1,16,883	19,985	21,758	3,260	1,830	2,15,119
For Girls	...	12,625	1,497	...	165	...	14,287
Total ...	51,403	1,29,508	21,482	21,758	3,425	1,830	2,29,406
School Education, Special.							
Schools for Special Instruction.							
Training Schools for Masters ...	17,958	1,189	...	...	121	...	19,268
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	6,386	...	...	...	...	...	6,386
Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patwari and Surveying Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,326	5,326
Industrial Schools	3,678	...	...	...	...	14	3,692
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	28,022	1,189	...	...	121	5,340	34,672
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in ... Art Colleges ...	3,369	...	...	...	...	...	3,369
Scholarship held in ... Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in ... Secondary Schools ...	13,523	...	...	...	...	76	13,599
Scholarship held in ... Primary Schools ...	4,835	5,655	48	...	82	...	10,620
Scholarship held in ... Special Schools other than Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	22,470	...	2,935	522	3,012	9,889	38,828
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	1,176	...	...	...	124	...	1,300
Miscellaneous	529	...	...	...	...	42,039	*42,568
Total ...	45,902	5,655	2,983	522	3,218	52,004	1,10,284
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	1,83,875	1,36,352	34,015	32,537	8,047	59,174	4,54,000

*Book Depot charges Rs. 39,880. Value of books lithographed in the Press Rs. 2,159. Grant for Vernacular Literature Rs. 529.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Objects of Expenditure.	Public Under Public Management. Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Maintained by Native States. Native State Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R.	R.	Rs.	Rs
University Education.														
Arts Colleges.														
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training														
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General.														
Secondary Schools.														
For Boys ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Vernacular ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Vernacuar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.														
For Boys	...	...	573	...	...	...	573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	...	...	138	...	...	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	711	...	...	...	711	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special.														
Schools for Special Instruction.														
Training Schools for Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patwari and Surveying Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Direction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in ... Art Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in ... Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in ... Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in ... Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in ... Special Schools other than Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	...	...	711	...	...	...	711	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ERAL TABLE IV.

in Central Provinces for the official year 1883-84.

Institutions.										
Under Private Management.										
Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.			
Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,564	...	...	308	...	4,521	7,393	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,564	...	...	308	...	4,521	7,393	...	...	...	...
11,473	...	2,819	3,869	5,478	3,402	27,041	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,186	...	275	1,224	240	390	3,315	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,659	...	3,094	5,093	5,718	3,792	30,356	...	...	...	...
32,981	...	3,841	6,104	9,434	6,985	59,345	100	6,061	...	6,161
5,436	...	981	4,621	256	6,072	17,366	332	172	706	1,210
38,417	...	4,822	10,725	9,690	13,057	76,711	432	6,233	706	7,371
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
714	...	...	...	...	...	714	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,316	...	...	...	...	...	2,316	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	108
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	32	...	...	32	...	1,003	...	1,003
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,030	...	...	32	...	...	3,062	...	1,111	...	1,111
56,670	...	7,916	16,158	15,408	21,370	1,17,522	432	7,344	706	8,482

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV.

Retun of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Central Provinces for the official year 1883-84.

Objects of Expenditure.	Total expenditure from. Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand total.	Remarks.
	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University Education.							
Arts Colleges.							
English	12,116	...	...	1,329	4,521	17,966	
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.							
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	12,116	...	...	1,329	4,521	17,966	
Schools Education, General.							
Secondary Schools.							
For Boys ... English ...	60,469	...	12,369	13,105	10,163	96,106	
For Boys ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
For Girls ... English ...	1,186	...	275	1,224	630	3,315	
For Girls ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	61,655	...	12,644	14,329	10,793	99,421	
Primary Schools.							
For Boys	84,384	1,16,883	24,399	27,962	27,570	2,81,198	
For Girls	5,436	12,625	2,616	4,953	7,371	33,001	
Total ...	89,820	1,29,508	27,015	32,915	34,941	3,14,199	
Schools Education, Special.							
Schools for Special Instruction.							
Training Schools for Masters ...	17,958	1,189	...	...	121	19,268	
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	6,386	...	...	...	...	6,386	
Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Patwari and Surveying Schools ...	...	...	...	...	5,326	5,326	
Industrial Schools	3,678	...	...	...	14	3,692	
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	28,022	1,189	...	...	5,461	34,672	
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Direction	24,157	...	...	...	...	24,157	
Inspection	78,753	...	...	...	*1,003	79,756	* This amount has been paid by Sarangarh and Patna States to Feudatory Inspectors.
Scholarship held in ... Art Colleges ...	4,083	...	...	...	...	4,083	
Scholarship held in ... Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarship held in ... Secondary Schools ...	15,839	...	...	...	76	15,915	
Scholarship held in ... Primary Schools ...	4,835	5,655	48	...	190	10,728	
Scholarship held in ... Special Schools other than Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Buildings	22,470	...	2,935	554	13,904	39,863	
Furniture and *Apparatus* (Special grants only)	1,176	...	...	...	124	1,300	
Miscellaneous	529	...	...	...	42,039	42,568	
Total ...	1,51,842	5,655	2,983	554	57,336	2,18,370	
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	3,43,455	1,36,352	42,642	49,127	1,13,052	6,84,628	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV.

Return of Expenditure on European Instruction in the Central Provinces for the official year 1883-84.

Objects of Expenditure.	Public Institutions. Under Private management. Aided by the Department. Provincial Revenue	Municipal Funds.	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total.	Unaided. Fees.	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Total Expenditure from. Provincial Revenues	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Grand Total	Remarks
	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2	3a	3b	3c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4	
School Education, General — SEONDARY SCHOOLS.																
For Boys, English	1,678	350	601	415	436	3,480	...	...	...	...	1,678	350	601	851	3 480	
For Girls, English .	1,186	275	1,224	240	390	3,315	...	...	...	...	1,186	275	1,224	630	3,315	
Total ..	2,864	625	1,825	655	826	6,795	.			...	2,864	625	1,825	1,481	6,795	
Primary English																
For Boys .	5,876	1,450	2,488	1,883	3,303	15,000	...	...	...		5,876	1,450	2,488	5,186	15,000	
For Girls	3,1 96	565	4,532	28	1,213	9,529	300	...	500	800	3,196	565	4,832	1,736	10 329	
Total	9,072	2 015	7,020	1,906	4,516	24,529	300	..	500	800	9,072	2,015	7,320	6,922	25,329	
Scholarships in Secondary schools .	...		.	...	...		...		...	...	420	..	...		420	
Buildings ...	.	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	5,981	5,981	
Total ..		...	...	...	...	...	...				420		...	5 981	6,401	
Total Expenditure on European Instruction ..	11 936	2,640	8,845	3,803	9,342	31,324	300	..	500	800	12,356	2,640	9,145	14,384	38 525	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE No. IV.—Contd.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on European Instruction in the Central Provinces for the official year 1883-84.

	Total Direct Expenditure.			Total Indirect Expenditure.			Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
	School Education, General.							
	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Total.	Scholarship.	Buildings.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions ... For Males	3,480	15,000	18,480	420	2,281	2,701	21,181	
For Females	3,315	10,329	13,644	...	3,700	3,700	17,344	
Total ...	6,795	25,329	32,124	420	5,981	6,401	38,525	
(a). Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2 to 8 to total Provincial expenditure on European Instruction.	23·2	73 4	96·6	3·4	...	3·4	100	
(b). do. do. to Municipal expenditure do. do.	23·6	76 4	100·	...	...	...	100	
(c). do. do. to Total expenditure do. do.	17·6	65·7	83·3	1·	15·7	16·7	100	
Average annual cost of educating each pupil in.—	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Aided Institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues	22 14 7	13 12 3	14 10 7					
Aided Institutions ... Cost to Municipal Funds	5 0 0	3 0 11	3 3 11					
Total cost ...	54 5 9	37 5 6	38 7 8					

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE No. V

Return of Stages of Instruction of Pupils in European Schools for General Education in Central Provinces at the end of the official year 1883-84.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed the Lower Primary Stage but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage. 3			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. Reading Printed Books. 4			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. Not reading Printed Books. 5			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys ... Aided English.	5	70	8	...	8	59	3	62	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	3	70
Total ..	5	70	8	...	8	59	3	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	3	70
For Girls ... Aided English.	3	55	...	...	...	...	55	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	55
Total ..	3	55	...	...	...	...	55	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	55
Total Secondary Schools..	8	125	8	...	8	59	58	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	58	125
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—																				
For Boys ... Aided ..	5	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	11	74	197	23	220	15	7	22	275	41	316
Total ...	5	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	11	74	197	23	220	15	7	22	275	41	316
For Girls... Aided ...	5	343	...	..	...	...	27	27	...	30	30	27	166	193	11	82	93	38	305	343
For Girls... Unaided ..	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10	6	8	14	1	5	6	12	18	30
Total ..	6	373	...	...	...	...	27	27	5	35	40	33	174	207	12	87	99	50	323	373
Total Primary Schools ...	11	689	...	...	...	...	27	27	68	46	114	230	197	427	27	94	121	325	364	689
GRAND TOTAL ...	19	814	8	...	8	59	85	144	68	46	114	230	197	427	27	94	121	392	422	814

Mixed schools should be entered as boys' schools or girls' school according to the number of boys or of girls is greater.

Return of Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS—										
For Boys.	Departmental ...	English ...	40	2,553	184	...	184	1,599	...	1,599
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...	English ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English ...	21	988	260	...	260	725	3	728
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	61	3,541	444	...	444	2,324	3	2,327
For Girls.	Departmental ..	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States...	English ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English ...	3	55	...	...	...	...	55	55
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ..	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	3	55	...	...	...	...	55	55
Total Secondary Schools		...	64	3,596	444	...	444	2,324	58	2,382
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—										
For Boys.	Departmental	... ...	840	55,697	...	...	...	2,427	...	2,427
	Local Fund	... ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	... ..	2	111	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	... ..	505	25,489	...	...	...	19	...	19
	Unaided	... ..	69	3,791	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1,416	85,088	...	...	...	2,446	...	2,446
For Girls.	Departmental	... ...	63	2,781	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	... ...	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	... ...	27	1,078	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	... ..	4	192	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	95	4,073	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools		...	1,511	89,161	...	...	...	2,446	...	2,446
Grand Total		...	1,575	92,757	444	...	444	4,770	58	4,828

Note.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number
Mixed schools should be entered as boys' schools, or girls' schools according

TABLE V.

Education in the Central Provinces at the end of the official year 1883-84.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.			Remarks.
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.									
			Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.						
3			4			5						
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
352	...	352	418	...	418	...	...	...	2,553	...	2,553	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	985	3	988	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
352		352	418	...	418	...	...	...	3,538	3	3,541	
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	
352	...	352	418	...	418	...	...	...	3,538	58	3,596	
12,202	...	12,202	25,560	7	25,567	15,495	6	15,501	55,684	13	55,697	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	...	22	58	...	58	31	...	31	111	...	111	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	
2,612	11	2,623	12,271	63	12,334	10,416	97	10,513	25,318	171	25,489	
307	...	307	1,783	22	1,805	1,621	58	1,679	3,711	80	3,791	
15,143	11	15,154	39,672	92	39,764	27,563	161	27,724	84,824	264	85,088	
...	237	237	...	1,405	1,405	...	1,139	1,139	...	2,781	2,781	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5	5	...	17	17	...	22	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	95	95	27	650	677	11	295	306	38	1,040	1,078	
5	5	10	6	88	94	1	87	88	12	180	192	
5	337	342	33	2,148	2,181	12	1,538	1,550	50	4,023	4,073	
15,148	348	15,496	39,705	2,240	41,945	27,575	1,699	29,274	84,874	4,287	89,161	
15,500	348	15,848	40,123	2,240	42,363	27,575	1,699	29,274	88,412	*4,345	92,757	* If 30 students of the Female Normal School, Jubbulpore, be added to the total number of girls, viz. 4,345, the total will agree with the total number of girls shown in Table Nos. III. and I.

returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Forms I and III.
to the number of boys or of girls is greater.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending examinees.				Number of	
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arts Colleges—						
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First Arts		1	...	...	1	29 ...
4. Previous Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training—						
Law—						
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine—						
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. M S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First M B.	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—						
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of General Education—						
Matriculation ... Boys		1	5	...	6	59 73
Matriculation ... Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Special Instruction—						
1. Training School Examination for Masters Upper...		3	...	...	3	50 ...
1. Training School Examination for Masters Lower...						146 ...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses Upper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses Lower ...		1	...	...	1	5 ...
3. School of Art Examination...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Vernacular Medical Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering..	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Examination in Surveying...		5	...	...	5	203 ...
7. Industrial School Examination		1	...	...	1	5

TABLE VI.

the Central Provinces during the official year 1883-84.

Examinees.			Number passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.					
Other Institutions.	Private Students	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a.	16b.	16c.	16d.	16e.	16f
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	29	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	12	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Instruction.														
	In Institutions Maintained by Local Fund Boards.											In Institutions maintained by			Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal grants	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
University Education.															
Arts Colleges.															
English ...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.															
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Engineering	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Total	...	..	..	...	..	...	.	..	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...
School Education, General.															
Secondary Schools.															
For Boys.. English	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...
For Boys.. Vernacular	...	..	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
For Girls... English	..		...	...	..	.	..	...	..	...	..		...	...	...	...
For Girls... Vernacular	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	.	..		...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.															
For Boys ...	...	..	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	..	...	.	1,16,883	...	...	1,16,883
For Girls ...	...	..	...	...	..		...	...	..	.	..	.	12,625	.	...	12,625
Total	...	.	...	...	..	.	..	..	..	.	..	.	1,29,508	..	...	1,29,508
School Education, Special.															
Schools for Secial Instruction.															
Training Schools for Masters	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	.	.	...	...	.	11,89	.	...	1,189
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts ...	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	..	.		...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools...	..	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...
Other Schools ...	...	...	..	...	...	.	.	...	..	...	..	.	...	..	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	.	1,189	..	...	1,189
Inspection	...	..	...	...	..	.	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in... Arts Colleges	...	..	...	...	.	..		...	..		..	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in... Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
Scholarships held in... Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
Scholarships held in... Primary Schools	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	5,655	...	...	5,655
Scholarships held in... Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	.	...	..	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,655	..	...	5,655
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,36,352	..	...	1,36,352

I.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 3 of General Table IV

II.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in columns 7b and 7c, respectively.

TABLE VII.

on Public Instruction in Central Provinces for the official year 1883-84.

Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.																
In Institutions maintained by Municipal Boards.											In Institutions maintained by					
Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance	Provincial grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Funds grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction	Total expenditure of Local and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	
..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	9,550	...	2,819	12,369	12,369	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	275	275	
...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	9,550	...	3,094	12,644	12,644	
2	111	117	86	.	573	..	...	...	...	573	19,985	..	3,841	24,399	1,41,282	
1	22	14	21	...	138	...	...	..	..	138	1,497	..	981	2,616	15,241	
3	133	131	107	..	711	..	...	...	..	711	21,482	..	4,822	27,015	1,56,523	
.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	1,169	
. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	..	.	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..		..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,189	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	48	5,703	
...	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,935	..	...	2,935	2,935	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	2,983	...	...	2,983	8,638	
3	133	131	107	...	711	..	...	...	...	711	34,015	...	7,916	42,642	1,78,994	

of General Table IV, and the Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure of Native States should be excluded.

No $\frac{3059}{158}$

FROM:

A. H. L FRASER, ESQUIRE, C. S.,

OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

To

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION,

Central Provinces.

Dated Nagpur, the 12th August 1885.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your report on Education for 1884-85, received in print on 24th instant.

2. The following figures compare the general results for the last three years.

General statistics

	1882 83.	1883 84.	1884 85.
(a) Number of schools (Government aided and unaided) ...	1,565	1,612	1,809
(b) Number of pupils ...	89,506	93,669	99,010
(c) Average attendance ...	60,397	64,365	66,986
	Rs	Rs	Rs.
(d) Total expenditure ...	6,82,485	6,84,628	7,09,145
(e) Total income from local sources (exclusive of Education cess) ...	2,05,523	2,05,350	1,94,138
(f) Fee receipts ...	31,635	32,537	33,428
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.
(g) Cost per pupil to Government ...	3 11 3	3 1 4	2 4 5

In the above the three "private schools" referred to in para. 121 of the report are omitted. (e) The decrease in income is only apparent: the difference is in the Book Depôt receipts; the receipts for 1884-85 are shown as Rs. 12,467 less than for 1883-84; but the amount spent was less by the same figure: the difference is purely nominal. In fact, then, the total income is slightly greater for the year under review. (f) The figure given for fees in 1884-85 is found by adding columns 2d and 3d of General Table IV.

3. These figures denote improvement. The number of schools has increased by 197, and of scholars by 5,341. The average attendance has increased, though not in the same proportion. Fee receipts and income from local sources have also increased, and though the total expenditure has increased, the average cost per pupil to Government has considerably fallen, and the figures given in para. 33 of the report would seem to show that the schools have also improved in efficiency. Only in regard to the "First Arts" examination do the results compare unfavourably with those for 1883 84. In regard to the Matriculation, Middle school and Upper and Lower Primary examinations, there is improvement. All this is most satisfactory.

Recorded improvement.

4. In paragraph 25 you show the increase of schools and scholars year by year since 1880. This is not always regular. It is probably impossible to account fully for the specially great increase in 1883 and 1885. But the figures have this very satisfactory feature, that no year shows decrease. Even after the sudden leap made in 1882-83, we still find increase in the following year. You point out (paragraph 25) that the increase is due to the opening of a large number of aided and unaided schools. In turning to the table given in paragraph 26, the Chief Commissioner understands that the schools of Feudatory States now shown separately were formerly massed with private schools; and that many private schools (79 in Raipur with 3,452 scholars) were taken over by the District Council as aided schools under its management. So that, though it is difficult accurately to compare the figures for the two years, the truth of your explanation is manifest. This is a very satisfactory feature of the progress made: in a comparatively poor Province like this education can only make sure and rapid progress through the cheap and efficient agency of indigenous and aided schools.

Increase of scholars.

5. General Table III. gives the principal religions and races of the scholars attending our schools. The figures for the last two years may be compared thus :—

Religion and race of pupils.

		1884-85	1883-84.
Europeans and Eurasians	...	786	820
Native Christians ...	...	556	518
Hindus ...	...	86,360	82,239
Muhammadans ...	...	7,812	7,535
Parsis ...	...	35	2,557
Gonds and aborigines	...	1,321	
Mahars, Dhers and low castes	...	2,191	

It thus appears that the number of the pupils of the last three classes has increased from 2,557 to 3,547, *i. e.* that the number of aboriginal and low caste scholars has increased by about 1,000 The Chief Commissioner receives this report with great satisfaction. He has read with interest the remarks on this subject made in that portion of your report (paragraphs 36 to 54) that deals with the educational work of each district. He regards the progress in this respect made in some districts with approval; and he would express a hope that, as you have drawn special attention to this subject, more systematic and earnest effort will be made to induce and enable the aborigines and low castes to avail themselves of the advantages of primary education. If we could find a considerable number of such people securing for themselves, through the education derived from our schools, a position of influence and comparative wealth (like the Mahoda banker mentioned in paragraph 41), we might look to them also for special aid in this part of our educational work.

6. Your review of education in each district is somewhat lengthy: it occupies thirty pages. But the circumstances of the year called for more detailed notice than would ordinarily be justifiable; and your remarks are very interesting and will no doubt be specially valuable to the officers and local bodies chiefly concerned in each district. With the exception of Balaghat and Hoshangabad, and perhaps also Nimar, Bilaspur and Raipur, your report is very favourable, and

District details.

shows the interest taken in education by most of the district officers, local bodies and school committees. The Chief Commissioner has read with special pleasure your account of the good work done by the District Councils of Wardha and Nagpur and in less degree by other District Councils, Local Boards, and individual office-bearers and members of these bodies. He cordially concurs in the acknowledgment you make in paragraph 56 of the "much good work" they have done. He regards education work as that in which they may render more efficient and valuable assistance than in almost any other; and he is glad to find so many of them giving themselves heartily to this work. He trusts that the record of the signal service rendered by some of them may incite in the hitherto comparatively inactive a spirit of emulation and honourable rivalry. He thinks you have done good service in making that record so full and clear.

Relation of the Department to the District Council

7. In reference to the subject of the relation of the Department to the District Council discussed in paragraph 5 of the report, I am to say that the subject was clearly treated in the annexures to Local Self-Government Circular 3 dated 31st March 1883. If you will turn to the "Note explanatory of the Rules," circulated with that Circular, you will find under the heading "School Committees" pretty full treatment of this subject. Mr. Elliott's difficulties in Raipur arose from his having failed to make himself acquainted with the rules themselves; and Colonel Lugard would not have had to mature a scheme for himself had his attention been directed to the explanatory note. It is there pointed out that the District Council is placed practically in the same position in respect to education as has hitherto been held by the Deputy Commissioner: its relations with the superior officers of the Department are explained; and then those with the District Inspector are discussed. That officer, in his appointment, pay and tenure of office, is independent of the Council; but in the management of District Council schools he holds to the Council the same relation as he used to hold to the Deputy Commissioner. He is to help the Council in establishing schools where required, in commending education to the people, in stirring up School Committees and Local Boards, and in securing the efficiency of the schools; and he is to keep the Council informed of the state of education, and it is distinctly laid down that the District Council is for the present to send on the reports of the District Inspector for the Deputy Commissioner's information.

Thus the District Inspector is "the channel of communication between the Council and School Masters," and his authority over the Masters is unimpaired. But he is not to be regarded, as Colonel Lugard's scheme would make him, as a separate Government officer who has to be addressed through the Deputy Commissioner. This would lead to interminable delays. The Reports and Diaries of the Zillah Inspector ought not to go through the Deputy Commissioner to the District Council, but should be submitted to the Deputy Commissioner after disposal by the Council, because it is not intended that the Deputy Commissioner should ordinarily tell the District Council what to do, but that he should watch its action, and only interfere where the Council is going wrong. In thus speaking of the District Council the Chief Commissioner would be understood to include a Local Board, or a standing Education Committee, acting as the Agent of the Council within its powers. The Chief Commissioner considers it necessary thus in detail to discuss this question, because the District Council cannot be expected to do good work unless its relations with the officers of Government

with whom it has to co-operate are clearly understood The relations of the District Inspector with the Inspector General or Circle Inspector are of course in no way modified: the only change is that, in respect to District Council schools, the District Council holds to him the same relation as the Deputy Commissioner used to hold: the duty of the Deputy Commissioner regarding these schools is now mainly confined to careful supervision and cordial encouragement; and the means whereby he is to keep himself informed are expressly provided.

University education.

8. The Chief Commissioner reads with pleasure your list of students (para. 65) from the schools of this Province who have obtained distinction in the Universities. He also has heard the professors of other Colleges speak of the students from this Province as well trained, of good character and manners (*vide* your para. 68). The Jubbulpore College, which the people of the Northern districts have shown themselves very anxious to maintain, will now have to hold its own against two private Colleges at Nagpur, the Free Church College and the Morris Memorial College, both of which now offer education up to the B. A. standard. These three Colleges are undoubtedly more than we want for the present. But two of them are the result of private effort and at present cost nothing; and the third is long established and has been improved by private effort. It has therefore seemed inevitable to open all three. Their rivalry will be of advantage; and a few years will tell whether all three have work to do.

Secondary education.

9. The remarks that you make in paragraph 69 regarding the raising of the status of Secondary schools here and there throughout the Province have the Chief Commissioner's concurrence. It will be some time before we reach the position indicated in recommendation 11, paragraph 680 of the Education Commission's Report, when every district or even division will have its High school; and it is most desirable that higher education should advance *pari passu* with Primary education. Yet in a province so poor as this, the progress of higher education must, as you say, depend on the exertions of the people themselves. All the schools except the Mission school, Seoni, seem to have done well.

Female education

10. It is unnecessary to add to what has been already said regarding Primary education, nor to follow you in your remarks on the Normal schools, which appear to have been successfully worked. But one or two remarks may be made regarding female education. The figures for girls' schools may be thus compared.

	Schools.		Scholars.		Average attendance.	
	1883-84	1884 85	1883-84.	1884-85	1883 84	1884-85.
Secondary.						
English aided ..	3	3	55	46	48	45
Primary.						
Departmental Vernacular, ..	64	38	2,803	1,905	1,795	1,242
District Council do. ..		25	...	1,023		662
Feudatory do. ..	...	1	...	64	...	49
Aided schools do. ..	27	29	1,078	1,288	716	902
Unaided schools do. ..	4	5	192	198	137	125
Total ..	98	101	4,128	4,524	2,696	3,032

There has thus been improvement during the year, and the accounts of some of the girls' schools given among your district details are very interesting, especially the account of the schools in Narsinghpur. The Chief Commissioner is glad to see that the Department recognizes the work of Zenana teachers, whom Mr. Crosthwaite regards as a most important agency for reaching the higher classes of native ladies. He has had opportunities of knowing how welcome the Zenana teachers are made in native homes ; and he would be glad to see them receive any assistance from your Department in systematising their work.

Europeans and Eurasians.

11. The schools for Europeans and Eurasians have not suffered in respect to their grants by the introduction of the new Code ; and there can be no doubt that the effect of the Code will be to make them more efficient. They are all fairly good schools, except the Bishop's school, Nagpur, which has been recently reorganised in a manner from which improved results may be expected. Mr. Thompson has earned the thanks of this Administration for the manner in which he has discharged his duties as Inspector of these schools, as well as for his work on the Committee assembled by Government for the revision of the Code.

12. In conclusion, I am to thank you for your interesting report, which reflects the deep interest you take in your work, your devotion to the interests of your Department in all details of its administration, and the cordial and kindly relations you have always maintained with the natives of the country. You are to be congratulated on a year of successful work and very considerable progress, on the cordial co-operation of District officers and their subordinates, on the hopeful inauguration of a development of Local Self-Government which bids fair to enlist the sympathy and help of the people more strongly than ever in the cause of education, and on the increased liberality of public bodies and of individuals. This liberality has been displayed in an unprecedented manner by Munna Lal of Mandla in the endowment of the Mandla school, as described in the 14th paragraph of your report. This endowment is a more liberal gift than the Department has ever before received ; and, while indicating the donor's appreciation of the work of the Department, it is conceived in a manner which recals the best traditions of characteristically Indian liberality.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

L FRASER,

Offg. Secretary

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No. 5039 of 1885.

FROM

C. A. R. BROWNING, ESQUIRE, M. A.,

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION,

Central Provinces.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Dated Nagpur, the 17th June 1885.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit a report on popular education in the Central Provinces during 1884-85. This, the twenty-third annual report since the foundation of the Education Department in these Provinces, narrates important improvements in administration and shows considerable advance.

The following introductory paragraphs set forth briefly the reforms effected and the salient features of the year's work —

SECTION I.—GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

Few alterations necessary in the Central Provinces system of Education in consequence of the approval of the recommendations of the Education Commission by the Government of India

2. At the close of October the Government of India published Resolution No. 10-309 generally approving, and for the most part confirming, the recommendations of the Indian Education Commission ; recommendations that have already exercised a beneficial influence on the spirit of the Educational administration of every province, and which, as years progress, are likely within the limits of our resources to improve our primary, middle and higher education and to insure the constant and equable progress of education amongst all classes. The principles which should form the educational policy of the Government of India, were first stated in the despatch No. 49 of July 1854, from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and after the lapse of a quarter of a century a careful examination of the results attained has been made. Probably in the educational arrangements of no portion of India was there less to alter than in these Provinces. For, as remarked in para. 89 of the report of the Education Commission, there is no province in which the principles laid down in the despatch of 1854 have been more fully acted on within a limited sphere. Our great want has always been the want of money, our educational operations have always been dwarfed by the lack of funds. The Local Administration have given liberally within their means, but the provinces are not rich, and there are so many and such multifarious claims on the Administration, that it has been impossible to give greater assistance to education. Another difficulty besides the lack of means, that we have had to contend against, has been the absence of any educated class with whom culture is an heirloom. This want has been partially removed by the operations of the Education department during the last twenty-three years and by the influx of cultivated men from the North and West ; and as this report will show

greater liberality is now spontaneously extended by the people to our schools; and what we cannot so well exhibit in a report, but which is known to all residents of long standing in the Central Provinces, and is a trite subject of conversation and remark, the habits of the people have improved.

The formation of District Councils and Local Boards.

3. In the Resolution mentioned, His Excellency in Council expressed his belief, that a fresh impetus would be given to the cause of education in India by the new powers conferred upon local bodies under the arrangements for the development of local self-government.

From the first, all our schools were placed under school Committees, and during the past year all Departmental rural schools except in Sambalpur, Mandla and Sironcha and in some parts of Balaghat and Seoni have been placed under District Councils and Local Boards. The school expenditure of District Councils has been separated from Departmental school expenditure and separate budgets have been prepared and approved. The two per cent school cess, local subscriptions raised for schools under District Councils, the fees of such schools, and a considerable grant from Provincial revenues have been placed at the disposal of the District Councils to enable them to maintain in efficiency the schools under their care. The District Councils and Local Boards having extensive powers have not been left to collapse in their inexperience from want of advice, or to find success only through failure. Their constitution is such as peculiarly fits them for dealing with schools, especially with agricultural schools, and as they have important educational duties to perform, it is, I think, a matter for congratulation that in nine District Councils the Chairman is an Assistant Commissioner, or Extra Assistant Commissioner, and that in the remaining seven District Councils one or more native officials have seats. On a scrutiny of the constitution of Local Boards, it will be found that whilst the trading and agricultural community are largely represented, yet that officials have seats in 47 out of 48 Local Boards. The solitary Local Board in which apparently no executive officer has a seat, is that of Ashti in the Wardha district, where the Honorary Magistrate is a member. In twenty-six Local Boards I find the Chairman or the Secretary to be either an Assistant Commissioner, or Extra Assistant Commissioner, or Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar. Thus these officers as members of District Councils and Local Boards are still actively interested in education and in the improvement and increase of schools. I think this a great benefit to my department, it is decidedly advantageous to have their countenance and co-operation in educational matters. Indeed in schools subject to Local Boards, they as members of the Boards may be said to manage, and the Inspectors to co-operate.

Relation of the District Councils to the Education Department.

4. Whatever powers were formerly possessed by the Deputy Commissioner are now exercised by the District Council. The District Council cannot without consulting the Department alter rules deliberately framed by the Chief Commissioner for the conduct of schools. The constitution of school Committees, the curricula, fee rates, fee exemptions remain unaltered until the District Council express a desire for change and show reasons for such change. The rules for the guidance of masters, as entered in the school manual, still remain in force, but are capable of alteration and will be altered, if due cause be shown. Subject to certain rules the control of District Councils over primary schools is as perfect as was the control possessed by the Deputy Commissioner. As the Deputy Commissioner usually worked through

the Zila Inspector of Schools and consulted that officer, so will District Councils work through and consult the Zila Inspector. He will report through the Deputy Commissioner to the District Council, when he desires any action to be taken for the improvement of their schools and the extension of primary education.

Relation of the Department to the District Council apparently not well understood in Raipur, and remarks on such relationship by the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur.

5. The Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, in his report seems to say that in Raipur the powers of Local Boards, of the District Council and of the Zila Inspector have sometimes clashed, that is, they have not all worked together. He writes, that he and the Zila Inspector have "arrived at "schools only to find the masters absent on leave granted by the Local Board "or District Council". There is no necessity for any confusion. The subject is simple and yet important. Colonel Lugard, the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur, notices that at first there was some misconception of the relative duties and responsibilities of the various controlling authorities. He gives his views distinctly and clearly, and I think they are correct. He says, that the District Council takes the place hitherto occupied by the Deputy Commissioner as regards primary education, but subject, for the present, to his guidance and advice. The interference of the Deputy Commissioner is exercised only in cases where he considers that the Council is manifestly wrong. The Zila Inspector is the representative of the Educational Department and reports to the Deputy Commissioner anything tending to impair the efficiency of any school or class of schools, and the Deputy Commissioner may then address the District Council. The Zila Inspector should in all ordinary departmental matters, such as the selection of the hours of study, the granting of leave, the collection of fees, be the channel of communication between the Council and school masters. It is very inadvisable that his authority over the masters should be at all weakened, or that they should be led to suppose that they are independent of his control. All applications from masters to the Council should therefore come through him and should be endorsed with his recommendation or otherwise, and all orders from the Council to school masters should be communicated through him to the masters. Any recommendations by a Local Board should be referred to the Zila Inspector for his opinion before being adopted by the District Council, and the diary of the Zila Inspector should be submitted through the Deputy Commissioner to the District Council, who will return the diary through the same officer with their remarks and an abstract of the orders they have issued. Tahsildars and Local Boards are one. The Tahsildar, as President of the Local Board and also as the representative of the Deputy Commissioner and executive head of the Tahsili, is more responsible for the success and spread of education than he was before, and he has the Local Board to *assist* him with their local experience and influence. The object of the Tahsildar should be to carry the people with him in all educational improvements, as far as possible by the aid and influence of the Local Board, and *it is only when this fails* that he should bring the influence of his official position to bear. Colonel Lugard adds, that he thinks the Tahsildars now thoroughly understand the duties that their relation to Local Boards involve.

Control of schools by Municipalities, and increased relief to Provincial revenues from the support of secondary schools

6. Secondary and primary schools in towns are largely supported by Municipalities and are very much under their control. Each school is managed by its Committee, and any municipal member can be appointed, if he choose, a member either of the principal school Committee, or of one of

the Committees of the subordinate and ancillary schools. Further control than they already possess municipalities do not desire. The Provincial revenues have been largely relieved from the burden of the support of secondary education. Middle schools are more and more provided for by allotments from local funds and by subscriptions. The direct influence and interest of wealthy native gentlemen in the support of middle schools have been evoked.

Improved facilities for higher education.

7. The completion of the Jubbulpore College by the addition of two classes and the commencement of the Morris college were sanctioned during the year. The people of seven of the northern districts raised by subscription Rs. 78,940 towards the expense of the Jubbulpore college. This sum is to be invested in Government loan notes.

The Morris College, Nagpur, and the first Council.

8. The people of nine of the Southern and Eastern districts gave Rs. 1,70,463 towards the Morris College, Nagpur, and certain Municipalities voted some 6,000 rupees for the same object. A meeting of the subscribers was held in February, and it was ruled, that the subscribers should form themselves into a society to be called the Nagpur Morris College Association. It was ruled that the Society should be governed by a Council of eight, the members of which elected or appointed are as follows :—

One by the local Bar, Nagpur.
One by the District Council, Nagpur.
One by the Municipal Committee, Nagpur.
Two (one of whom is to be a Mahomedan) by the benefactors of the Society.
Two by the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
The Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, is the eighth and *ex-officio* Member.

The names, addresses and occupations of the first governing Council are —
(1).—Mr. F. Venning, C. S., Commissioner, Nagpur, nominated by the Chief Commissioner.
(2.)—Raja Suliman Shah Sansthanik, since dead, *elected* by the benefactors.
(3.)—Colonel H. Lugard, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, nominated by the Chief Commissioner.
(4.)—Colonel H. B. Jacob, Inspector of Schools, Southern circle, *ex-officio*.
(5.)—Mr. Makund Balkrishna Buty, Banker, Nagpur, *elected*.
(6.)—Mr Rambhaji Rao Mahadik, Extra Assistant Commissioner, *elected*.
(7).—Mr. Bapu Rao Dada, M. A., Pleader, Nagpur, *elected*.
(8.)—Mr Bipin Krishna Bose, M. A., Pleader, Nagpur, *elected*.

High school classes attached to the Sambalpur Zila school.

9. The addition of High school classes in the Sambalpur Zila school was mentioned in last year's report. They were added in April, the people having collected Rs. 18,000 for an endowment.

Appointment of a Committee of Education.

10. Still further to popularise education, to bring public opinion to bear with due force on the general features of our educational system, to ascertain the feelings and consult the wishes of the managers and supporters of independent

institutions, the Chief Commissioner has appointed a standing Committee of education. This Committee will be consulted and have a voice in determining all such matters as the arrangement or conduct of public examinations, the rate of fees, the terms of admission to school, the course of study, and the forms of periodical returns. In short the Committee may be consulted with regard to all that concerns the education of the community. The Committee are to appoint their Secretary and will make their own rules as to time of meeting, and conduct of business.

The members of the Committee are :—

(1.)—Mr. Browning, M. A., Inspector General of Education, President.
(2.)—Mr. A. P. Howell, C. S, M. A.
(3.)—Mr. F. Venning, C. S.
(4.)—Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C. S., M. A.
(5.)—Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussein, C. I. E.
(6)—Reverend J. G Cooper.
(7.)— Do. C. Pelvat, B. A
(8)— Do. J. P. Ellwood.
(9.)—The Principal, Nagpur College. } *ex-officio.*
(10.)—Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle. } *ex-officio.*
(11.)—Mr Divakar Balkrishen Chepe, Head Master, City school, Nagpur.
(12)—Mr. Bipin Krishna Bose, M. A.
(13.)—Mr. Rambhaji Rao Mahadik, E A. C.

Papers regarding the collection of fees in secondary schools not managed by District Councils have been circulated amongst the members of the Committee. When they have been read, a meeting will be held, a Secretary appointed, and the subject of fee imposition duly considered.

Revision of scholarship rules, and of the fee rules of the Jubbulpore College

11. The scholarship rules have undergone complete revision. They are printed *in extenso* in Appendix A. Besides ordinary scholarships for the promotion of general culture, especial scholarship rules to promote mechanical engineering and to qualify their holders for the post of Sub-overseer in the Public Works Department have either been published or are now passing through the press, *see Appendix B.*

The fee rules of the Jubbulpore College have been revised The fees have been increased and have been made payable for the term. The new fee rules are shown in Appendix C.

Improvement of the code for aiding vernacular primary and indigenous schools

12. Especial rules under which indigenous schools are aided have long been promulgated.* A register of all such schools is kept by each Zila Inspector and by the Inspector General of Education. The rules during the year underwent revision. They are now adapted to meet the wants of schools supported on the combined system, the system that Mr. Jones, the late Chief Commissioner, approved for the maintenance of schools in Raipur. The new rules have been fully introduced in Raipur and will be followed next

* See Appendix D

year in the Sambalpur and Bilaspur indigenous schools. After some experience of the rules, they may be extended to indigenous and combined schools in other circles. The combined system allows of a small fixed monthly grant to each school and at the end of the year any sum the school may earn as a result grant, is either placed to its credit, and if advisable the fixed grant is decreased and eventually entirely withdrawn, or only the difference between the fixed grant and the payment by result grant is placed to the credit of the school. During the past year many additional indigenous schools have been opened, and it has been arranged that ospecial sanction is to be given before any fresh indigenous school is registered for aid under the payment by result system. There will thus in future, if the present desire for popular education extends, be two classes of indigenous schools, those receiving aid and those waiting for admission to the list of registered and aided schools. In this way we hope to regain that outer circle of schools awaiting incorporation with the departmental system, that para. 161 of the report of the Education Commission desiderates.

Liberality of the people shown in the improvement of Middle schools and in other ways.

13. Great liberality has been shown to our schools during the year The schools of Umrer, Arvi and Wardha in the Southern Circle, and of Harda, Seoni, and Gadarwara in the Northern Circle, have all been created Zila schools, that is first grade Middle schools. Before this, they were second grade Anglo-Vernacular schools The liberality of the townspeople has made it possible to improve the curriculum of these schools, and to raise their status, there has not been additional cost to the State. The people of Wardha too have subscribed largely for the support of a good girls' school under a competent native instructress, a Brahman lady from the Deccan. Additional schools have been opened for instruction in Urdu, chiefly for Mahomedans, at Atner and in Bilaspur, and the school of the Anjuman-i-Islamia in Jubbulpore has been largely aided.

Owing to the liberality of the Kamthi Municipality a registered special school will be opened for low castes in that town. Indeed it has been commenced.

The Munna Lal endowment.

14. Mr. Munna Lal Chowdri of Mandla has set a remarkable example of liberality. He has endowed the schools of Mandla with the sum of Rs. 62,500, and proposes to mortgage the villages of Bambni and Limarua to certain trustees until such time as the whole endowment is paid.

The endowment will be invested in Government Promissory Loan notes, which will bring in a yearly income of Rs. 2,500. The money will be paid to the credit of the trustees, in whose names the deed of mortgage is executed. The trustees selected by Mr. Munna Lal are the Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, the Deputy Commissioner of Mandla, the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, the Inspector General of Education, and a representative of himself.

The conditions of the endowment are as follows :—

1st.—That the schools be under the management of the Education Department, and the school Committee appointed under the rules now in force, or that may hereafter be approved by the Chief Commissioner.

2nd.—That all pupils residing in Mandla may attend the Lower Primary Vernacular classes of the branches of the main school without paying fees;

that if Upper Primary and Middle Vernacular classes are attached to the ancillary or branch schools, foundation or free scholars to the number of 50 may be elected without fee payment, provided they are regular and diligent.

3.—That 50 pupils whose parents reside in Mandla, may be elected to read as free students in the English department of the Zila school. The school Committee will select the foundation scholars, and students so chosen will remain free students on the foundation until they have completed their middle school Anglo-Vernacular, or Vernacular course, as the case may be, or until they are 17 years of age; provided, they are diligent in their studies and regular in their attendance.

4.—In anticipation of the time when the foundation free studentships will be eagerly sought after by crowds of scholars, it is ruled, that the school Committee have power to select foundation free students by examination.

5.—Should a High school department be ever attached to the Middle school Mandla, then the Munna Lal foundation free students may continue to read as free students in the High school until they are 19 years of age.

6.—The establishment of the Zila school to be maintained from the Munna Lal endowment fund will be :—

			Rs.	Rs.
1 Head master on	...	...	70	840
1 Assistant master on	...	..	30	360
1 " " "	...	...	20	240
1 " " "	...	...	15	180
1 Chaprassi "	...	...	4	48
BRANCH SCHOOL.				
1 Head master on	...	...	12	144
1 Assistant master on	..	...	10	120
1 " " "	...	...	10	120
1 Monitor "	...	...	3	36
Contingencies, prizes, &c.	...	...		124
Scholarships	...	...		288
		Total Rs.	...	2,500

7.—The school Committee with the consent of the trustees have power to alter this establishment to suit the needs of the school; but the whole sum invested must be spent on the Mandla Zila and branch Vernacular schools, so as to provide a free vernacular education for all their lower primary vernacular students, for 50 upper primary and middle class vernacular students, and for 50 Anglo-Vernacular students.

8.—Election to the Munna Lal scholarships, which are tenable at any High school in the Central Provinces, will be by competition open to all students of the Mandla Anglo-Vernacular school, who have attended school for 2 years before the date of the examination. The elected scholar must not have passed the Middle school examination below the 2nd grade.

9.—All fees paid by students not on the foundation shall belong to the school, shall be spent for its benefit, being credited to the fund above created, to be called the Mandla Zila School Endowment Fund. The school Committee with the sanction of the trustees have the power to spend for the benefit of the school all additions to the Endowment Fund.

10.—The High school scholarships sanctioned recently by the Chief Commissioner shall be also open to the boys of the Mandla foundation, the scholarships attached to the foundation by Mr. Munna Lal being only supplementary to the above scholarships.

11.—The amount saved to Government by the endowment will be available for the improvement and advance of education in the Mandla district on application by the managing Committee through the board of trustees. It is hoped that the time may come when it will be necessary to add High school classes to the Zila school, to have Vernacular upper primary and middle school departments in the Vernacular schools, to support a school of art, a girls' school and to build a larger and superior school house.

It merely remains to draw up a trust deed.

Effect on the people of the work of the Education department, and its review by the Education Commission.

15. This act of generosity is the most notable instance, amongst many other instances, that shows how great an effect the work of the Education department, the discussion of their work by the Education Commission, and the examination of witnesses has had on the minds of the people. I do not know that any other great Indian State Department could have passed so well through such a trial as that to which the Department of Education was recently subjected, nor do I know any investigation of late years that has elicited so much latent enthusiasm and stimulated such active co-operation. The only other Commission with which the Education Commission may be compared is the Famine Commission. One would have supposed that the efforts of that Commission, of a Commission that was to prevent, or at least anticipate, times of great scarcity, "when the heavens become as brass and the earth as iron," would have more deeply stirred the mind of the native community. But it was not so, and the reason is not far to seek. Every one knows that in scarcity all are sufferers. The State cannot realise its revenue, the people die of starvation. So the State profits by averting times of famine. But the advantage to the State caused by the spread of education amongst its subjects, by the elevation of whole classes of men, so that they themselves may take their place in the administration of their country, is not apparent to the ignorant. It is only the more thoughtful that appreciate as an immense gain to the State the creation of a well educated community. The people have been struck then with the unselfishness of the great department of State education. Above all, those most benefited, are precisely those who have the control of the press, and who, whatever may be supposed, are really the leaders of whatever opinion exists amongst the people. It was to their efforts, in great measure, that the labours of the Education Commission became known; it is the efforts of educated men that at all events in the larger towns fill our schools; it is their efforts that are chiefly called into action by schemes of local self-government. The results of the work of the Famine Commission were not so manifest nor so widely known, and their work was not so public as that of the Education Commission.

Liberality of the Saugor people, and efforts made to improve the schools of Hoshangabad and Hatta and to maintain the Ashti school.

16. The people of Saugor propose to add High school classes to their Middle school, and the Municipality have granted 150 rupees a month for this object. The people of Hoshangabad also desire to attach High school classes to their school. The citizens of Hatta have collected sub-

scriptions, and the Municipality have increased their grant in order to make their school a superior Middle school. The citizens of Ashti, in order to prevent the discontinuance of the English department of their Middle school, subscribed handsomely and raised some 60 rupees a month for its maintenance.

Physical training.

17. Another thing worth noticing is the attention paid to physical training. In the Northern circle all important schools except that of Seoni (Malwa) are provided with gymnasia. In the Southern and Eastern circles most of the more important schools have gymnasia. Our Normal school teachers during the time of their training are taught drill and gymnastics. Gymnastic apparatus has been provided for several primary schools. There are few village schools in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Nimar Mr. Thompson reports, that are without gymnastic apparatus. Physical exercises and games are popular everywhere. Drill is popular in the Southern circle, but is not so popular in the Northern circle.

Improvement in the work of school Committees

18. The work of school Committees has improved, especially in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Wardha, Bhandara and Chanda, and deserves to be noted as one of the features of the year.

The recognition in rural schools of holidays for seed time and harvest

19. All classes of the community have viewed with satisfaction the recognition of fixed holidays for seed time and harvest. Such holidays have heretofore been generally given in most districts, but in an informal manner.

The continued advance English instruction

20 The continued advance of English instruction deserves mention. In some places schools have outgrown the powers of their staff of teachers, and in other places, as at Mohari in Bhandara, the people want an English school. There they have subscribed a good sum, but not quite sufficient for its establishment.

The improvement of the pay and position of Zila Inspectors

21. The improvement of the pay and position of Zila Inspectors has caused much satisfaction. They are generally a deserving body of officers, and have most onerous and exhausting duties.

The extension of aid to orphanages

22. The principles on which aid should be given to orphanages for European and Eurasian children have been determined, and all the chief orphanages in the Central Provinces have received aid.

The above paragraphs show to what subjects the attention of the Department has been directed

23. The report will notice other changes, but the above few paragraphs show briefly, I hope, what has chiefly occupied the attention of my department during the year.

Comparative state of education at the close of the year.

24. The following Statement shows the progress made in all schools :—

Class of Institution.	1883-84. Schools.	1883-84. Pupils.	1884-85. Schools.	1884-85. Pupils.	Average number of pupils 1884-85.	Remarks.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.						
University Colleges ...	2	50	3	56	*28	*The St. Francis de Sales' College department contains only 1 European student †171 learn English.
Secondary ... High English schools ..	6	437	7	367	52	
Secondary ... Middle English schools ..	54	3,104	53	3,181	60	
Primary .. Upper Primary, English	58	2,941	56	2,723	49	
Primary .. Upper and Lower Primary, Vernacular ...	1,358	82,147	1,564	†87,536	56	
Special .. Male Vernacular schools ..	34	832	24	594	25	
Special .. Female, Vernacular „ ...	1	30	1	29	29	
Female ... Secondary, English „ ..	3	55	3	46	15	
Female ... Primary, Vernacular „ ...	95	4,073	98	4,478	46	
Total Public Institutions...	1,612	93,669	1,809	99,010	55	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.						
Advanced; teaching Sanscrit ..	...	...	1	15	15	
Elementary; teaching a vernacular only, being schools not conforming to Departmental standards ...	...	...	2	36	18	
Total Private Institutions ..	.	...	3	51	..	
Grand Total ...	1,612	93,669	1,812	99,061	..	

In public institutions there has been a gain of 197 schools, and 5,341 pupils. The decrease in scholars attending High schools and Upper primary English schools is merely nominal. When the University of Calcutta changed the time of conducting the Entrance examination, we also altered the time for our Middle school examination, and for our Primary school examination for admission into an English school. So that the decrease in numbers in High schools is merely owing to the fact that the Middle school examination for admission to a High school was not conducted until after the close of the year. New boys could not then be admitted to the High school course until the close of the year. Formerly all the promotions from school to school were made in January. Now they are made in April. This explains the decrease in the scholars enrolled in Upper primary English schools. The loss of one Middle school and of two Upper primary schools is owing to the discontinuance of English at Drug, where the people would not pay to keep up their school, and at Deoli, in the Wardha district.

The annual increase of scholars during the last six years.

25. The annual increase of schools and scholars for the last six years may be thus shown :—

Years.	Schools.	Pupils.
In 1880 a gain of	36	259
„ 1881 „	15	1,805
„ 1882 „	6	2,251
„ 1883 „	122	7,704
„ 1884 „	47	4,163
„ 1885 „	200	5,392

The increase is due to the opening of a large number of aided and unaided schools.

Schools classified according to their management.

26. The following table classifies schools according to their management:—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
Under Public Management.				
Maintained by the Department	979	61,921	382	26,098
Do. by the District Council and Local Boards.	...	...	670	42,561
Do. by Municipal Boards	3	133	...	...
Do. by Feudatory States	...	...	36	2,276
Under Private Management.				
Aided by the Department or &c. &c.	557	27,632	628	25,622
Unaided	73	3,983	93	2,453
Private Institutions.				
Indigenous instruction	...	...	3	51
Grand Total ...	1,612	93,669	1,812	99,061

The Municipal boards did not manage the schools entered in last year's returns as Municipal schools. They have now been made over to a society of native gentlemen. So also the Feudatory schools shown, did not start into existence during the year under review. Their statistics simply were not shown separately last year as they are now.

The statistics of attendance and cost.

27. The following table gives the statistics of attendance and cost in all classes of public schools:—

Class of schools	Number of schools.	Average number of scholars enrolled.	Average daily attendance.	Average cost of each pupil. Total cost.	Average cost of each pupil. Cost to Government.
Under Public Management.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Arts College—Departmental ..	1	31	27	339 2 7	314 9 10
Secondary schools—Departmental ...	37	2,173	1,798	32 11 10	22 15 2
" District Council ...	2	76	61	25 4 0	11 15 9
Primary schools for boys—Departmental ..	285	20,918	16,050	4 11 9	2 15 2
" " District Council ..	639	39,896	26,863	3 7 2	0 1 6
" " Feudatory States	35	2,250	1,520	1 9 5	...
" for girls—Departmental ...	38	1,832	1,249	5 6 4	4 4 10
" " District Council ...	25	984	662	4 10 11	... ..
" " Feudatory States ...	1	71	49	4 4 8	.....
Under Private Management.					
Colleges— Aided ..	1	24	21	263 0 8	97 4 8
" Unaided ...	1	1	1	636 0 0	.....
Secondary schools for boys—Aided ...	21	1,065	846	29 6 9	12 7 0
Primary " " Aided ...	574	21,161	15,071	2 9 0	1 5 4
" " " Unaided ...	87	1,808	1,-40	1 10 0	. ..
Secondary " for girls—Aided ..	3	51	45	58 10 4	21 9 5
Primary " " Aided ...	29	1,336	902	16 1 5	5 1 7
" " " Unaided ...	5	170	125	12 15 5	.....
Special Schools.					
For School Masters ..	3	188	169	107 11 8	107 11 8
" " Mistresses ...	1	29	25	208 14 4	208 14 4
" Industrial—Departmental ..	15	261	180	12 13 4	12 11 10
" " District Council ...	4	53	34	7 3 3	.....
Patwari schools—Departmental ...	2	115	49	10 14 8	... ..
Total ...	1,809	94,493	66,986	5 3 4	2 4 5

N. B.—If this table be compared with General Table II it may be remembered that in the above table the cost of the education of girls is separated from that of boys. In General Table II the cost of girl and boy education are considered together.

Expenditure on Education according to Departmental accounts

28. The expenditure on education from departmental returns may be thus shown :—

Kind of expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Receipts from all local sources.	Net expenditure to Provincial Revenues.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
College Department	10,514	761	9,753
" Aided	6,313	3,978	2,335
" Unaided	636	636	...
Secondary Schools.			
For Boys. Departmental	71,141	21 277	49,864
For Boys. District Council	1,919	1,008	911
For Boys. Aided	31,337	18,088	13,249
For Girls, Aided	2,991	1,890	1,101
Primary Schools.			
For Boys. Departmental	99,135	87,422	61,713
For Boys. District Council	137,565	1,83,641	3,924
For Boys. Feudatory States ...	3,575	3,575	...
For Boys. Aided	54,327	26,096	28,231
For Boys. Unaided	2,971	2,971	...
For Girls. Departmental	9,897	2,007	7,890
For Girls. District Council	4,611	4,611	..
For Girls. Feudatory States	305	305	...
For Girls. Aided	21,494	14,679	6,815
For Girls. Unaided	2,204	2,204	...
Special Schools.			
Training schools for Masters	20,254	...	20,254
" " for Mistresses	6,058	...	6,058
Industrial schools	3,722	396	3,326
Other schools	1,256	1,256	...
Direction ...	25,743	..	25,743
Inspection	84,522	1,021	83,501
Scholarships	29,612	1,145	28,467
Buildings	44,736	14,458	30,278
Furniture	1,891	337	1,554
Miscellaneous including the Book Depot ...	30,416	30,101	315
Total ...	7,09,145	3,23,863	3,85,282

The expenditure debitable to the education cess is Rs. 1,29,725, the sum spent on Departmental and District Council schools from Municipal funds is Rs. 44,634, and the fee expenditure on Departmental secondary schools and colleges is Rs. 10,963. All the above items are under the control of Government officers and pass through the audit of the Comptroller, who also audits the miscellaneous and Book Depot expenditure, amounting to 30,101 rupees If all these items be added to the Provincial expenditure, we obtain Rs. 6,00,704. The expenditure as returned by the Account department is given in the next paragraph. It amounts to Rs. 5,92,999, which agrees very nearly with the above. Some of the expenditure in the Departmental returns had probably still to be audited when the return given in the next paragraph was furnished by the Account department.

Expenditure on education as shown by the Account department

29. The Comptroller has been good enough to furnish me with a statement of the expenditure on Education as shown by the books kept in his office. It is as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Provincial.			
Direction	25,437	9	11
Inspection	83,201	8	8
Government Colleges, general	3	11	9
Government schools	2,80,375	3	4
Normal schools	27,219	5	10
Technical schools	...	...	...
Scholarships	28,547	1	0
Prizes	3,412	11	5
Grants for the encouragement of Vernacular literature ...	323	6	9
Government Book Depot	27,787	10	7
Grants-in-aid	37,710	10	3
Payments by results ...	24,075	14	11
Miscellaneous	28,739	2	10
Refunds	481	6	11
Total Provincial ...	5,67,315	8	2
Local			
Local schools	17,097	13	5
Scholarships	1,021	3	11
Prizes	238	3	9
Grants-in-aid	5,096	14	5
Miscellaneous	2,229	14	1
Total Local ...	25,684	1	7
Total Expenditure ...	5,92,999	9	9

Fee collections in Departmental and District Council schools.

30. The comparative fee receipts may be thus shown for Departmental and District Council schools and colleges :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs
Colleges—Departmental	1,021	761
Secondary schools for boys—Departmental ...	9,236	10,202
„ District Council	...	168
Primary schools—Departmental ...	22,280	14,355
„ District Council	...	7,942
Total ...	32,537	33,428

The decrease in College fees is merely owing to the decrease of scholars in the Jubbulpore College. The fee rate has been raised, but the increased rate did not come into effect until June.

Building expenditure.

31. The expenditure on buildings shown in the Departmental returns is only from the Educational Budget allotment. Besides this sum there is annually some expenditure by the Public Works Department. The total expenditure on school buildings may be thus shown:—

Expenditure on school buildings from Public Works Department Budget 1884-85.	Amount.	Expenditure from Educational Budget 1884-85.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
(A). Repairs ...	1,431	(D). Repairs to Government Buildings ...	17,870
(B). Minor works under Rs. 2,000	312	(E). Minor works under 2,000...	7,619
(C). Larger works above „ 2,000	263	(F). Grants-in-aid under Rs. 1,000 ...	39
		(G). Larger grants-in-aid above Rs. 1,000 ...	4,750
Total from Department Public Works Budget ..	2,006	Total ...	30,278

Remarks on scholarships.

32. The system of scholarships is so well shown in the scholarship rules attached to this report, that it is only necessary for me to say, that the details of the expenditure are shown in General Table IV. Some time ago I made inquiries as to the class of students holding scholarships. I found that out of 513 scholarship holders, the parents of only 15 enjoyed an income of more than 1,000 rupees annually. 98 were returned as having no income, most of them being orphans. Only half the scholarship holders were Brahmans and 39 were Mahomedans.

Examination results.

33. No Matriculation Examination was held in 1884. There was no regular First Arts Examination in that year, but there was a supplementary examination in June. So also there was no Middle school examination. The Entrance and Middle school examinations took place in April 1885, and properly speaking belong to next year. But as the examinations took place within a very few days after the close of the year. I record the results in the accompanying table I have entered three undergraduates, who passed the F. A. Examination in the supplementary examination of June, as well as the others who passed in April:—

Kind of examination.	Scholars enrolled on 31st March.		Number examined.		Number passed.	
	1883.	1884.	September 1883.	1885.	September 1883.	April 1885.
First Arts	60	50	29	28	18	10
Matriculation	383	437	134	*167	39	50
Middle School examination ...	2,796	3,159	579	730	371	420
Upper Primary examination ...	84,966	15,496	9,687	9,809	5,253	5,096
Lower „ „ ...		73,665	14,453	14,282	9,396	9,527
Total ...	88,205	†92,807	24,882	25,016	15,072	16,003

* Private students are omitted.
† Special schools are omitted.

The University examinations were not favourable. They are considered elsewhere The other results are encouraging. I have corrected the figures erroneously presented last year for 1883

34 The languages taught are very various The languages and the scholars learning each language may be thus shown —

Languages taught.

		Number of schools in the Central Provinces	English	Language														Total vernacular and French students	Remarks.
				Classical					Vernacular										
				Latin	Sanscrit	Arabic	Persian	Total	Hindi	Marathi	Urdu	Tamil	Telugu	Uriya	Gujarathi	French			
Hindus	86 360	1 812	6 999	75	573	49	232	929	58 262	28,318	3 123	134	320	7 293	290	82		98 022	The number of scholars learning the several languages will not agree with the number of pupils enrolled as some boys learn two or more languages
Mahars Dhers and other low castes	2 191																		
Mahomedans	7 818																		
Parsis	35																		
Christians	1 342																		
Gonds &c	1 321																		
Total	99 061																		

35. I have not been able to secure a correct statement of the social position of the parents of the pupils attending our schools General Table III gives the principal religions and races of the students. It would seem that 86,360 of the pupils at school are Hindus, 7,812 are Mahomedans, 1,342 are Christians, 35 are Parsis, 2,191 belong to the lower castes of Dhers, Mahars and Chamars, whilst 1,321 belong to the aboriginal races. Next year I hope to present more detailed information Such information is not necessary every year but may be given occasionally.

Religion and race of pupils attending schools in the Central Provinces

B —A BRIEF REVIEW OF EDUCATION IN EACH DISTRICT WITH SOME NOTICE OF OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION AND TAHSILDARS

36. The Burha Tahsil has been divided into two circles, the Eastern and Western, each presided over by a Local Board It has not been found practicable to establish any Local Board in the Behir Tahsil Each Local Board is presided over by the Tahsildar, and the President of the District Council is the Extra Assistant Commissioner The first President was Mr Bapu Rao Patwardhan The Local Board of the Eastern circle has 13 schools under its management, and the Local Board of the Western circle has 11 schools to manage. The District Council only met twice, it commenced work in January. The visits paid to schools by members of the Local Boards are not recorded in the annual report. The schools have not been properly inspected by the Zila Inspector, who spent a great deal of his time at head quarters He also neglected his office work He is possessed of very little tact and temper. He has been transferred to another district on reduction. The total number of recognised schools in the Balaghat district is 49 and the number of scholars is 2,285. Schools have thus increased by 4 and scholars by 126 The district was visited both by the Inspector of Schools and myself.

Balaghat.

He classified one of the 21 schools he saw as good, 12 as fair, and 8 as bad. The schools have suffered from the want of regular supervision. We were both dissatisfied with the work of the Zila Inspector. He is an officer of long-standing and seems vigorous enough. If he does not do better at Seoni, he will have to be relegated to a school mastership. He has been succeeded at Balaghat by a good and experienced man. Attempts have been made to establish indigenous schools, and some small aid has been given to 17 schools. Only 13 of the schools have been incorporated in the annual returns. It is doubtful if more than 8 or 9 of the schools will last through the current year. It has been the practice in this district to entertain chaprassis and pay them from school fees. Half of the chaprassis were dismissed, very properly, by order of the Commissioner in October last, and I recommended when in Balaghat that the rest should be discontinued. They only make schools unpopular. They are always needy and often in arrears of pay. They consume the fees of village schools, that can be much better spent on school furniture, books and prizes, repairs to the school houses. Seven young men having passed the preliminary test were sent to be trained as school masters. The Upper primary test was passed by 176 pupils as against 128 in the previous year, and the Lower primary test was passed by 264. In the previous year there were 273 passes.

Attention has been paid to drill, but the schools are not usually provided with gymnastic apparatus and the physical education of pupils at primary schools has been neglected. The school houses are fairly suitable. Seven of the 51 teachers in village schools in this district are Mahomedans and 4 are Dhers. 240 Mahomedans, 84 Gonds, one Baiga and one Kol attend Departmental and District Council schools. There are also 217 Dhers, 6 Chamars, and 22 Pardhan-Gonds at schools. The lower caste boys are said to be more regular than those of better castes, as they like to obtain monitorships. These lower caste children are instructed chiefly in the schools to the west of the Weinganga and in the Behir Tahsil, where other castes do not object to sit on the same bench, floor or matting. There are 28 Departmental and District Council schools in the Burha Tahsil. 17 have substantial school houses, the remaining 11 schools assemble in mud buildings with thatched roofs. Two of the 5 departmental schools in Behir have good buildings. All the village school buildings were repaired during the year at the cost of the people themselves, only Rs. 157-12-0 were spent. The school Committee sometimes interest themselves in their schools five are especially mentioned. Mr. Deena Patel of Waraseoni, and Mr. Ganpat Rao, Zamindar of Hatta, both members of the Local Board, are especially commended, as also are five others, not members of the Board.

Betul.

37. There are two Local Boards, each presided over by a Tahsildar. The Chairman of the District Council is Mr. Waman Rao Kolhatkar, Extra Assistant Commissioner. He has sent an excellent report on education and is very much in earnest in his work. Colonel Macdougall, the Deputy Commissioner, takes a warm interest in schools. The Chairman of the District Council being an educated gentleman works with tact and energy, and the Local Boards cannot but follow the example set. They began in August, and from then to March different members paid 90 visits to schools. Their school reports are said to be not at all dull. The work they have done is considered by the Chairman of the District Council to be a cause of much

satisfaction. The Deputy Commissioner, however, thinks that as there are 59 schools subject to the District Council, more frequent visits might have been paid. School Committees have not relaxed in their efforts, five are especially mentioned. Their members have paid 642 visits to schools, and Revenue officers have made 112 inspections. The Deputy Commissioner has himself visited nearly every school in the district. The Local Board of Betul is apparently more energetic than that of Multai; for individual members of the former paid twice as many visits to schools, as those of the Multai Board.

There are in the district, omitting the Zila school and its branches, 61 schools containing 2,916 pupils. There has thus been an increase of 26 schools and 1,168 scholars. If all schools are included, then schools have increased from 38 to 65 or by 27, and scholars from 1,921 to 3,167 or by 1,246. Indigenous schools show the greatest increase. In May there were 56 indigenous schools. In the annual returns only 37 registered indigenous schools have been entered. They contained 1,228 pupils. In the previous year there were only 9 registered schools attended by 171 pupils! Each of the 37 registered schools has been placed under the inspection of the nearest Departmental or District Council school master, who is paid 8 annas for each monthly visit, and the indigenous master is paid 8 annas for each monthly return. Registers, school manuals, and school minute or log books have been distributed gratis to some of these 37 schools. All the newly opened schools have accepted the departmental standards.

Fee collections in Departmental and District Council schools have increased. At the last census, only 2,628 or 1·7 per cent of the male population of Betul were Mahomedans. The majority of the teachers are Hindus. But there are 2 Mahomedan teachers, and the number of Mahomedans attending primary schools not ancillary to the Zila school is 139. There are also 71 Dhers and Mhars and thirty three Gonds attending school. The Deputy Commissioner when he visited the Malajpur indigenous school, found Gonds, Banjaras, Dhers and Gadarias all reading together, and admitted in such numbers that no caste was isolated. A special school for Mahomedans was opened at Atner. Urdu is taught and the school contains 35 boys. All the schools teach up to the Upper primary standard, and 5 teach beyond that standard. Nearly all schools have some gymnastic apparatus and drill is taught. Surveying apparatus has been supplied to the five Vernacular schools teaching beyond the Upper primary standard. During the harvest holidays a conference of teachers was held, practical lessons were given in teaching certain subjects, and knotty points were discussed. There are no girls' schools in the district.

Rs. 1,077 were spent in constructing new school houses and Rs. 572 on repairs. The school houses are for the most part suitable, but those of Amla and Barkher require enlargement; and Ramli, Pattan and Masode require alteration.

One subscription library has been opened at Badnur, and a second at Betul. Both are self-supporting. The Malguzars of Betul, the Deputy Commissioner reports, do not care for reading, and even well-to-do men fairly educated subscribe for no newspaper. This is still very much the case throughout these Provinces.

In Bhandara I met an apparently intelligent and fairly educated man, the agent of a Malguzar residing within 8 miles of the town, who had never heard

of the District Council, nor of Local Boards, nor of Lord Ripon, nor of the advent of a new Viceroy. He said he attended only to his own business.

The school masters employed in the district are said to be apathetic and not to keep up their knowledge. The Deputy Commissioner thinks the District Council might appoint persons to examine school masters periodically. A new Zila Inspector has been appointed to this district; it will be his duty to see that school masters do not neglect private study.

The Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division remarks:—

> "The report is an interesting one and shows improvement in many respects. It is evident that Mr. Waman Rao, the President of the District Council, is in earnest about education, and that under his guidance the District Council and Local Boards will be moved to take interest in education also. For the few months that they have been in existence they appear to have done their work fairly, but more will be expected of them during the current year. The increase of indigenous schools, and the establishment of a reading room at Badnur speak well for the Betul district."

Colonel Ricketts also mentions the careful attention to schools of the District Council and of the Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Macdougall.

Bhandara.

38. The constitution of the District Council was published in November. There are three Local Boards, in each of which a Tahsildar or Naib-Tahsildar is President. The President of the District Council is an Extra Assistant Commissioner. The Local Boards are thus very influential, influential in the old way through Tahsildars, and in the new way by all the influence and wealth of the independent members. There are 155 schools containing 6,303 scholars. The schools have increased by 99 and scholars by 2,146. Thirty-nine of the schools containing 2,852 scholars are under the District Council, 11 schools containing 1,076 pupils are Departmental, there is 1 Police school containing 28 pupils, and 103 schools with 2,347 scholars are indigenous schools. One hundred and one of these schools were commenced during the year. Each one of 50 selected schools has been placed under the charge of the nearest Departmental or District Council school master, who visits the school once a month. He is paid 8 annas for his visit, and the indigenous master is paid 8 annas for each monthly return he sends. These schools, and others that are registered, will receive result grants. The allowance for returns will then cease, and the inspection fee will either be stopped or paid from the grant earned. The system of inspection by the neighbouring Departmental or District Council school master is cheap and should be efficient. It multiplies greatly the number of officers interested in the spread of education, makes the inspecting master of some importance, and thus attracts pupils to his own school. A Sub-Inspector would not be nearly so useful for indigenous school inspection. His influence could not possibly equal that of 50 Pundits, he would give more attention to Departmental and District Council schools than to indigenous schools. I believe that in any district, where a desire for education is shown by the establishment of numerous indigenous schools, the employment as Inspectors of the best teachers of the Departmental schools in the neighbourhood of the newly established schools, is likely to produce better results than the employment of Sub-Inspectors. It is doubtful, if many of the newly established

indigenous schools in Bhandara will remain, but if there are funds to admit the majority to aid under the combined or payment by result system, and if the masters of the schools that are not registered for grants, are yet so far connected with the department as to receive a small fee for each return and are placed under the inspection of the nearest District Council school master, and if harvests are good and plentiful, there is some probability that some of the newly opened schools will remain. Their success is for the most part a mere question of money. I think the establishment of these schools is highly creditable to the exertions of Mr. Nago Yado Rao, the Zila Inspector, and I hope the Local Boards will give him all the assistance in their power to maintain and improve the newly opened indigenous schools.

The Deputy Commissioner mentions three gentlemen as having done their best to promote education,— Mr. Rajaram Santaji of Chulhad, who is a member of the Local Board; Mr. Madho Rao, Zamindar of Amgaon, a member of the Local Board of Tirora; and Mr. Sheo Charan Singh of the same Board. No member of the Local Board of Sakoli is mentioned as taking a prominent position in furthering the spread of education. The Deputy Commissioner considers Mr. Nago Yado Rao, the Zila Inspector, to be both "energetic and capable." The Tirora Local Board has in school inspection been the most energetic, some of the non-official members have paid 20 visits to schools. The non-official members of the Bhandara Local Board have paid 10 visits to schools, and the Sakoli Local Board members have only paid 7 visits. As might be expected, where the Revenue officer has been most energetic in school inspection, there the members of the Local Board have done most. The Tirora Tahsildar paid 36 visits to 28 vernacular schools and his Assistant paid 11 visits. The Tahsildar of Sakoli paid only 19 visits to 16 vernacular schools and his Assistant 12 visits. The Deputy Commissioner thinks the Tahsildar of Sakoli has much neglected his schools, and he has made arrangements that will insure more frequent visits during the current year. The indigenous schools require now the most encouragement. There is one other feature in the educational system of the district, that deserves mention. There are especial schools in the town of Bhandara for Mahomedans and low castes. Besides these especial schools there are in Local Board and Departmental schools 333 Mahomedans receiving education. There are also 311 children of Dhers, Mahars and other low castes and 85 Gonds under instruction. I do not know if there are any Gond masters in the district: eight years ago there was an excellent Gond master at Kelode near Chizgarh beyond Partabgarh, who had collected 41 pupils. Since the publication of the Educational directory has been given up, it is very difficult to trace the career of individual teachers.

There is a public library in the town of Bhandara. It was opened in 1864. The income of the library amounts to nearly 500 rupees, the Municipality give 100 rupees. There are 42 subscribers to the library, all natives of Bhandara. I travelled through the district and was very well pleased with the schools that I saw, their discipline, instruction and conduct. Eight school Committees are mentioned as taking special interest in their work. All Departmental and District Council schools are comfortably housed, excepting Paraswara, Banatha and Nowagaon (band). During the year Rs. 887 were spent on the repairs of vernacular school houses outside the town of Bhandara, of which Rs. 722 were given from Provincial funds. The year's work in Bhandara is certainly to be commended.

Chanda.

39. There are three Local Boards. The Tahsildar is a member of each of them. The District Council consists of 17 members. The Chairman is an Extra-Assistant Commissioner, and the Secretary is the Reverend Israel Jacob. The Sironcha Sub-division has no Local Board. There is a great deal of enthusiasm in educational matters amongst the better classes of Chanda. Some pupils from the Chanda schools have done very well in their subsequent career. Mr. Parasharam Krishna Chitale, educated at the Chanda Zila school, at the Free Church Mission High school, and at Deccan College Poona, obtained his degree this year as L. C. E and carried off the gold Medal, the Naigaonwala prize, and the Berkeley prize. He was first in his year. He is the brother of the Head Master of the Nagbhir school. So also Mr. Narayan Subaji, who received his early education at Chanda, graduated in Bombay this year. These successes, and a long series of successes in previous years are well known to the more respectable people of Chanda and help to fill our schools. The school Committees are active. Many hold monthly meetings, their members visit our schools and all subscribe to supply schools with clocks, matting and other articles of furniture, for which the school fees are insufficient to provide. I have a list of 22 school Committees that subscribed for furniture to the schools and of ten Committees that gave half the cost of the surveying apparatus sent to their schools. Schools increased during the year from 84 to 90, scholars from 4,290, to 4,699, and the average attendance from 2,732 to 3,098, or by more than 13 per cent. It is now 73 per cent of the average number of scholars enrolled. In Departmental and District Council schools alone the attendance is better, being 77 per cent of the average number enrolled. With improved attendance there has been improved scholarship. 449 scholars passed the Lower primary examination against 306 of the previous year, and 238 passed the Upper Primary examination against 197 of the preceding year. Thirty-nine pupils passed an examination in surveying, twelve schools having been supplied during the year with surveying apparatus. The master of the school of carpentry in Chanda during the year was made Revenue Inspector, he having passed in surveying. The increase in schools occurred in indigenous schools. Departmental and District Council schools show no increase in number, though they do in scholars. The pupils at all schools are drilled, and gymnastic apparatus has recently been given to Brahmapuri and Chimur, the people having subscribed for a part of the cost. It is probable that gymnastic apparatus will also be given to Nagbhir and Garchiroli, where local subscriptions are likely to be raised.

The drilling of the Chanda school boys and of the pupils of the ancillary schools is excellent. A large field has been set aside and gymnastic apparatus will be set up. There is only one girls' school in the district. It is in Sironcha. The girls learn Telugu.

There is an especial school at Sironcha for Mahomedans. It is an aided school. 21 Native gentlemen subscribe for its support, only 5 of the subscribers are Mahomedans. It has only 22 boys enrolled. During the year 4 of the scholars passed the Lower primary examination.

There are 109 masters in primary schools, 101 of the masters are Hindus and 8 are Mahomedans. There is no especial school for low castes except in Sironcha, where there is a Mission school for Dhers. Applications from the Dhers of Bhanduk, Talodi and Armori for schools have been presented to the District Council. Some years ago great attention was paid to the education of the lower

castes of this district. But there was a want of wisdom in the management of the Dher schools then opened, and now too little is done for low castes. There are reported to be only 23 Dhers at school and only 63 Gonds. The number of Mahomedans at school is 409. The Mahomedan population numbers 10,987, of whom some 843 are boys of a school going age.

The number of persons belonging to the aboriginal tribes in Chanda is 136,564. It is quite evident that school masters and school Committees do not make sufficient efforts to induce the children of aboriginal races to attend existing schools. The report curtly dismisses the subject and simply says, "there is no school in this district for this kind of people." I hope something may be done.

The District Council has not yet had time to make its influence felt. The increase in the number of indigenous schools is perhaps the most satisfactory feature in the year's operations Schools remain open for 6 hours in this district. A day's attendance is only 4 hours. That is, pupils who attend for 4 hours are marked as having made one complete attendance.

Nearly Rs. 3,000 were spent on school buildings. A new school house was constructed at Dhaba. I think this is the third time within twenty years that a school house has been built in this remote village. A new school house is under construction at Armori; the last having been burnt down, the grass huts near the site of the new school house have been purchased, and pulled down. A new school house is under construction at Nowargaon. Generally schools in this district are fairly provided with school houses. The Zila Inspector is a hardworking, industrious man. He made 243 inspections of 71 schools; all these schools except 8 were seen twice, and 54 schools were inspected 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 times during the year The want of especial schools for low castes, the want of instruction for the aboriginal races, are the two defects in the educational system of Chanda. I may notice here that female education has made no progress in Chanda, first because the people do not care about educating their girls, and next because when our educational operations commenced in Chanda, girls' schools with underpaid teachers were opened in great numbers, the girls made little progress, and the dislike of the people to the education of their girls was certainly not lessened by their experience of the schools opened.

Chhindwara.

40. The appointment of the members of the District Council was notified in September. There are fourteen members, presided over by an Extra Assistant Commissoner. The clerk of the Court is the Secretary. There are two Local Boards. The Chairman of each is the Tahsildar. The members of the District Council have in this district, as indeed in other districts, fixed the holidays to be observed in District Council schools, and the members of the Local Boards have so divided the schools for inspection, that each school may receive a visit every month from some member. As one Local Board contains 20 members and the other 12, schools should be abundantly inspected by the above arrangement. There are, including the middle school, 45 schools in the district, attended by 2,161 scholars. Schools have increased by 9 and scholars by 127. The increase has been chiefly in schools under

private management which increased from 3 to 10. About half of the total number of scholars enrolled are agriculturists, only 165 are the children of Government servants. The Zila Inspector reports, that he has induced the malguzars of 30 villages to open indigenous schools, but these new schools are not yet registered. Indeed they can hardly be called schools, as they are often attended by only 3 or 4 boys, the relatives of the malguzars. The eight registered indigenous schools contain 85 pupils. There are 2 other aided schools with 104 scholars. There are no especial schools for especial castes or classes in this district. The number of Mahomedans in the district at the last census was 11,298. The number of Mahomedan children at school is 206, this is about 12 per cent of the Mahomedan children of a school-going age. There are 60 Gonds and only 3 Mahars at school. There has long been an especial mission to the Gonds supported by the Free Church of Scotland. The Manager of the Mission was the Reverend J. Dawson, and I very much regret to say that he died during the year under review. So far as the school education of the Gonds is concerned, the Mission was not successful But the self-denying and intellectual life of their first Missionary cannot but have had some elevating effect on those Gonds with whom he came into contact. The illness that caused his death, was probably induced by his persistent efforts to place himself as nearly as possible in all matters relating to comfort and food, on the same level as the Gonds, his flock. He travelled with no tents, he eat the commonest food, prepared in the rudest way, he slept where he could obtain shelter, he walked his marches. His life was his own education and that of others. He edited during his career in Chhindwara some Gondi publications, amongst the rest a translation of the Gospel of St. Mark.

The schools in Chhindwara are efficient, 141 scholars passed the Upper primary examination ; in the previous year there were only 112 passes. 218 passed the Lower primary examination, in the previous year 186 passed. No difficulty is felt in obtaining suitable school-masters. Every year men are sent to be trained at Jubbulpore for the schools in the parts of the district above the ghats, and at Nagpur for schools situated below the ghats. Chhindwara not only supplies its own school masters, but sends teachers to other districts. Very few of the schools have gymnastic apparatus. Such apparatus is usually only supplied to schools situated in places where the people share the cost. All the scholars are drilled and those of the Hindi schools are said to go on holidays to open pieces of ground to play native games. The Inspector reports that in only 5 village schools are any efforts made beyond drill for the physical education of the boys. The middle school has a good gymnasium. A full day's attendance at a primary school is 3 hours for a boy and 2 hours for a girl. The schools meet for six hours, and boys who attend 3 hours are considered to have attended for one day.

School buildings are generally suitable. The Anglo Vernacular school house, however, requires enlargement. The town school houses are all suitable and commodious, and 20 out of 25 village schools are suitably housed. The Saousar and Berdi houses require to be rebuilt. The Berdi school house indeed is under construction. Umreth wants enlargement and the Saonga and Rangari schools are without suitable buildings. There are two girls' schools. Their houses are excellent and in good repair. All the schools have suitable furniture, and the libraries are said to be sufficient. Surveying is taught in the town schools and in four village schools to which surveying apparatus has been supplied. The

Lodhikhera and Mokher pupils have made the most advance in surveying with the plane table. The carpenter school is under a professed carpenter. He is not doing very well and may have to be replaced by another man. Under Nanhu Mian the carpenter school was the best in the circle, it is now classed as "fair." There are 22 carpenter students, 5 being Brahmans, 4 Mahomedans, and the rest Banias, Marathas, Kurmis, Native Christians, Kayaths and a Sonar Generally speaking the pupils attending all schools in the Chhindwara district belong to the middle and lower castes. There are only 782 pupils out of 2,161 who belong to the castes of Brahmans, Kayaths and Kshatrias, or are Mahomedans. Of the two girls' schools, one is at Chowrai under the District Council and the other is a result aided school under private management. Pupils at the two schools have increased from 50 to 64; but the average attendance is very poor, being only 36. The Committee of Chowrai do not pay attention to the school It is hoped that the Local Board may be able to induce the people to look with more favour on the education of their girls. Most of the school Committees are said to interest themselves in the management of their schools. The Committees that most neglect their duties are those of Harrai, Ubhegaon, Chowrai and Marur. At Harrai there is a wealthy Zamindar, who should be a centre of "light and sweetness", but I am afraid he is not. The best of the school Committees is that of Umreth. Some of the Committees are mentioned as having subscribed for simple school apparatus. The Deputy Commissioner visited nearly all the schools in the district. The Tahsildar of Chhindwara only paid 12 visits to schools and the Naib-Tahsildar 10, the Saousar Tahsildar paid 21 visits and his assistant 17. The Deputy Commissioner thinks that more inspections would have been made, if there had not been several changes amongst the Tahsildars. The Zila Inspector has visited no school less than 4 times, and some schools he has inspected as frequently as ten times. He often teaches as well as inspects. The Circle Inspector, who visited the district and examined 20 schools, classified 9 as good, 8 as fair and only 3 he thought indifferent. Education seems to be doing fairly in Chhindwara, but I should like, if possible, to bring Gond villages within our operations. The Gond villages are very small. When funds permit, itinerating masters might be entertained, and rewards offered to Gond boys who passed the lower Primary examination and who resided in Gond villages and were pupils of schools under the itinerating masters. When funds are available, I hope to be able to make suitable proposals for Gonds, and for those Kurkus living in the school-less tract between Bhainsdehi in Betul and Piplode in Nimar. What is wanted is money.

There is a public library maintained by subscription. There are 23 subscribers. In some schools are debating clubs. The Deputy Commissioner thinks the Zila Inspector has worked intelligently and well.

Nagpur.

41. The District Council has 22 members, there are four Local Boards and 7 Municipal Committees On the District Council are two official members, and each Local Board has one official member. There are 188 schools, in which the scholars have increased from 11,050 to 11,271, and the average attendance from 7,761 to 8,381. In Departmental and District Council schools the increase is in scholars from 5,623 to 5,818, and in average attendance from 3,808 to 3,896. In schools under private management, the increase in scholars is from 5,427 to 5,453, and in average attendance from 3,953 to 4,485. There is an apparent decline in the number of scholars enrolled in English schools. But this simply arises from the fact that

formerly all promotions were made in January, now promotions and admissions take place in April, or after the close of the year under report. The change was rendered necessary by the alteration of the date of the Calcutta University Entrance examination and the consequent alteration of the Middle school examination, according to the results of which examination scholarships tenable at High schools are awarded. The report of Colonel Lugard, the Deputy Commissioner, is interesting. He remarks, "that the constitution of Local Boards peculiarly "fits them for undertaking the work of supervising the spread of education. The "district is divided into groups of villages (33 in all) and each village has a "mukadam, and the mukadams of each circle elect a member to the Local Board. "Thus each Tahsil has 8 elected mukadams to represent agricultural interests, "2 elected mahajans and 2 members nominated by the Chief Commissioner, and "the elected members are from all parts of the district and represent the classes "(agriculturists) whose children mostly fill our primary schools."

The more energetic of the Local Boards are Katol and Ramtek. The Ramtek Local Board visited each of its schools on an average more than 5 times, and Katol paid more than six visits to each school. In Umrer the Local Board only made a little more than two inspections of each school. The Umrer Local Board imitated the Tahsildar's example. The Ramtek Tahsildar paid 68 visits to schools, whilst the Umrer Tahsildar only paid 21 visits. Mr. Yado Rao Sakharam, Tahsildar, is said to take no interest in schools and education The school Committees of Umrer have also done less work than other Committees in other tahsils. Now that attention has been called to the subject, I think the Tahsildar, Local Board and school Committees of Umrer will probably work as zealously as similar officers and bodies do elsewhere. Only one Anglo-Vernacular Middle school, that of Katol, remains under the District Council, all the other Middle schools are either aided schools under private management, or are Departmental schools largely assisted by Municipalities and managed by school Committees, whose members are often members of the Municipal Committee. I travelled through the Nagpur district and visited all the Departmental and District Council English schools except two and many of the primary schools. All the English schools I found in excellent order. The two Anglo-Vernacular schools that I did not see are those of Khapa and Saoner. Additional accommodation is required for the Saoner pupils. They have increased from 126 to 140. The Khapa master wants to have a carpentry class. He thinks it would be popular. The establishment of the Khapa school costs Rs. 115 a month, towards which the Municipality give Rs. 95; the Kalmeshwar Municipality give about half the cost of their school establishment, so do the Municipality of Saoner. There is no municipality at Katol, 25 rupees per mensem are given from private subscriptions and the fees of course are paid into the treasury.

Additional school houses for the vernacular primary departments are wanted at Katol and Saoner. At Kalmeshwar a new school house for the primary vernacular department is to be built and gymnastic apparatus is to be supplied. All the schools are in good order, I think, and are well cared for. There are six first class vernacular schools having middle vernacular classes. They contain 725 pupils. The schools of Dhapewara, Narkher and Mohopa are in good order, and the other four schools are in fair order. All the boys are drilled, but gymnastics are not taught There is no gymnastic apparatus. The only town school Committees that are not sufficiently active are those of Narkher and Kohi.

At Bhiwapur subscriptions were raised to give the boys slates, floor cloth to sit on, to purchase a clock and a gong; a clock and a gong were also presented to the Dhapewara school. The school building at Dhapewara requires extensive repairs.

At Mohopa the school house is too crowded and an additional building for the lower classes will have to be constructed. More scholars could be admitted if there were room. 59 of the pupils at town schools passed the Upper primary and 89 the Lower primary examination. The figures for the previous year were 63 and 83. Except in the two instances noted the school houses are good and sufficient. More attention might be paid to surveying, and apparatus where it is needed, may be supplied.

The improvement of village boys schools has been general, except in the Umrer Tahsil. Numbers have increased from 3,106 to 3,251, and average attendance from 1,951 to 2,047. Scholarship has improved. There were 235 Upper primary and 372 Lower primary passes, the number of passes in the previous year having been 183 and 316. The greatest improvement occurred in the Ramtek Tahsil. There are 99 village school teachers and monitors. The monitors are paid from 3 to 5 rupees a month, and school masters from Rs. 7 to 20. Of the 99 teachers, 95 are Hindus and 4 are Mahomedans. Some nine schools require an additional monitor; all the boys are drilled. This is for the most part the only methodical physical training the boys receive. The District Council have so arranged the village school holidays, that 9 days are given at harvest and 20 days in the hot weather. There are also local holidays. There are 3 departmental girls' schools containing 150 pupils. The attendance during the year increased from 57 to 78. It is still very poor. None of the girls' schools are wanted by the people and none of them are in very good order. It is impossible to teach a school properly in which half the children are constantly absent, and all stay away for trifling reasons. The primary schools in this district meet in the morning and afternoon. Two hours' attendance in the morning and two hours' attendance in the afternoon constitute a full attendance. The number of schools under private management in this district is very considerable. All 97 schools are aided except eleven. School houses are sufficiently large and in good order. The total sum spent on primary school houses this year was Rs. 2,650, and 230 rupees were spent on lower class Anglo-Vernacular school buildings. The private contributions were Rs. 1,416.

The number of Mahomedan children at school in this district is 1,237, the number of Mahomedans of both sexes is 39,765. The number of Mahomedan boys of a school-going age is 2,998. The number of low castes attending school is 102, and the number of Gonds at school is 40. In many village schools I find low caste children. A Mahar who was educated in one of our schools is now a well-to-do banker. The year's work has, I think, been successful. It is well described by the Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Lugard. There is less desire for primary education in this district than in Wardha and Bhandara; but the people support their middle schools with much liberality. The Zila Inspector is an officer of long standing, he has served in this district for 14 years.

Seoni Chhapparas.

42. The District Council manages all the schools outside municipal limits in the Seoni Tahsil. The Council only commenced work in August. The schools of the Lakhadon Tahsil are

still managed by the Department. There are 17 members of the independent Local Board and District Council. The Chairman is an Extra Assistant Commissioner, the Vice-Chairman is the Tahsildar, and a Talukdar is the Secretary. The Local Board manage thirteen schools. Their control, the Deputy Commissioner reports to be efficient, and thinks that as the members of the Local Board gain experience, the schools will increase in efficiency and popularity. Through the influence of the Local Board 5 indigenous schools have been opened. Mr. Jivan Lal, Malguzar of Bakhari, and Mr. Mahomed Abdul Rahman Khan of Ashta are especially commended. Excluding the Zila school and its branches and the large aided school at head-quarters, schools in this district have increased from 30 to 35 and scholars from 1,769 to 1,829. The five lately opened indigenous schools contain 149 scholars. The average attendance has much improved and has increased from 1,097 to 1,309. If all schools are included, the schools increased from 39 to 43, scholars from 2,255 to 2,326, and average attendance from 1,480 to 1,571. Twenty-three of the thirty Departmental and District Council schools are classed as "good," 6 as "fair," one as "indifferent." There is no bad school. The number of scholars that passed the Lower primary examination was 240, and 189 passed the Upper primary examination. This is an increase over the passes of the previous year. The school Committees have done much to secure regularity in attendance. The Deputy Commissioner visited all the five girls' schools in the district, saw twelve village schools and the two vernacular town schools. He was satisfied with the schools. I saw 4 of the 5 girls' schools and considered them in good order. Additional help in teaching is required in the Laknadon girls' school. On the whole there are 230 girls at school; and the average attendance is 171. There has been an increase of 8 in the daily average attendance, but a loss of 10 girls in the number enrolled. I think more might perhaps be done for the education of Mahomedans. There are 33,425 in the district, but only 97 Mahomedan boys and 8 girls attend schools not at head-quarters. If the schools at head-quarters be considered, then the number of Mahomedan boys and girls attending school is 302. Thus some 4,711 Mahomedans are growing up without education. Seoni is the only town in the district with a population of more than 5,000, the population is 10,203, of whom 2,803 are Mahomedans. The only other places having 2,000 inhabitants are Piparwani and Chhappara. There are few Gonds at school, only 133, the Gond population being 145,014. Here, as in Chhindwara, I think the only way to get at the Gonds is to employ itinerating masters and to pay small sums for each Gond who passes the lower and upper primary tests. The Seoni report is very meagre regarding the education of especial tribes and castes. The report simply shows:—

(1).—A small increase in the number of pupils, and in the average attendance.

(2).—Improved scholarship, evidenced by the larger number of passes in the Upper primary standard.

The sum spent on school houses during the year was Rs. 1,737. New school houses are required at Bhimgarh, Khamaria, Jeonara and Sarekha. Three houses require improvement. Two of the five girls' school houses are in fair order. The Chhappara and Laknadon houses require to be repaired or rebuilt, and I am sorry to say that the walls of the Seoni girls' school house,

that was only completed last year at a cost of Rs. 1,600, have already cracked. The foundations seem defective. There are 33 masters in elementary schools, all are trained and certificated, and eight of the 33 masters know both Hindi and Urdu; 15 of the masters are Brahmans, 7 are Mahomedans, one is a Kayeth. The rest are of various castes, two being Mehras. The pay varies from Rs. 7 to Rs. 20 per mensem. These rates of pay prevail generally in the Central Provinces amongst school masters of elementary schools. Urdu is only taught in one of the 5 indigenous schools recently opened. Surveying is taught in four schools. An attendance of four hours is considered a full day's attendance in this district. The schools remain open for 6 hours. School boys are drilled. The report neglects to speak of the physical education of the scholars. The Zila Inspector, Mr. Rahmat Ali, has done well: though he was absent for 55 days on privilege leave, he was on tour for 222 days, he has just received promotion. Mr. Bhatuk Bharty, the Tahsildar of Seoni, who takes much interest in education and is a well educated native gentleman, paid 24 visits to schools, and his assistant Mr. Imam-ud-din made 13 inspections. Mr. Wasiyat Ali, Tahsildar of Laknadon, visited all the 15 schools in his Tahsil and made 34 inspections. His assistant, Mr. Qazim Hosein, made 29 inspections. The year's work has been successful.

Wardha.

43. Six years ago in the report for the year 1878-79 it was noticed that Wardha was the only district in the Central Provinces in which there was only one indigenous or private school. The District Council has been for some months at work, and this reproach has been removed; there are now no less than 52 indigenous schools, 26 in the Arvi Tahsil, 16 in Wardha, and 10 in Hinganghat. 37 of the schools send attendance returns. All this, the Deputy Commissioner writes, has been effected by the District Council and Local Boards aided by the Zila Inspector, who is amongst the best of the educational officers in the Central Provinces. The District Council comprises 27 members, of whom 3 are officials. There are 6 Local Boards, the number of whose members varies from 7 in Wadner, to 15 in Hinganghat, and 17 in Wardha. Officials are represented in all the Local Boards, excepting that of Ashti, but of that Board Nawab Wahid Khan, Honorary Magistrate, is a member.

The 37 indigenous schools that are registered and entered in the returns contain 566 scholars, or an average of 15 per school. The Deputy Commissioner has visited some of these schools and has seen with much satisfaction the work of others; and thinks that when local effort is supplemented by the grant the schools earn under the payment by result rules, their support will in most cases be secure. He selects certain members of the Local Boards for special commendation. Their names appear in para. 129. Regarding the six gentlemen belonging to the Arvi and Wardha Local Boards that are especially named, the Deputy Commissioner remarks that they are only prominent among others. In the Hinganghat Tahsil, zeal was less marked than in the other two Tahsils. The Deputy Commissioner is sure that if the District Council and Local Boards maintain their present attitude towards education, schools will very soon largely increase in numbers. He adds:—

"We do not want so much to see more Government schools established, as to see indigenous and aided schools taking up the work of education. This has been achieved in great measure during the year under report; and to this cheap and efficient agency I think we may confidently look for good work in the future."

The Departmental schools have also improved and show results which reflect great credit on the District Inspector and teaching staff. I was particularly struck on my tour through this district with the improved attitude of the people towards education. My absence on leave and with the Education Commission has prevented my visiting the Wardha district for some years. I could thus very well mark the alteration. In former years the people were sullen and apathetic, and there was a listless spirit amongst the teachers, school houses were out of repair, school furniture neglected, boys ill taught, and wherever I went, parents often asked that the names of their sons might be removed from the school register. I found all this changed, the schools are well cared for and well managed, and really popular. School Committees everywhere pay great attention to the schools under their charge and subscribe for school house repairs, furniture, clocks, mats, gymnastic apparatus, and often give the pupils of each class a distinguishing cap or dress. Schools in this district increased during the year from 71 to 106, pupils from 4,190 to 4,857, and average attendance from 2,756 to 3,349. By the liberality of the people, and I must add by the tact and judgment of the Deputy Commissioner, it was possible during the year to raise the grade of the schools at Arvi and Wardha. They are now superior middle schools. This was done without additional cost falling on the Provincial Revenues. For especial repairs to primary school houses and for furniture, subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 772 were raised by the Committees of 28 primary schools. The Deputy Commissioner inspected 36 schools and reports that thirty of the school Committees take great interest in their work and render real assistance. The Committees of the village schools of Dewalwara, Waephal, Khangaon and Bhiri require to be excited to better work by the District Council, or to be reconstituted. Sirpur, owing to family quarrels amongst the leading residents, is the only useless Committee. On the improvement of the Middle schools the Deputy Commissioner writes :—

> "The promotion of the Arvi school has been achieved by local effort aided by a larger grant from the funds of the Municipality. The reduction of the Deoli school has been a clear saving of expenditure without any real loss of efficiency in the educational work of the district. The two remaining Anglo-Vernacular Town schools are those of Wardha and Ashti. The former has since the close of the year (*i. e.* from April 1st) been raised to the grade of a Zila school. This has been accomplished by local private effort, slightly aided by a more careful application of the funds at the disposal of the school. it has cost Government nothing. Thus we have now, as I write, three Zila schools, one at each Tahsili head-quarters, instead of only one a year ago I am much gratified by this, as showing that the extension of higher education is going on *pari passu* with that of primary education."

There are 6 vernacular town schools; pupils increased from 499 to 675, average attendance from 318 to 511, Upper primary passes from 36 to 63, and Lower primary from 59 to 97.

All the schools are efficient, the accommodation is everywhere suitable, and the school Committees have shown real interest in their schools.

The Anji School Committee is the least to be commended, those of Deoli and Nachengaon are the most praiseworthy. The Deputy Commissioner desired to improve the teaching staff in this class of schools, but for a time only succeeded at Deoli, where the Municipal fund savings effected by closing the English department were applied to improving the vernacular department. In the other schools the Chief Commissioner directed that the District Council

should consider the subject. They have done so, with the result that the teaching staff of the 5 remaining schools will be slightly reinforced.

In village schools the pupils have risen from 2,338 to 2,416, Upper primary passes from 118 to 119, and Lower primary passes from 289 to 300. The average attendance increased from 1,531 to 1,604. Schools have improved in discipline, and bad schools have almost entirely disappeared. Middle school vernacular classes have been added to the village schools of Selu and Alipur. The Circle Inspector, Colonel Jacob, now considers these schools up to the standard of our first grade vernacular schools.

The Deputy Commissioner, whilst remarking that the results are most satisfactory, goes on to say :—

"I have seen and examined 22 of these 43 schools. I have found only three that I could call bad schools. All the rest were at least fairly good : some of them were excellent. Some of these schools are characterized by an intelligence and healthy mental tone which I hardly remember as characterising the schools I used to examine years ago as an Assistant Commissioner, but which I think I have seen growing in the rarer examinations of intervening years. I may be allowed to say, that more direct and special labour bestowed on examining schools this year has given me more decided views of the real progress that true education is making in this Province."

"The staff of masters in these schools was not increased during the year, as the District Council did not see its way to take any action in this respect, which could have effect before the 1st April last. There were thus only 43 Masters and 34 Assistants for 2,416 children or an average of over 31 children to each Master or Assistant. I am glad to say that two Masters and nine Monitors have been added with effect from 1st April, and arrangements are being made for more increase to the staff. One instance of what I should like to see becoming general, may be mentioned. The Jalgaon school Committee felt the desirability of having a fifth class added to the school; they saw that this would require an additional Master on Rs. 8 per mensem. They accordingly paid in Rs. 72 in advance for a year and asked their member to move the District Council to give them 24 rupees more to make up the required 96 rupees. I hope their example will be followed."

Surveying apparatus was sent during the year to the Wardha and Ashti middle schools. All the middle schools have complete sets of gymnastic apparatus. But much has not yet been done, the Inspector reports, for the physical education of village boys. More attention may be paid to drill.

There are two girls' schools, one at Wardha and one with an ancillary branch at Hinganghat. Scholars have increased from 73 to 100, and the average attendance from 37 to 52. The ancillary school at Hinganghat was opened by the municipality. The Wardha girls' school is taught by a Marathi lady, who is paid 30 rupees per mensem. The additional cost of her entertainment is paid by the municipality. The school is now on a satisfactory basis, and as remarked by the Deputy Commissioner, it is a pleasure to visit it. The bright, intelligent, neat girls take pleasure in their work. I quite agree with the Deputy Commissioner in his remark, that we cannot have "cheap and successful" girls' schools. It is perhaps more important to have good teachers in girls' schools than in boys' schools even. On the subject of school buildings the Deputy Commissioner reports :—

"I have seen all the schools within the limits of the four municipal towns, and also five town schools and twenty-one village schools outside these limits. I have found

every one of these schools well housed, and furnished suitably. The Kharangna, Alipur and Nachangaon school houses, however, required enlargement, when I saw them. The District Council have provided funds for building a new school house at Kharangna during the current year. The funds were provided for Alipur and Nachengaon during the year under report.

"The additions to the former school house are already completed, and those to the latter are under construction. Their case deserves notice, as typical of what should, I think, be done under the present system of school management by the District Council and Local Boards. The Inspector General of Education had to cut down the District Council's Budget allotment for buildings by Rs. 500. In this allotment there had been provision made for extending the Alipur school on each side and for adding two verandahs to the Nachengaon school. The District Council had to intimate that only half of these works could be taken. But the people came forward and subscribed Rs. 300 at Nachengaon and Rs. 208 at Alipur, so the works were completed."

The Extra-Assistant Commissioner on tour visited 25 schools, the Tahsildar of Wardha saw 23 out of 25 schools, of Arvi 19 out of 20, and the Tahsildar of Hinganghat saw all his 12 schools. The inspections of the Tahsildars of Wardha (Mr. Vasdeo Narayan) and Arvi (Mr Dhundiraj Janardhan) and the assistance they give to educational work, are said by the Deputy Commissioner to be real and important. The District Council have inspected 20 out of 51 schools, and Local Boards 35 out of 51. Many of the inspection notes show much intelligence, and the real work done in communicating to the people an interest in education is very important. I travelled through the district and was enabled to express unqualified approbation of the work of the Zila Inspector. On reading my remarks the Deputy Commissioner says :—

"They contain a deserved tribute to the services rendered by an official of exceptional energy, zeal and ability, whose devotion to his work, kindliness towards children and tact in dealing with the people, have made him probably the most successful of Inspectors."

I hope my report on schools in the Wardha district will not be thought too long or too eulogistic. But my experience leads me to think, that though often the best men require no acknowledgment of their services, yet that good results are seldom achieved under one who either gives a cold cautious acknowledgment of services performed, or omits to notice them at all.

Damoh.

The District Council and two Local Boards have been at work since July. The District Council has 16 members and the Local Boards have 17 and 14 members. None of the office bearers are officials, but an Extra Assistant Commissioner is a member of the District Council, and Tahsildars are ordinary members of the Local Boards. Schools of all kinds have increased from 57 to 67, and scholars from 2,701 to 3,028. The increase occurred in indigenous schools, nine of which situated in villages are aided on the combined system. Seven of the nine new schools are reported to be doing well. The Hatta Local Board, the Chairman of which is Mr. Takht Singh, a pensioned Tahsildar, has been more energetic in visiting schools than the Damoh Local Board. The Hatta Board made 80 inspections of 18 schools, and the Damoh Local Board only paid 32 visits to 18 schools. School Committees continue to do well. All but four hold regular

meetings, their members pay individual visits and endeavour to secure good attendance. Six school Committees provided handsome prizes, when their schools were visited by the Chief Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner mentions eleven school Committees and six private gentlemen as being especially praiseworthy. The Circle Inspector commends 14 school Committees and says, they not only give time and attention to their schools, but subscribe for articles of use and convenience, ceiling cloths, gymnastic apparatus, clocks and prizes. All the large schools have gymnastic apparatus and so have 13 village schools. The Inspector saw 33 schools: the middle schools are in fair order and so are the majority of the primary schools. Lower primary passes increased from 283 to 313, and Upper primary passes from 165 to 182. Two of the worst schools are Rondh and Hatri. Hatri is the seat of Raja Harbans Rai, the President of the District Council, and the Rondh school is attended by children from villages belonging to Mr. Fazl-ul-Qadir, who is a member of the District Council. I think that these schools will now improve.

There are four girls' schools in which 170 girls are enrolled, the average attendance being 111. They have improved in scholarship. 15 girls passed the Lower primary examination, and 6 the Upper primary examination. Mr. Thompson, the Inspector, classifies 3 of the schools as "fair" and one as "moderate."

There is an especial school for Mahomedans managed by the Society Anjaman-i-Islamia. It contains 49 pupils. It is aided by results. There are in the district 234 Mahomedans under instruction. The number of Mahomedans is 9,384, of whom about 1,407 are children of a school-going age. About half of them are boys. There are only 30 Gonds attending school, the aboriginal population being about 5,421. There are no especial schools for low castes, nor are low caste children found in the Departmental and District Council schools, or in schools under private management.

Surveying is taught in three schools, and there is one school of carpentry attached to the Patharia school. It recently supplied 5 sets of gymnastic apparatus to village schools. Drill is taught in all schools, and gymnastic exercises, running, and jumping are common. Nearly all the school buildings are in good order. Three schools have no suitable houses; but one of them is under construction. During the year the new school house of Satpara was built by the school Committee, and the work has been well and substantially done.

The Tahsildar of Damoh did not do much school inspection work, 7 schools remained unvisited; there were 3 changes of officers during the year. The Hatta Tahsildar has been very active, 71 visits to 20 schools were paid by the Tahsildar, and 50 visits to 19 schools were paid by the Naib Tahsildar. The Deputy Commissioner saw numerous schools on his tour and is glad to say that they are in fairly good order. The Extra Assistant Commissioner has paid especial attention to the girls' school at head-quarters.

Hoshangabad

45. The constitution of the District Council was notified in August. There are four circles presided over by Local Boards. The Chairman of each Local Board is an Assistant Commissioner or a Tahsildar. One member of the District Council is an officer

of Government The report sent from the district is not interesting. The District Council and Local Boards have not, as remarked by the Commissioner of Division, set thoroughly to work. The school Committees are not active. Patwari schools, and 3 unaided schools have been discontinued. So schools have decreased from 100 to 96 and scholars have increased from 4,670 to 4,835. The increase is small, and the whole number for so large a district as Hoshangabad with 505,551 inhabitants is insufficient. If the Makrai Feudatory State be omitted, there are 488,787 inhabitants, of whom about 37,873 are boys of a school going age. Thus only about 12 per cent of the boys that should be under instruction, attend school. The average attendance for all schools is 3,358, it is about 73 per cent of the average number enrolled. 294 passed the Upper and 503 the Lower primary examinations In the previous year the numbers were 271 and 526. Mr. Thompson inspected 42 schools, including all the 3 girls' schools and 33 primary schools

He reports —

"Female education remains much in the same backward state as in previous years The Harda school is perhaps a little more hopeful and Shobhapur may not after all have to be closed But I can see no signs whatever of an increasing interest in female education In primary schools for boys, instruction has improved in seven schools, while 3 others have declined In all the schools which I inspected, I could find only 9 Committees or private individuals to commend for good work, and very few of these showed any liberality, on the other hand I had to bring to the notice of the District authorities five Committees who were either useless or obstructive two of which, Sohpur and Khaparia, are presided over by Honorary Magistrates. It is remarkable indeed in Hoshangabad how little aid is given to education by the representatives of ancient families, such as the Rajas of Fatehpur and Shobhapur and also how little is done by men of position and influence, such as those I have named above I cannot commend physical instruction so fully as in some other districts. Some progress has been made in drill, and in the larger village schools gymnastics are not neglected, though all are not supplied with apparatus. In the English schools, however, and in Babai, physical exercises are engaged in with spirit and success The Babai boys are very good at the high jump, and curiously enough prefer the very hardest ground they can get to jump on A good deal remains to be done to provide proper school houses. Ten schools have no proper buildings, and 12 require enlargement and repairs On the whole, then, education in Hoshangabad has not extended during the year The instruction in primary schools has improved, but the Committees and people have not taken an increased and active interest in education"

A private school has been opened for Mahomedans at Harda, it sends no returns and accepts no aid It teaches the "Kuran" to about 40 pupils. The total number of Mahomedans at school is only 386 The Mahomedan population is 22,355, of whom 11,724 are males, so a large number of boys are growing up in ignorance Nothing is done specially for the education of the aboriginal races that number 69,840 Only 37 Gonds attend school, and only 2 Dhers are reported to attend school There is some life in Harda and in Hoshangabad and Seoni, but it is principally manifested in a desire for secondary education, and there is now, and has been for a long time past, a want of enthusiasm and of desire for primary education. Tahsildars have made but few school inspections. The Zila Inspector is efficient. He was 271 days on tour and made 270 inspections. The Inspector saw 24 village schools and classified four as "good", ten as "fair", and ten as "indifferent" or "bad". The average attendance in all

the indifferent schools except one was such as to preclude improvement School-masters, it appears, find it difficult to obtain suitable houses. A peripatetic master who was sent to organise bad schools, at a village called Bhyronpur, could obtain no house, and had to live in a garden under a tree. The Chairman of the school Committee of Bhyronpur has offered to build a house for the school master. The attention of the District Council was invited to the subject of providing suitable dwellings for school masters.

Jubbulpore.

46. The President of the District Council, Mr. Boreshwar Datta, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, has been good enough to send a report. There are four Local Boards in the district. In three of them the Tahsildars are Presidents, and in one the Naib-Tahsildar. Schools have increased from 160 to 167, scholars from 9,124 to 9,567, and average attendance from 6,444 to 6,597; 79 of the schools containing 3,887 pupils are under private management. All the village schools, 61 in number, some of the indigenous schools and of the girls' schools, 94 schools in all, are under the District Council. The principal increase in schools and scholars occurred amongst aided schools. The average attendance in all kinds of schools is 71 per cent of the average number of the scholars enrolled. In village schools it is not good, it was only 67 per cent. The President of the District Council remarks, that many of the village schools are attended by boys from surrounding villages, and that the frequent heavy rains prevented boys from neighbouring villages attending schools with regularity. 520 students passed the Upper and 1,023 the Lower primary examination, against 518 and 1,031 of the previous year Mr. Thompson inspected a large number of schools, including the numerous indigenous and aided schools of the town of Jubbulpore. He was satisfied with the results. He noticed that school compounds and gardens were not kept so neatly as he could wish, and sufficient attention had not been paid to Mental Arithmetic He was pleased with the work of School Committees, and commended 16 of them. School Committees were anxious that the examination of their schools should pass off successfully, and so provided prizes for the boys. Physical education receives attention in Departmental and District Council schools, most schools being provided with gymnastic apparatus. Drill is not neglected. In aided schools much attention has not been paid to physical education. All village schools except 6 have suitable houses, and arrangements have been made to build one of the six. On the whole, Mr. Thompson thinks the education of boys to be in a satisfactory state, and the progress of the year encouraging. As regards girls' schools matters are different. There are seven Departmental and District Council girls' schools, besides the one connected with the training school for Mistresses. They contain 223 pupils, and the average attendance is 137. The Inspector can report no advance. The Departmental and District Council girls' schools are stagnant. Those conducted by the Zenana Mission are more hopeful. 64 indigenous school boys passed the Lower primary, no scholars passed the Upper primary examination. The best of the schools is at Burgaon on the road between Damoh and Murwara. The new grant-in-aid rules if introduced in Jubbulpore will, the President of the District Council thinks, encourage the opening of indigenous schools, as more liberal grants are allowed to the lower classes under the new rules than under the old. There are 3 carpentry schools, the best is at Sehora and the worst at Bilheri. There is an especial school for Mahomedans at Jubbulpore. The school belongs to the Anjuman i Islamia. In the whole district 1,084 Mahome-

dans attend school, 10 Dhers and 98 Gonds The number of Mahomedans is 34,790, and there are about 2,693 boys of a school-going age, so less than one-half of the Mahomedan boys in the Jubbulpore district attend school. For the aboriginal races there are no especial schools. The aboriginal tribes number 33,923 males, the children at school only number 96. The very great majority of students at school in Jubbulpore are the children of persons earning less than Rs 500 per annum, a considerable proportion being the sons of labourers. The seed and harvest holidays are appreciated by the people, and Mr. Bereshwar Datta thinks, will add to the popularity of our village schools. Mr. Thakur Gulab Singh, and his son Mr. Todar Singh, who is a member of the Murwara Local Board, opened a school and built a school house at their own charge, the cost being Rs. 250 A boarding house in connection with the Murwara Middle school is under construction. The Tahsildar of Jubbulpore, Mr. Mahomed Hosein, paid 21 visits to 16 schools; 19 schools were left unvisited. The Naib Tahsildar, Mr. Syud Haidar Ali, paid 16 visits to six schools, but left 29 school unvisited. Mr. Balmukund, Tahsildar of Sehora, paid 50 visits to 32 schools, and left 10 unvisited. He only assumed charge in June. Mr. Syud Mazhar Hosein, Naib Tahsildar, paid 36 visits to 24 schools, when officiating as Tahsildar, and 19 visits to 10 schools as Naib Tahsildar. He omitted 18 schools. Mr. Moulvi Mahomed Hosein, Tahsildar of Murwara, saw all his schools except one, he paid 77 visits to 32 schools. His Assistant, Mr. Mir Wajid Ali, made 52 visits to 15 schools, and did not see 18 schools.

I am glad to say that the President of the District Council attaches to his report a list of the names of 40 gentlemen who take especial interest in schools; 38 school Committes or members of school Committees subscribed Rs. 728, of which Rs. 393 were spent on prizes, Rs. 75 on furniture, and the rest on school buildings. The Zila Inspector is an efficient officer. He visited all his schools except 8 indigenous schools.

Mandla.

47. It has not been possible to establish a District Council in Mandla, but education is making some progress. Schools have increased from 21 to 40 and pupils from 1,009 to 1,663. The increase is entirely in indigenous schools established chiefly by the exertions of Mr. Lal Mahomed, the Zila Inspector. All or nearly all the indigenous schools now opened will be registered for aid, and if possible I hope to aid them on the combined system. I think this will be practicable as soon as the Middle school of Mandla is placed on the Munna Lal foundation. The new indigenous schools opened are attended by the children of aboriginal tribes and by low caste boys. In these new schools are 655 scholars, of whom 336 are Gonds or Bhaigas, 77 are Mahars or Chamars. If the teachers are paid regularly and the people are not harassed for the fees, the schools will probably remain open.

The Departmental schools in Mandla show neither increase nor decrease. They contain 1,008 scholars; last year they contained 1,001. I visited Mandla and thought the schools had improved. But there had been quarrels at Bamni, and the town school had suffered. This is the only district in which a moharir is not allowed to the District Inspector. I think now there are so many indigenous schools, a moharir might be appointed. Suitable proposals will of course be made. The only other town school is that of Shahpura; it was seen by the

Commissioner, who was pleased with its state. The attendance is really good, and amounts to 74 per cent. of the average number enrolled. Schools are more prosperous in the Ramgarh Tahsil than in the Mandla Tahsil. The Tahsildar of Mandla visited 10 schools and the Tahsildar of Ramgarh 9. I should wish these officers to pay more frequent visits to schools. There has been progress in knowledge. The number of passes by the Upper Primary standard was 87, in the previous year it was only 59; the Lower Primary passes numbered 155, in the previous year only 119 passed All the Departmental school houses except 4 have suitable buildings. Three school houses are under construction. Some attention is paid to the physical education of the pupils attending Departmental schools The larger schools have apparatus for gymnastics and scholars are drilled. There are no girls' schools in Mandla. There is an Urdu primary school intended for the children of Mahomedans. When I visited the school in February there were 45 boys present out of 46. The attendance is generally excellent. 26 of the boys are Mahomedans. The scholars all passed a satisfactory examination. The total number of Mahomedans at school in the Mandla district is 93, and the number of Mahomedan male children of a school-going age is about 321. The Zila Inspector has done better work during the past year than for some years previously. I should like to see more atttention paid to instruction in surveying.

Narsinghpur.

48. The District Council consists of 14 members, of whom one is an official. There are two Local Boards, each of 12 members, one of whom is an official. The most energetic of the members of the Local Boards is Mr. Ramcharanpuri of the Narsinghpur Local Board. He visits the schools in his circle and gives prizes to the scholars. Schools have increased from 88 to 95, scholars from 4,542 to 5,644, and average attendance from 3,234 to 3,718. Departmental, District Council and Aided schools under private management all show an increase. The average attendance at all schools is 73 per cent. 346 passed the Upper primary examination and 553 the Lower, against 260 and 434 of the previous year. These examinations were conducted by the Inspector of the circle and the Zila Inspector. School Committees have done very well. The Inspector commends 23 committees and private gentlemen. Committee members and others interested in education subscribed and expended Rs 2,439. Of this sum Rs. 858 went for the repair and construction of school buildings, and Rs. 709 for clocks, gongs, table cloths and other school furniture. It is singular to find school Committees so active and liberal in Narsinghpur and so apathetic and illiberal in the next district of Hoshangabad. There are nine Departmental and District Council girls' schools with 355 pupils, and there is one unaided school for girls with 36 pupils. The girls' schools were all inspected by Mr. Thompson. All have improved. The best school is at Kareli. The Inspector found in good order 17 of the 23 village schools he saw. The unaided girls' school is conducted by the Swedish Mission at Narsinghpur. The attendance in the girls' schools has much improved and so has the scholarship. 36 girls passed the Lower primary examination, and 4 passed the Upper primary examination. In the previous year the passes were ten and one only. Some of the girls, it is reported, having completed their school course serve as "accountants, stamp vendors, and grain dealers, in the shops of their fathers "and fathers-in-law, and others teach their young brothers and sisters at "home their school lessons for the next day. Sewing and knitting have

" made some advance," and the girls are said not to dislike the study of cookery. A trivial Hindi book on cookery called Vyanjan Prakar is a sanctioned text book. The Zila Inspector saw that more detailed information would be liked. He therefore commenced giving oral instruction to the elder girls, and notes from a Marathi book to school masters and mistresses on the art of cooking vegetables. The subject, the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Tawney reports, has attracted the attention of the girls, and of their mothers, so much so that they have commenced to prepare vegetable dishes after the fashion of the notes given from the Marathi cookery book.

Narsinghpur is the only district in which during the past year boys were assembled for public games and gymnastic exercises. They met at the Barhman fair. The games were superintended by Mr. J. H. Hallett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and lasted for 2 days The first day was devoted to running and jumping, the second to swimming and wrestling. The sports attracted numerous spectators, 150 rupees were distributed in prizes. In the evening the masters assembled for instruction and for discussion. Drill is not so popular as gymnastics. The Deputy Commissioner considers drill " a feeble amusement." So one of the questions discussed was " why is drill not so popular as gymnastics ?" Most of the schools are provided with gymnastic apparatus. There are two carpenter schools. The number of boys attending the schools of carpentry is nearly triple the number enrolled last year. There are now 93 scholars enrolled against 34 of last year, and the average attendance has risen from 20 to 50. The carpenter master of Singhpur has been replaced by a young carpenter from the Normal school, Jubbulpore. The schools are self-supporting. Domestic utensils, gymnastic apparatus, school furniture are all made. The schools are " fairly popular, and show improvement." Surveying is taught at Singhpur.

There are 474 Mahomedans attending school, 19 being girls ; 236 low caste children, 12 being girls ; and 92 of the aboriginal races of whom 19 are girls. Four new school houses for boys, and one for girls were constructed during the year, 6 were enlarged, and many were extensively repaired. Rs. 3,883 were spent from the provincial allotment, and this sum was largely supplemented by grants from private subscriptions. The schools are commodiously housed, well lighted and ventilated, and to some of them small gardens are attached. All schools have suitable furniture, and no schools now stand in need of books of reference and maps. The Tahsildar of Gadarwara, Mr. Ramchandra Lal, is commended. He paid 34 visits to 21 schools, and favourably influences school Committees.

Mr. Hafiz Mahomed Ahmad, Tahsildar of Narsinghpur, paid 70 visits to 32 schools. The Naib-Tahsildar of Gadarwara, Mr. Binda Prashada, paid 45 visits to 27 schools, and it was through his instrumentality, that three new schools were established on the payment by result system. The Naib-Tahsildar of Narsinghpur, Mr. Dwarka Prashada, paid 38 visits to 27 schools. The Zila Inspector, Mr. Bhau Bharde, is a good and energetic officer I think the state of the schools and the progress of education in Narsinghpur reflect great credit on all concerned.

The Commissioner of Division remarks that " the report shows that most " of the schools are doing well and are being properly looked after."

49. The District Council commenced work in August. The first Chairman was Mr. Vasudeo Balal Kher, Extra-Assistant Commissioner. There are two Local Boards. The Tahsildar is Chairman of the Local Board of Burhanpur, and of the Local Board in Khandwa the Tahsildar is a member. Nimar is the only district in the Northern Circle, and nearly the only district in the Central Provinces, that shows any decrease in scholars. Schools have increased from 87 to 89, but scholars have decreased from 4,758 to 4,676, and average attendance from 3,474 to 3,102. The decrease has been chiefly in unaided primary schools. Departmental and District Council schools show a slight increase of from 3,637 to 3,653 scholars in spite of the loss of scholars owing to the discontinuance of the Patwari school. But District Council schools show a decrease in daily average attendance. The Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Saurin Brooke, thinks the District Council take a fair amount of interest in the cause of education, but they are inclined to ignore the agency of the Local Boards. He also thinks school Committees take but slight interest in the welfare of their schools. Mr. Thompson visited the district in April, and again in the cold weather, when he spent more than a month in the district, and visited a very large proportion of the schools. All the Departmental schools were seen except one, in April those of the Burhanpur Tahsil and in the cold weather those of the Khandwa Tahsil. He thinks that school Com mittees have not done well. He was able to commend only six school Committees. Only these six school Committees had held regular meetings, looked after the school houses, supervised the work of the teachers, and exerted themselves to secure regularity in attendance. Nowhere except in the Zila schools did he find any liberality. Several school Committees had given no aid and the committee of at least one school he found to be obstructive. The English Middle schools are popular and successful institutions It is primary education that shows no advance. The means taken to prevent a further decrease in primary schools and scholars are the reorganisation of school Committees, the issue of sanads by the District Council to newly appointed members, and the distribution of schools for the purpose of inspection amongst members of Local Boards. It is expected that each member will especially interest himself in the welfare and progress of the schools placed under his more immediate supervision. Amongst departmental reforms are more vigorous inspection, by which masters are made to prepare the lessons they propose to teach, the punishment of incompetent and lazy teachers, the encouragement and promotion of physical education, the institution of holidays suited to the needs of the scholars and their parents, and improvement in the methods of instruction. I am glad to say that at Shahpur an elementary English school has been opened. This has had the effect of withdrawing from the vernacular departmental school those pupils who wish to learn English. The masters of the vernacular school and the school Committee will I hope exert themselves to induce new boys to attend their own school. The decrease in village schools is abundantly accounted for by the apathy of school Committees and of school masters. Tahsildars do not seem to have effected much good. The Inspector did not gauge the work of the Tahsildar of Burhanpur, as Mr. Thompson was principally in the Khandwa Tahsil. Mr. Ramchand Rao, Tahsildar of Khandwa, left no school unvisited, but his visits were not followed by improved attendance. There is no large village in the Nimar district that has not got a school. This is so far satisfactory. The number of Mahomedans attending schools in Nimar is 514, the number of school children belonging to

Nimar.

aboriginal tribes is only 12, there are 5 Jews at school, and there are 67 Dhers, Mahars, and other low caste scholars. The number of Mahomedan boys of a school-going age is 1,906, and boys of a school-going age belonging to the aboriginal tribes number 409. A day's school attendance in this district is only 3 hours. I do not think it should be less than 4 hours for boys and 3 hours for girls. Schools of course remain open for six hours. Drill is said to be popular and gymnastics often unpopular. This is exactly contrary to the experience of the Circle Inspector in other districts of the Northern Circle.

There are two girls' schools, one at Khandwa and the other at Burhanpur. At these schools girls have increased from 102 to 107, and attendance from 59 to 65. The languages taught are Marathi, Hindi, and Guzarathi. There are four teachers, one being a trained teacher, a Brahman from the Normal school. The report says nothing about surveying being taught in any of the schools. The present Zila Inspector has only been recently appointed, up to last April he had only been 4 months in the district; he has applied for leave on medical certificate. There are a good many aided schools in the district. There are 30 such schools with 948 pupils. I hope they will be properly looked after and encouraged, or they will disappear. Most of the Departmental and District Council schools have decent school-houses. Nine schools, however, meet in the village serai. Two new school houses are under construction, each costs Rs 1,450, of which Rs. 300 are contributed by the people in each case Four school houses require to be enlarged.

The Commissioner of Division remarks that the report does not show much improvement as compared with the previous year:—

"Many of the schools are still very backward and have suffered from the laxity of former District Inspectors. The present District Inspector, Mr Govind Rao, appears to be doing his best and if he is properly assisted by the District Council and Local Boards he may be able to effect some reform."

Saugor.

50. In May last the constitution of the Saugor District Council was notified. There are 21 members, and Mr. Syed Hussain Ali, Extra Assistant, Commissioner, is the Chairman There are four Local Boards, each presided over by a Tahsildar. The Education report of the district does not mention the services of the Local Boards, but I notice that the Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Plowden, mentions with appreciation the work of Mr. Nand Lal Gomashtah, a member of the District Council, and also considers five members of the Local boards to have done well. Schools in the district increased from 92 to 96 and pupils from 6,145 to 6,463. The people of Saugor wish to add high school classes to their middle school, and the Municipality have given Rs 150 a month for this object. The town of Saugor from the time of Lord William Bentinck down to the time when the High school was transferred to Jubbulpore, took the lead in secondary education of all the towns in the Central Provinces, so that I am glad to see that the people propose at their own cost to reopen their High school. The increase in schools is caused by the establishment of additional schools under private management. All kinds of District Council and Departmental schools shared in the general improvement, so far as numbers and average attendance are concerned. But the Circle Inspector, who inspected 44 schools, remarks that though the town schools, indigenous schools, English schools and girls' schools all continue

to do well, yet that the village schools have not improved. Mr. Thompson particularly notices the decline of the large village schools of Pamakheri, Ra hatgarh, Itawah and Dugaha. They have suffered both from bad teaching and bad management. The late Zila Inspector brought these schools and all schools up to a high state of efficiency. He was ill for months before he died and was succeeded for a time by a Zila Inspector, who did not do so well. The present Zila Inspector, Mr. Kripa Shankar, has had great experience, and Mr. Thompson is confident that he will do well. The decadence of the schools mentioned is merely temporary. They will again improve, as no people in the Central Provinces show more interest in their schools than the Saugor people. The attendance at all schools is very good, and averages 77 per cent. Progress is represented by 348 Upper primary and 820 Lower primary passes. The results are better than those of last year. The Inspector commended 14 Committees and members of school Committees, whom he found very attentive to their schools, very obliging and very liberal. In all schools poor boys are provided with slates and books gratis, and Committees often subscribe for school appliances. During the year Rs 622 were subscribed by school Committees for rewards to teachers, prizes to boys, and for books and slates for indigent children. Well-to-do members of school Committees also subscribed Rs 83 for furniture and gymnastic apparatus, and small sums for repairs

The Deputy Commissioner has given honorary parwanas to some deserving native gentlemen. He saw all the schools of the Khurai and Banda Tahsils, and several in the other two Tahsils, and thought they were generally in good order and doing well. Gymnastic exercises are popular with the teachers and scholars. Gymnastic apparatus was given during the year to the Tigoria, Hirapur, Amarmou and Papet village schools. The timber for the apparatus was given by the Heads of villages, and the cost of construction was paid from fees or from subscriptions especially raised For the Barra and Beneka schools gymnastic apparatus is now being made at the Saugor workshop.

The number of Departmental and District Council girls' schools is 15. At these schools the number of pupils increased from 783 to 813. There are also six aided and unaided girls' schools with 179 pupils

The unaided school at Shahpur was opened by Mr. Deeraj Singh, the Lumbardar, and contains 26 girls. The average attendance is very good, being 80 per cent of the number enrolled. The school is supervised by the Head master of the village boys' school, but is taught by a monitor. At present the school meets in a verandah of the Lumbardar's house, but Mr. Deeraj Singh is building at his own cost a nice girls' school house opposite to the boys' school. The best of the schools is that of Khurai. It teaches up to the 5th class, that is, it has one middle school class. The attendance is no less than 85 per cent of the average number enrolled. The Inspector reported that in February the Khurai girls school passed a better examination class for class than the boys' school, and the boys' school is a very good school. Of the 10 girls who were presented for the Upper primary examination not a single girl failed in any of the subjects, and all the 21 girls examined by the Lower primary standard passed. These results are highly creditable to the Head master, Duryao Singh, and his wife, both of whom have had their pay increased by the Municipality. The Committee are conspicuous for their liberality, especially Mr. Mohan Lal Singhai. He provided handsome prizes for the girls, most particularly on the occasion of the visit of the.

Chief Commissioner, when silver ornaments, valued at 50 rupees, were given. The other four schools, Garhakotah, Deori, Dalpatpur, and the remaining District Council girls' schools are all doing well. The five aided girls' schools have not done well and have earned less grants. The patrons of two of these schools, Messrs. Nand Lal and Tatia Naidu have not relaxed their efforts, but the teachers have not been industrious and the Committees have not exercised sufficient supervision All the girls' school houses excepting 3 are suitable. Arrangements have been made to construct new school houses for Tigora and Shahgarh. Half the money has been subscribed and timber collected. The District Council will do the rest. All the village boys' schools are well lodged excepting four. Two new school houses are building. A good and substantial village school house was built at Chapri for 600 rupees, half of which was subscribed locally. All the materials used are of good quality. The building was constructed under the supervision of Pandit Durga Shankar, Tahsildar of Banda. The Patharia school house requires to be enlarged. There are 3 night adult schools, two in Saugor and one at Shahgarh. The number of Mahomedans under instruction is 636 The number of Mahomedan boys of a school-going age is 1,981. Nothing has yet been done for the education of the lower castes, and only one Gond is reported to be at school. The Inspector says that the state of education in the Saugor district must be regarded as satisfactory. The schools are more advanced and teach up to a higher standard than any in the Northern Circle. The Tahsildar of Saugor was absent on leave for some seven months in the year. His inspections and those of his assistants are not commended. The Deputy Commissioner thus sums up the Educational work of the Tahsildars of his district :—

"On the whole the inspection work performed by the Tahsildars Pandit Durga Shanker of Banda and Munshi Kishun Pershad of Rehli has been satisfactory, and they deserve credit for the frequency and regularity of their visits. The work performed by Moulvi Mahfuzul Bari, Tahsildar, has been fair only, but that of the Tahsildar of Saugor has been very indifferent. Neither the permanent Tahsildar, Moulvi Zahurul Hosein, nor his temporary successor, Munshi Mohan Lal, has seen the schools as frequently as they should. The Naib Tahsildar, Chintaman Rao has been particularly remiss; in regard to Ganpat Rao it may be said that his judicial work prevents his leaving the head-quarters of the Tahsil except rarely, but Chintaman Rao has no such excuse. The Naib Tahsildars who have done well are Munshi Morad Ali of Banda and Pandit Balwant Rao of Rehli."

Bilaspur.

51. The District Council of Bilaspur and the Local Boards have been constituted, and their budget for the present year has been passed. They will now it is supposed set to work. The President of the District Council is an Assistant Commissioner, and Tahsildars preside over the Local Boards. As there are some aided Satnami schools I am glad to see that a moderately wealthy Satnami trader is a member of the Mungeli Local Board. There are also 4 Gonds, members of the Local Boards of of Mungeli and Seorinarain. Schools have decreased from 90 to 89 and scholars from 5,570 to 5,422. Average attendance has increased from 3,515 to 3,720. 296 passed the Upper primary examination and 445 the Lower primary examination. The passes in the previous year were 258 and 365.

There are two town schools in this district. They were both seen by the Circle Inspector, and he classed them both as "good." He examined 244 pupils out of 315 enrolled. Since November the scholars have decreased. The annual

examinations for promotion now take place at the close of the year, so that there will have been an increase of scholars in April after the close of the year. The village schools show an increase of scholars from 1,933 to 2,182, and the average attendance increased from 1,354 to 1,488. The Inspector saw 21 of the 27 village schools and classified 6 as "good," 6 as "fair", 4 Mr. Elliott thought to be improving, and the remaining 5 were "indifferent" or "bad" schools. Very little is done for the physical education of the pupils, even drill has only been introduced into ten schools. No schools are provided with gymnastic apparatus and many are badly off for library books and maps New village school houses are being built at Ghutki, Seorinarain and Bamnideh. The Kharod village school house requires enlargement. Baloda and Jarvey require new buildings and the roof of the Deori village school requires renewal. Some of the village school houses have no doors. Many of the aided indigenous schools have no buildings. It is evident that the District Council and Local Boards have a great deal to do before all the schools are comfortably housed and provided with suitable furniture. There are 3 girls' schools, two are in good order, and one, that of Seorinarain, is classed as "indifferent." It has never been a good school ever since it was founded. The people are opposed to the school, and when a mistress was employed, they used to persecute her. She had to be removed, and now a Brahman is employed. Neither the Tahsildar nor the school Committee is able to improve the attendance at this girls' school: half the pupils are constantly absent. The good school of Mungeli is taught by a man and his wife. Numbers have very much increased, and the highest class girls read the Ramayan.

The Bilaspur girls' school too is taught by a master and mistress. The scholars at all 3 girls' schools increased from 215 to 227, and the average attendance from 140 to 160. There is also one result aided girls' school with 26 pupils. On the whole, 19 girls passed the Upper primary examination and 20 the Lower primary. Nothing is said about teaching surveying in boys' schools. Apparatus was sent to the principal schools some years ago. There are 47 aided schools and 4 unaided schools for boys. These aided schools contain 2,081 pupils, and the average attendance is 1,367. The Circle Inspector saw 11 of them and classified one as "good" and another as "fair." The others were "indifferent." The good school receives a fixed grant. An Urdu school chiefly for Mahomedans has been opened in Bilaspur.

There are 417 Mahomedans at school, the number of Mahomedan boys of a school-going age being about 809. There are 18 Dhers and 48 Gonds or other aborigines at school.

School Committees are said to take but slight interest in their duties. The Tahsildar of Bilaspur and his Naib kept no record of their visits to schools. The Tahsildar of Seorinarain paid 14 visits and his Naib 12. The Tahsildars of Mungeli Mr. Dori Lal and Mr. Kashi Prashada made 24 and 17 school inspections. The Naib Tahsildar only paid 7 visits to schools. Unless the Tahsildars show a better example to the members of the Local Boards much school inspection work will not be done. The present Zila Inspector, only recently appointed, is said to be a painstaking man.

52. The constitution of the District Council was notified in July. The first Chairman was Khan Bahadur Oulad Hoosein, C. I. E., Assistant Commissioner. The Council consists of 32 members. There are four Local Boards, and of each the Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar is either Chairman or Secretary. In the report for last year it was mentioned, that it had been found necessary to discontinue the so called voluntary Educational cess in the Raipur district and to close some of the least efficient of the schools supported from that cess. The remaining schools were placed on the footing of Departmental primary schools, and were made over with all the rural primary schools to the District Council and maintained on what is known as the combined system. It was estimated that the alteration of system would devolve on the Provincial revenues an additional charge of Rs. 5,000 annually. The action of the Local Administration in undertaking the responsibility of these schools was approved by the Governor General in Council. The 38 schools that were closed, contained 2,086 scholars; the discontinuance of these schools and scholars affects the returns for the year under review. During the year schools in Raipur decreased from 215 to 177; scholars from 14,800 to 12,028, and average attendance from 9,545 to 7,078. There was thus a loss of 2,772 pupils, a larger number than belonged to the schools that were closed.

Raipur.

Really under the system of Local Self-Government Tahsildars are more directly responsible for the well-being of rural schools than they were under the Departmental system of school administration. Then indeed they were required to assist the Department by their influence and attitude, but having done this, their responsibility ceased. Now as members of Local Boards, and very often as office bearers, they actually administer rural schools. This increased responsibilty does not seem to have been realised by Tahsildars in Raipur, and Mr. Taradas Banerji, the Secretary of the District Council, reports that some of the Tahsildars on being applied to by school masters to use their influence and induce village boys to come to school said, that the Government had ceased to have anything to do with schools, that the people might send their children to school or not, just as they liked. The attendance immediately fell off, and school masters left their schools as it suited their pleasure without any check from school Committees, which in some instances at least were pleased to think the village school system was breaking down. Irregular attendance at school, the absenteeism of school masters, the neglect of school masters, the indifference of Tahsildars, continued from April to July. Then orders were issued by the Deputy Commissioner, explaining the position Tahsildars occupied under the Self-Government scheme, absentee school masters were warned and punished, and since then the Commissioner of Division reports that all school matters have progressed smoothly. There is no doubt, however, that rural education is not so popular in Raipur as in the more advanced districts of the Central Provinces. In the Raipur villages people still do not care to send their children to school and are glad to have their names removed from the school register. I think that every effort should now be made to make school masters feel that they themselves are responsible for the school attendance. Under the combined system the pay of a teacher depends in a great measure on the attendance at school and on the instruction given. It is thus to the interest of school masters to exert themselves. But self-interest is not always a sufficient stimulus, especially amongst a people possessed of so little forethought as the natives of the Eastern districts of these Provinces. It is I think fatal to

attempt to collect pupils by chaprassis. It is the school masters and school Committees that should attract the pupils. These Committees are intelligent enough, and they are loyal. Tahsildars merely have to direct the attention of school Committees to the fact that the desire of the Local Administration for the education of the rural population is evidenced by the large grants given from Provincial revenues, and that so long as this expenditure on schools is continued, it is the duty of school Committees and of school masters to see that schools are filled with pupils and are well taught. There must be strict supervision, or we shall have attendance registers fudged, and there must be an example of ungrudging work cheerfully rendered, or we shall have masters thinking that their duty begins and ends in securing somehow or other a large grant for their schools. The most indifferent schools are those of the Simga Tahsil, and the Commissioner of Division mentions that Mr. Ram Rao Rajeshwar, Tahsildar of Simga, entirely misunderstood the nature of his educational duties. He allowed the schools at Simga itself "to fall into an utterly disgraceful state." Local Boards have divided the schools amongst members for inspection. Masters found absent from their duties have been severely punished. The Secretary District Council in his report particularly mentions the services of Mr. Thakur Ram Deo, Secretary Local Board, Drug, Mr. Dhan Singh of the Dhamtari Local Board, and Mr. Pandit Shyam Sunder of the Raipur Local Board. All the primary District Council schools and aided schools in Raipur have been examined under the new Code, and the average amount earned by each school has been for all primary schools, whether under the District Council or not, 82 rupees. The Inspector Mr. Elliott reports at length on the new Code, and says that under it, every teacher who works honestly can secure a decent grant, that it has improved the teaching, more attention has been paid to backward and overtime boys, and a spirit of emulation has been excited amongst the teachers, who compare the grants-in-aid earned. He hopes to see greater emulation next year, and during the holidays Mr. Elliott proposes to collect Teachers at the head-quarters of their respective Tahsils and to arrange for a course of lectures on the "new Code and its requirements." The effect of the new Code and new system will fully appear when the next report is written.

As the attendance in the early part of the year decreased, so has the scholarship diminished. Lower primary passes decreased from 970 to 750, and Upper primary passes from 614 to 549. There are 3 District Council and Departmental girls' schools. Two, those at Dhamtari and Raipur, are doing fairly, but the Simga girls' school is a bad school. The number of pupils at girls' schools has increased from 134 to 140, and the average attendance from 86 to 88. Lower primary passes in these girls' schools increased from 4 to 7. There is also an aided girls' school at Balode which is doing well. The number of Mahomedans under instruction is 466, of low castes 885, and of aborigines 7. The number of Mahomedan boys of a school-going age is 1,100. The number of boys of a school-going age of the aboriginal races is 12,332. The District Council may I think devise some plan to bring these children within the reach of education. Surveying is taught at Arang, Rajim and Nowapara. 28 scholars were examined in surveying and 18 passed. The Drill book has been introduced in primary schools and boys are drilled. Gymnastics are practised apparently only at Arang, Gurur, Haldi and Balode.

The Zila Inspectors, there are two, are both good men, and the Tahsildar who has done most for education is Mr. Dori Lal. He was only transferred in February, so none of the failure in the early part of the year is due to him.

Sambalpur.

53. Local Boards and a District Council have not yet been constituted. The District funds are administered by the District Fund Committee. There are in Sambalpur 144 schools and 8,220 pupils. Schools increased by 8 and pupils by 393. The average attendance increased from 7,394 to 7,888. The increase was entirely in aided schools under private management. The Departmental schools show a slight decline in numbers and in daily attendance. The decrease is from 2,561 to 2,506, and in daily attendance from 2,009 to 1,942. The slight decrease is distributed over all classes of schools. There are two vernacular town schools with classes for pupil teachers. The number of scholars fell from 284 to 263 and the average attendance from 219 to 212. A number of the older pupils were removed from the Bargarh school. Twenty students including 9 pupil teachers passed the Village school certificate examination, but only 28 students passed by the Upper primary standard and 35 by the Lower. The number of passes in the previous year was 14 by the Teachers' certificate standard, 36 by the Upper primary standard and 36 by the Lower. Eight of the 14 pupil teachers were stipendiary pupil teachers. The examination in arithmetic is said to have been severer than in the previous year, and the want of a trivial book containing questions in arithmetic is said to have been felt. The manuscript of this book I found so full ofmistakes and the questions were so badly arranged that the book had to be rewritten. It has now been sent to be printed at the press of the Vernacular School Book Society, Calcutta. I find great difficulty in getting suitable Uriya publications at moderate prices. Books that if printed in Hindi would not cost 2 or 4, or 8 annas, cost if printed in Uriya about double. The town school houses are said to be overcrowded. They have not been enlarged, as the people will give nothing towards their enlargement. Gymnastics are taught to the scholars of the two town schools, and all the boys are drilled. There are boarding houses both at Reminda and Bargarh for boys coming from other villages to study. Mr. Hari Gopal Padhye, B. A., says that since the establishment of the Boarding houses the discipline and habits of the pupils have improved.

Of the 23 village schools 10 are in the Sambalpur tahsil and 13 in the Bargarh tahsil. The decrease in average attendance is said to be caused by negligence on the part of school Committees. The lower primary passes amounted to 218, in the previous year they were only 175; the upper primary passes were 123 against 144 of the previous year. The decrease is not satisfactory. To the primary schools of Rampella and Loida 5th classes were added. The Katarbaga village school is attended by girls as well as boys, the girls number 14. Uriya drill books have been supplied, and the scholars are now drilled. In July there was a conference of teachers and lectures were delivered on subjects connected with the duties of the school masters. There are three village girls' schools attended by 161 pupils. The average daily attendance was 110. Twenty-three girls passed the Lower primary examination and 9 the Upper primary. The schools under private management increased from 99 to 107, and scholars from 5,266 to 5,714. The increase was in aided schools. Eight of the schools receive fixed grants, 6 are in the Sambalpur tahsil, and 2 in the Bargarh tahsil. 37 pupils passed the Upper

primary examination and 59 the Lower. Sixty-five schools are aided by results; the pupils increased from 2,629 to 3,105. Their scholarship is poor, but is improving. 27 passed the Upper primary examination and 32 the Lower. The number of result aided schools teaching to the Upper primary standard increased from 9 to 20. There is in many of these schools some rude gymnastic apparatus. The pupils are fond of gymnastics and they are drilled. The village boys' school houses are said to be generally in good order. There is only one village school, that of Bhedan, without a good house. Money was given for this house from the Bhedan estate funds, but the Tahsildar of Bargarh has not yet managed to have the house built. Three school houses have been recently enlarged, and three others require enlargement. A new house for the Attabira girls' school is under construction. The houses of the schools receiving fixed grants-in-aid are generally in good order. For the result aided schools six school houses are under construction or were built during the past year, 11 have no proper buildings, aid has been asked for 4 school houses and 44 schools have shelter sufficient for their present need. The Departmental schools have usually suitable furniture. But the result aided schools have little furniture. Black boards especially are wanted. Some inconvenience has been felt from the want of a sufficient supply of text books. Uriya Reader No. III. was printed during the year. Surveying is taught in the schools that have middle vernacular classes. 33 pupils were instructed in surveying during the year. Surveying apparatus has been supplied to three grant-in-aid schools There are 66 Mahomedans at school. The number of Mahomedans in the district not including the Feudatory States is 296. No low caste children are returned as attending school, and there were only 2 representatives of the aboriginal races. The Mahomedans are talking about opening an Urdu school in Sambalpur. There used to be an Urdu school, but it had not a long existence.

The report concludes with the mention of those who have assisted the Department. On the whole a year's good work has been done.

Feudatory schools in Sambalpur

54. There is also an Inspector of schools for the Feudatory States of Patna and Sarangarh. In the former State are 17 schools containing 978 scholars, and in the latter State there are 15 schools with 994 scholars. In the Patna State the schools and scholars slightly increased, but the average attendance diminished. The passes by the Upper and Lower primary standard were 13 and 15, as against 63 and 14 in the previous year. In Sarangarh scholars decreased from 1,052 to 972, average attendance from 870. to 717, and passes by the Upper primary standard from 96 to 90. The lower primary passes increased from 51 to 77. In both the States the schools are managed on the payment by result system or on the combined system. The decrease in the average attendance in the Patna schools was caused by an outbreak of cholera at Kotasinga. The Inspector, Mr. Elliott, saw 11 of the 17 Patna schools and found them more advanced than he expected. He thought they did the Inspector, Mr. Lakshman Rao, credit. The Bolangir school in the Patna State has been raised to the grade of a first class vernacular school, and a middle school vernacular class has been added to the school. It contains 12 scholars and a Boarding house is to be built. In Sarangarh the decrease in attendance is attributed to the prevalence of cholera and measles and in numbers to the alteration of the date of the annual examination This alteration causes an influx of children in April at the close of the year instead of in January as heretofore.

There is a girls' school in Sarangarh attended by 64 pupils, the average attendance being 49. Six girls passed the Lower primary examination, in the previous year 3 passed. The grant earned was only Rs. 157.

SECTION II.—Controlling Agencies.

The different Agencies of control.

55. District Councils and Local Boards, School Committees, Departmental Officers and Officers of the Commission are the very effective instruments of school control. Their work has necessarily been often mentioned and commented upon in the opening chapter of this report. Municipalities rather furnish funds for the maintenance of schools than control them; though the members of Municipalities as Members of school Committees often exercise very efficient supervision and some control. The standing Committee of Education has only just been formed. It is rather an association to be consulted than an administrative body.

District Councils and Local Boards

56. The relations, so far as the distribution of work is concerned, that should exist between District Councils and Departmental inspecting officers are described in paras. 4 and 5. It is very certain that the usefulness of District Councils will at first at least very much depend upon the direct influence of their official members, and upon the indirect influence of the District Officers. School Committees will follow the example of the District Council; where the District Council is the most efficient there school Committees will be the most zealous. In the Southern Circle the District Council of Wardha is the most zealous of all these local bodies, the most self-denying and the wisest in all details of administration. Next to Wardha, I think, I may place the District Council of Betul, whose President, Mr. Waman Rao Kolhatkar, has been good enough to write the Educational report. The District Council of Chanda are hardly yet fully at work. Local Board members influenced by the Zila Inspector have often shown great and kindly liberality to schools and school boys. The promotion of female education, the opening of schools for low castes, the especial measures to be adopted for the education of aboriginal tribes, the provision of school houses, are all questions that should engage the attention of the District Council of Chanda. The Bhandara District Council and Local Boards have not yet perhaps made their influence felt. They have to provide funds for the efficient maintenance of the indigenous schools, that have sprung up in such large numbers during the year, and which will flourish, if only permanent aid be given. In Balaghat and Seoni, District Councils have been only formed for certain portions of the districts. The Seoni District Council interest themselves in their work. The Chhindwara District Council do not yet seem to be very active. Many men of talent and education are Members of the District Council of Nagpur. The Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Lugard, remarks, that it is a matter of great satisfaction to find that the transfer of the control of schools to Local Boards has not tended in any way to impair the condition of the schools, but that education has made solid progress. The mass of papers that have been gone through by the District Council during the past year, and on which wise and discreet orders have been passed, reflect

the highest credit on the sagacity, patience and interest of the gentlemen composing the District Council. I do not know that there could be a much higher tribute paid to this body by the Deputy Commissioner, than is conferred by this enconium.

In the Northern Circle the Jubbulpore District Council, Mr Thompson says, is the most business like. A Sub-Committee has been formed for the disposal of urgent business, and rules have been framed defining the powers reserved for the Council, and those delegated to Local Boards and the Zila Inspector. Local Boards have divided the schools between their members for inspection and supervision, and when Mr. Thompson recently inspected the district, the Local Board member in charge of the schools seen, was usually present on the day of inspection. The Inspector thinks the District Council of Jubbulpore promises to be very useful. The President of the District Council wrote the Education report for the District and a good report it is. I am glad, as indeed I have already mentioned, to see attached to the report a long list of the names of 40 gentlemen and school Committees who take an interest in education, and a further list of 38 gentlemen, and school Committees who subscribed to provide things for the convenience of schools under their charge. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. McMinn, considers the action of the Local Boards to have been decidedly beneficial. The people of the Saugor district have for many years past evinced so great an interest in their schools and have shown so much liberality, that the institution of a District Council and Local Boards can hardly stimulate them to greater activity and interest. Mr. Thompson speaks favourably of the work of the Saugor District Council. The members undoubtedly take a deep interest in education and the interest was displayed wherever Mr. Thompson went except perhaps at Malthone. But the Council are rather slow in transacting business, no rules have yet been framed with regard to education work, and work has not yet been sub-divided, nor any especial portion delegated to Local Boards. This indefiniteness of control and work will now cease. To cease, it merely has to be pointed out. I am satisfied with what I know of the work of the District Council of Narsinghpur. The District Council of Hoshangabad have not yet done any educational work, so far as the Inspector is aware, but the Deputy Commissioner says their inspection work "gives promise for their future usefulness." If so, the school Committees will doubtless do better than they have done, the more influential members of the community will take a greater interest in education than they have done, and Hoshangabad will not lag so far behind Saugor and Narsinghpur, as it now does, in the efficiency and popularity of its primary rural schools. The Deputy Commissioner's remarks on the work of the Damoh District Council are somewhat meagre. The Hatta Local Board is very useful and energetic. The members are guided very much by Mr. Takht Singh, a pensioned Tahsildar, and the Tahsildar of Hatta too sets them a good example. Mr. Thompson was favourably impressed with their interest in education, but could not see that much was done by the Damoh Local Board. In Nimar in the early part of the year the District Council did not take much part in the management and improvement of schools.

Recently educational work has been divided in a sensible and business like way between the Council and Local Boards, and so far the arrangements made are said to be working well.

In the Eastern Circle there is no District Council for Sambalpur, and I have heard nothing regarding the education work of the Bilaspur District Council. All the reports I have received are silent on the subject of their work. In fact Local Self-Government, so far as education is concerned, has in the Eastern Circle only begun in Raipur.

In Bilaspur the first thing that might engage the attention of the District Council is the state of the so-called indigenous schools. If they are to be put on a proper footing they should be now made combined schools. The masters would then receive any fees they could collect, a small monthly grant and anything they could earn in addition by the application of the result rules. I think the District Council might raise funds for this object, so as to put the indigenous schools on a sound footing.

The Secretary of the Raipur District Council, Mr. Taradas Banerji, sends a short report on primary rural education and gives a clear account of the difficulties encountered in the management of primary rural schools. The Secretary is said by the Deputy Commissioner to take considerable interest in his edutional duties, and Colonel Scott hopes for valuable results from his exertions in the cause. It has been arranged that each member of a Local Board should visit monthly certain schools and report to the Secretary of the Local Board. Members of the District Council visit schools and Mr. Elliott reports that he was several times assisted by them in the examination of scholars. He also speaks well of the services of the Secretary, but remarks that rules have not yet been drawn up fixing the powers that belong to the President, the Secretary, the Local Boards, and the department. As Mr. Elliott is himself a member of the District Council he can assist the Council in the performance of this very easy duty.

I think it will be evident from my review that District Councils have in some districts done much good work, that they may become potent instruments of administration, and that their continued usefulness depends very much on the influence of their official members. Such influence will no doubt be gradually withdrawn, and if there is not undue haste in such withdrawal, I think District Councils will prove vigorous, useful and permanent.

School Committees.

57. I have frequently during my twenty-three years' service in the Education Department of these Provinces expressed my sense of the value of school Committees. When schools were for the most part controlled by the Department their management would not have been possible but for school Committees. The District Councils and Local Boards will, if they are wise, still work through and by means of school Committees. Their members require to be treated with consideration, courtesy and sympathy. The Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, says, that though he could mention many exceptions, school Committees in his circle are not of much use. It is not so in the Northern and Southern circles of inspection, and where school Committees are often found apathetic or hostile, I think the Education Department has so far failed. Either school masters have been allowed to bully the often illiterate members of school Committees in remote

places, or District Inspecting officers have been in fault. I found this year on notable instance of want of tact that occurred in the Balaghat district. For my part I always like to meet the members of school Committees, their docility is rather pathetic, and the patience with which they often sit through long examinations surprising; they take, however, sometimes a keen interest in all that portion of the examination that they understand. Their liberality in proportion to their means is often great In the Northern Circle school committees in Saugor, Damoh, Narsinghpur and Jubbulpore have worked well, held regular meetings, paid individual weekly visits, kept an eye on "externals," exercised a wise supervision over masters, have looked after absentees, secured attendance, and in many instances have contributed liberally for articles of convenience or use for schools, for prizes and for books for school boys. In Mandla, school Committees are not so favourably mentioned, and Mr. Thompson is unable to speak so well of the school Committees of Nimar and Hoshangabad in regard to their interest in education or their liberality in its promotion. In the Southern Circle I am generally satisfied with the work of school Committees. Colonel Jacob notes that improvement is going on slowly but steadily, and mentions the liberality of school Committees to the schools under their charge

Departmental superior controlling Staff.

58. Colonel Jacob continued to officiate as Inspector General of Education until the end of July. He also carried on the duties of the Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle on the retirement of Mr. Carnduff. On my return from furlough the appointment of Inspector General was resumed by me. In the cold weather I went on tour, travelled through the districts of Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat, Mandla, a portion of Jubbulpore and Seoni. Jubbulpore I visited twice, once in the rains and again in the cold weather.

The Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle.

59. Colonel Jacob, Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, from the beginning of August to the end of March examined all Departmental and aided Middle schools except four and saw a large number of primary schools in six of the districts of his Circle. Wardha and Chanda were seen by me. In most schools every boy was examined in every subject.

The Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle.

60. Mr. Thompson employed the hot weather and rains in the inspection of schools for secondary education, in the examination for grants, under the system of payment by results, of the adventure schools of the larger towns, and in the inspection of the European schools of these Provinces. These European schools have been especially placed under Mr. Thompson. He also inspects those of Mhow, Neemuch and Indore and the large native schools of Sehore in Bhopal. He must necessarily in future devote less time to the native primary schools of his circle. He visited all the districts of his circle except Mandla. Mandla I saw myself. The schools inspected by Mr. Thompson during the year have 23,036 children on the roll, of whom 18,855 were present on the day of examination and were for the most part individually examined.

The Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle.

61. Mr. Elliott, Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, was absent for two months on privilege leave. Mr. Carey, C. S., officiated for him. On the retirement of Mr. Carnduff, Mr. Elliott was admitted by the Secretary of State for India to the 4th grade of the Education department and received a covenant. The Inspector visited the three districts of his circle, saw the Zamindari schools of Chapa and Sakti, and some of the schools of the Patna State. Assisted by the two Zila Inspectors he examined all the Raipur rural primary schools for grants-in-aid under the payment by results system.

The tabular statement of Inspection work.

62. The work of the superior Inspecting staff may be thus shown, so far as a figured statement can show such work :—

Name of Officer.	Number of miles travelled.		Days on inspection.	Schools visited.
	By rail.	By road.		
Mr. C. A. R Browning, M. A., Inspector General of Education, Central Provinces. ...	1,311	798	139	132
Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Jacob, Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle ...	422	1,341	161	252
Mr. G. Thompson, B. A., Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle ...	4,082	2,237	234	368
Mr. J. Elliott, Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle ...	...	1,822	140	215

Subordinate Inspecting Staff.

63. The subordinate Inspecting staff are with scarcely an exception a most efficient, trustworthy and hardworking body of officers. The improvement that has taken place in officers of this grade during the past 22 years is very great. If a reference be made to earlier reports it will be found that complaints were frequent of the inefficiency and laziness of this class of men. All has been changed There is now a healthy emulation as to who shall do the most work in the most thorough way. Every opportunity is offered to these officers to rise to the higher Judicial and Administrative appointments. Every year some of our best men receive promotion in other departments in which they generally rise rapidly. It is usual to refuse permission to Educational officers to take up short officiating appointments. Such permission would only weaken my department and be unfair to those who remain. For, if men are lent to other departments, a great stimulus to the Heads of such departments to provide for them permanently is taken away, and there would be by allowing them also to officiate for short periods n other departments a dislocation of education work, that would be disastrous Our two best men of very long and approved service, Mr. Hari Shridhar of Nagpur and Mr. Vishnu Balwant Gokle of Wardha, I believe, have refused promotion that would require them to leave the department. The work of all

the subordinate Inspecting staff may be thus tabulated in a general form. The details are not given, they are simply useful for the purpose of Departmental supervision :—

	Number of days on tour.	Number of days at head-quarters	Miles travelled by road.	Miles travelled by rail.	Number of inspections	Number of public schools.	Remarks.
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.							
Balaghat ...	156	209	1,377	...	195	49	*a* Post vacant for 12 days.
Betul ...	212	*a* 141	2,194	...	229	*b* 64	
Bhandara ...	243	122	2,078	981	193	*d* 155	*b* Omits one *private* school.
Chanda ...	292	73	2,473	...	243	*c* 88	*c* Omits two private schools.
Sironcha ...	33	...	541	...	69		
Chhindwara ...	245	*d* 90	2,252	...	208	45	*d* 30 days on privilege leave.
Nagpur ...	281	84	2,019	780	333	188	
Seoni ..	222	*e* 88	1,841	...	190	43	*e* 55 do.
Wardha ...	273	92	2,021	779	262	106	
Average for the Circle...	217	100	1,866	282	214	*f* 82	*f* If Sironcha be omitted the average is 92.
NORTHERN CIRCLE.							
Damoh ..	215	*g* 89	2,250	...	232	67	*g* 61 days on privilege leave.
Hoshangabad ..	271	*h* 90	2,038	1,545	273	96	*h* 4 do. do.
Jubbulpore ...	286	79	2,319	1,043	257	167	
Mandla ..	185	*i* 119	1,230	...	88	40	*i* 61 do. do.
Narsinghpur ...	245	*j* 97	2,059	444	282	95	*j* 23 do. do.
Nimar ..	243	*k* 106	1,645	1,317	240	89	*k* 16 do. do.
Saugor ...	252	113	1,883	...	224	96	
Average for the Circle...	242	99	1,918	621	228	93	
EASTERN CIRCLE.							
Bilaspur ...	242	123	2,411	...	257	89	
Raipur—Zila Inspector..	235	130	2,054	...	216	178	*l* 45 days on leave.
„ Joint „ ...	245	*l* 75	2,706	...	293		
Sambalpur—Zila Inspr ..	228	137	2,418	...	229	112	
„ Feudatory „ ...	235	130	2,476	...	144	32	
Average for the Circle ..	237	119	2,413	..	228	*m* 81	*m* If Feudatory Schools are omitted the average is 93.
Average for the Province ...	232	106	2,066	301	223	*n* 85	*n* Do. do. the average is 89.

Mr. Thompson reports favourably of all the Zila Inspectors in his circle. Mr. Lal Mahomed of Mandla was too long at head-quarters—119 days in all. But travel in Mandla is at all times difficult, and Mr. Lal Mahomed has no Moharrir, so he has to be frequently at head-quarters to get through the necessary office work. The most inspections were made by Mr. Bhao Bharde of Narsinghpur, a very active, intelligent, energetic officer. A young officer who officiated for a few months as Zila Inspector of schools, Nimar, was not successful, his successor has broken down in health and has gone on leave.

In the Southern Circle the Zila Inspector of longest service is Mr. Hari Shridhar. He has been 22 years in the Education Department of the Central

Provinces, and has been Zila Inspector of Schools in Nagpur for upwards of 14 years. Mr. Vishnu Balwant Gokle is the best of all the Zila Inspectors in the Southern Circle, but all are good men except Mr. Balwant Rajaram of Balaghat, who has been reduced a grade and transferred. Mr. Govind Raghunath of Chanda spent the longest time on tour. He is a straightforward, hardworking man. Most inspections were made by Mr. Hari Shridhar, who made 333 inspections, the fewest were made by Mr. Nago Yado Rao, who was 122 days at Head-quarters. He is not very strong, and in the rains travel is difficult in Bhandara. The Weinganga is everywhere, and there are many other unbridged streams. I have no fault to find with his inspections: his schools generally are in good order. Mr. Rahmat Ali has recently received promotion for good and steady work. Mr. Vishnu Balwant Gokle is naturally a man of winning disposition and manners and in addition to his natural qualifications he throws his whole heart into his work, makes it a part of himself. This is why he succeeds.

The Zila Inspectors in the Eastern Circle are also all good men. Mr. Jaidev Dikshit has recently received promotion. Mr. Manohar Damodhar Ratnaparkhe, B. A., of Sambalpur is perhaps the ablest of the Zila Inspectors. He is certainly the best educated. But he was too long at Head-quarters and that too in a district where frequent inspection is essential. Some schools were not inspected with sufficient frequency. Mr Gangadhar Prashad officiated for some time as Zila Inspector of Schools in Bilaspur, and Mr. Elliot was satisfied with his work. The duties of the Inspector of Schools in the Feudatory States were better performed by Mr. Lakshman Rao during the year under review, than in the previous year. He was on tour for 235 days and made 144 inspections.

Mr. Jaidev Dikshit, transferred on promotion to Betul, was by far the most energetic of the four Zila Inspectors.

Inspection by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars.

64. The work of Revenue officers has been frequently mentioned in my remarks on the progress of education in each district. Mr. Thompson says:—that Tahsildars have generally done fairly. He cannot speak of the work of the Tahsildar of Burhanpur. In Hoshangabad and Khandwa the visits of the Tahsildars were not very fruitful of results. Both the Tahsildars in Narsinghpur have done their duty. The Tahsildars of Sehora and Murwara, Mr. Balmukund and Mr. Mahomed Hossein, deserve especial mention. Mr. Balmukund understands educational work better than any other Tahsildar in the Northern Circle. Mr. Ibrar Hossein, Tahsildar of Hatta, has done well, his visits to schools have been frequent and useful. The Tahsildar of Rehli, Mr. Kishen Prashada, has paid regular visits to all his schools, and Mr. Durga Shankar of Banda is to be commended. The Tahsildar of Ramgarh in the Mandla district is favourably mentioned.

Colonel Jacob makes no mention of the work of Tahsildars in his Circle. Mr. Yado Rao Sakharam of Umrer is reported to take no interest in his Educational duties. The Naib Tahsildars of Ramtek and Umrer are both unfavourably reported upon; the Ramtek Tahsildar on the other hand has been zealous in the performance of his duties. The Naib Tahsildar of Katol has done well. Mr. Vasdeo Narayan, Tahsildar of Wardha, and Mr. Janardhan of Arvi are reported to have rendered real and important assistance. Mr. Amrit Lal, Tah-

sildar of Hinganghat, visited all the schools in his Tahsil. In Chanda the Tahsildar of Mul has been the most active, and then the Tahsildar of Brahmapuri. In Bhandara the Tahsildar of Sakcli has neglected his duties. In Balaghat the Tahsildars both of Burha and Baihir made frequent inspections of their schools. In Chhind wara few visits have been paid to schools, as Tahsildars have, the Deputy Commissioner reports, been frequently changed. The Saousar Tahsildar has been the most active. In Betul the Tahsildars seem to have been active It is only from the Eastern Circle that grave complaints of the inaction of Tahsildars have been made. In Raipur the Tahsildars though actually either Chairmen or Secretaries of the Local Boards seem to have supposed that the institution of Local Boards relieved them of responsibility. Mr. Ram Rao Rajeshwar of Simga seems more especially to have given up the control and inspection of schools.

Mr. Dori Lal transferred to Raipur during the year and Mr. Hossein Khan have, the Deputy Commissioner reports, "done the best." The Tahsildar of Bilaspur and his Naib did not take the trouble to keep any record of their visits to schools. Mr. Dori Lal when Tahsildar of Mungeli did good work; Mr. Munshi Kashi Prashada, his successor, seems to be energetic.

The Seorinarain Tahsidar paid very few visits to schools, only 14 visits in a whole year. I do not know that there was any change of officers in Seorinarain. Mr. Elliott speaks well of the services of Mr. Abdul Subhan Khan of Sambalpur. On the whole then I think it may be admitted that generally during the year Tahsildars in most districts, did well; that in Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Nimar they might have done better, and that for a time in the Simga Tahsil, in Raipur, and the Seorinarain and Bilaspur Tahsils, the Tahsildars neglected their duties.

SECTION III.

University Education.

Under-graduates of the Central Provinces who graduated during the year, often with distinction.

65. There are only two Colleges. The returns seem to show three, but the unaided College is simply a solitary European under-graduate who is studying at the St. Francis de Sales' institution. None of our Colleges have 3rd and 4th year classes, we are thus obliged to send our pupils, who wish to graduate, to Colleges either in the Bombay Presidency or in the North-Western Provinces. Men so sent hold scholarships whilst studying at distant Colleges. During the year the followings students, who received their earlier education in the Central Provinces, graduated or passed their previous examination for their degree :—

(1.)—Mr. Balaji Vittal Avale, Canning College, graduated (B A.) in Sanskrit Honours.

(2.)—Mr. Krishna Govind Deshpande, Muir Central College, graduated (B. A.) in Sanskrit Honours.

(3.)—Mr. Bhagwat Prashada, Muir Central College, graduated (B. A.).

(4.)—Mr. Dwarka Prashada, Muir Central College, graduated (B. A.).

(5.)—Mr. Mahomed Azim-ud-din, Muir Central College, graduated (B. A.).

(6.)—Mr. Sadasheo Murhar, Canning College, graduated (B. A.).

(7.)—Mr. Parshuram Krishna Chitale, College of Science, Poona, L. C. E. This student obtained the Berkley gold medal valued at Rs. 250, with a prize of books, in Civil and Medical Engineering, of the value of 150 rupees, and the Jamshedji Dorabji Naegaonwala prize, consisting of books to the value of Rs. 120.

(8.)—Mr. Darashah Bezanji Mehta, Saint Xavier's College, graduated (B. A.) obtained the Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship of the value of Rs. 400, a year and tenable for two years. He also obtained the James Taylor prize, consisting of books to the value of Rs. 100, and the Copden Club Medal. Having achieved this success he voluntarily resigned in favour of a poorer student the scholarship he held from these Provinces. He is now studying for his M. A. degree.

(9) Mr. Narain Subhaji, Deccan College, Poona, graduated (B. A.),

(10) „ Mahadeo Narain Patwardhan „ „ „

(11) „ Vishnu Gangadhar Gadgil „ „ „

(12) „ Vinayak Sadashiva Patwardhan, passed his previous examination for B. A.

(13) „ Jagannath Ganesh Bade, previous examination for L. C. E.

The first six of those scholars all belonged to the Jubbulpore College. The others belonged to the Chanda Zila school, the Free Church Mission school, Nagpur, and the Saint Francis de Sales school Nagpur.

Comparative statistics of Colleges.

66. The comparative statistics of our Colleges for the year that is passed are as follows :—

Colleges, general.	No. on roll 31st March.		Average attendance.		Percentage of attendance.		Expenditure. Provincial revenue.		Fees, subscriptions, &c.		Total.		Cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.		Cost to Government.	
	1883-84.	1884-85	1883-84.	1884-85	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84	1884-85	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Jubbulpore, Departmental ...	28	31	32	27	80	87	9,552	9,753	1,021	761	10,573	10,514	264	339	239	314
Free Church, Aided	22	24	13	21	86	87	2,564	2,335	4,829	3,978	7,393	6,313	493	263	171	97
Saint Francis de Sales ...	...	1	..	1	...	100	...	...	...	636	...	636	...	636	...	...

The decrease in average attendance at the Jubbulpore College is caused by the fact that the average number enrolled fell from 40 to 31. The percentage of average attendance is higher for the year under the report than for the previous year. The decreased receipts from fees arises from the decrease in the average number of students enrolled. Now that there are two aided Colleges in Nagpur, the Jubbulpore College will of course cease to draw its students from Nagpur. All the College classes are now filled with students from the Jubbulpore High School. During the year the fee rate was slightly raised. The fee is now Rs. 27 annually payable in six instalments. Formerly the rate was Rs. 24 annually or Rs. 2 a month. The new fee rules did not come into force during the year under review. They will affect this year's collections. It is not practicable now to raise the fees beyond the sum at which they were fixed during the current year. The parents of twelve of the 31 pupils are in receipt of less than Rs. 200 per annum, that is of less than Rs. 18 a month. The parents of only two

students have incomes exceeding Rs. 1,000 per annum. There are no free students. It has been already mentioned that Rs. 78,940 have been subscribed as an endowment for the Jubbulpore College. This sum invested in the four per cents will bring in a yearly income of Rs. 3,157. The endowment is not shown in our annual returns for the past year, as the senior College classes were not added until some months after the year's close. It is unfortunate for the College that just as the senior College classes are to be added, the scholarship of the pupils as shown by the results of the University examination has declined. The usual F. A examination was not held during the year under review. But a supplementary examination was held in June, at which six men who had failed in December 1883 appeared. Three passed. The number of pupils passing the F. A. examination may be thus compared for the last 10 years for different Colleges:—

Name of College.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	June 1884.	Total.	Average.
Agra ..	5	4	10	1	5	5	6	4	4	3	47	4·7
Benares ..	18	4	13	10	10	6	7	7	6	6	87	8·7
Muir, Allahabad ..	6	6	8	6	14	10	7	13	20	5	95	9·5
Jubbulpore .	10	16	7	9	4	16	10	10	13	3	98	9·8

The results of the examination held in April 1885, do not belong to the year under report, but I regret to say that they were not good. Only 4 passed, 3 being in the 2nd division. All the above Colleges did this year better than Jubbulpore except perhaps Benares, which passed indeed 7 students; but only one was in the 2nd division, all the rest were in the 3rd. At the Jubbulpore College the men of the year under report were very indifferent scholars, still it was expected that six or seven would pass. Many pupils failed in Mathematics. It is hoped that the measures we are now taking to improve the boarding accommodation for the College students will so conduce to their comfort, that they will be enabled to give undivided attention to their studies and be more successful next April.

Free Church Aided College.

67. The actual grant given to the College is only Rs 100 a month. But as some of the teachers of the High school for whom aid is given, also teach in the College, a portion of their pay is debited to the College. The decrease in the expenditure in the Free Church College is due to the fact that in 1883-84 expensive apparatus was purchased for teaching physics to the under-graduates. For the first time the Free Church College sent up students for the F. A. examination and passed 3. This year there should be a strong 2nd year's class, as probably some of the men who failed will continue their studies. The College fee is 24 rupees per annum or 2 rupees a month.

College buildings.

68. New buildings will eventually be required both for Jubbulpore and for the Free Church. The building at Jubbulpore is not well situated. It is low, and somewhat unhealthy, and is not in a nice quarter of the town. It used to be a Dispensary or a Lunatic Asy-

lum, I forget which. It is a mere make shift. There is not sufficient accommodation for the boarders. The municipality have allowed me to rent the whole of an unused Serai, and I hope to be able to make this a suitable place for the boarders. The necessary alterations and repairs are in progress. When they are effected, it will be possible to maintain discipline, and to influence the conduct of the pupils when not in the lecture room. We place great stress upon the physical and social education of our pupils as well as on their intellectual education, and so far as I can judge from the reports that reach me from the Principals of distant Colleges, in which up to this time our students have completed their College course, and from the after career of our students, our efforts have been successful. The foundations of the large stone building of the Free Church High school and College Nagpur have sunk, and the walls have cracked in many places. The building is on the banks of the Juma talao, and water appears to have penetrated the black cotton soil on which the building is founded. Care has been taken so to support the building, that it may not be dangerous to the scholars. The stone of which it is built is very friable, and before long an entirely new building will have to be erected.

SECTION IV.—School Education. General—(a) Secondary Education.

69. The following Statement compares the statistics of High and Middle schools for two years :—

	1883-84.			1884-85.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Passed Entrance or Middle school examination.	Schools.	Pupils.	Passed Entrance or Middle school examination.
High English.						
Maintained by the Department ..	1	177	19	2	153	23
Aided by the Department ..	5	260	20	5	214	27
Total ..	6	437	39	7	367	50
Middle English.						
Maintained by the Department ..	39	2,376	194	35	27	243
" by District Council ..	..		...	2	67	8
Aided .	16	728	133	16	857	153
Total ..	55	104	327	53		404
Grand Total ..	61	3,541	366	60	3,548	454

There has been no real decrease in High school scholars. The additional High school Sambalpur only contains 7 pupils. The time of the examination and of promotion from Middle schools to High schools has been altered on account of the alteration of the time of the Calcutta University Entrance examination. The University and Middle school examinations now take place in April, and promotions are not made until June, or until after the close of the year under report. Strictly speaking the results of the Matriculation examination and of the Middle school examination do not belong to the

year under review, as they took place in April. However, I record them as I know them, and so next year I can compare the examination results of 1886-87 with those of 1885-86. The above statement does not include all the Middle school examination results. Private students are omitted, so are students from schools situated in other places than in the Central Provinces, as the students of Schore in Bhopal. If all scholars be included then the number of candidates at the Middle school examination was 730; 420 passed, and 63 obtained scholarships. These results and the Matriculation results are better than in the previous year, but I am not quite satisfied with the results of the Matriculation examination. At the Entrance examination of 1883-84—there was no examination in 1884—1,785 candidates out of 3,591 for the whole of India passed. This year of 4,316 candidates 1,462 passed. The number of candidates thus increased by 725, and the number of passes diminished by 323. I cannot say that I think these results favourable. I think High schools ought by this time to work more nearly up to the University requirements. The general percentage of passes in 1883-84 was 49·7. The percentage in the Central Provinces was 30 only, the percentage for the solitary Departmental High school being 32. In the April examination of 1885 the percentage of passes to candidates for all India is 33 8. The percentage for the Central Provinces is 29·9, for the Jubbulpore College it is 33. Though Jubbulpore in this examination holds its own, yet I do not consider the average result, achieved either by Jubbulpore or by all High schools sending candidates sufficiently good. The increase in the number of Departmental High schools is caused by the addition of High school classes to the Sambalpur Zila school. The people subscribed for the additional teaching staff required. This year will probably see a still further increase in the number of High schools, as the inhabitants of Saugor wish to have High school classes attached to their school, and the Municipality have given the necessary funds. Possibly their example may be followed by the residents of Hoshangabad and Raipur. So long as the people themselves pay for the addition of High school classes to Middle schools, and do not divert to secondary schools money given for primary education, the formation of High school classes becomes advantageous. There are sufficient pupils now to profit by higher instruction. Our classes at Jubbulpore have become unwieldy, and indeed it was necessary some years ago to increase the teaching staff at Jubbulpore, so there is not any economy now in concentrating at Jubbulpore all High school instruction for the Hindi speaking districts. The results as tested by the University have not, I think, of late years with large classes been so satisfactory as in former years with smaller classes. The percentage of passes to candidates has been smaller. Pupils up to the Matriculation standard require individual attention, their exercises require careful examination and correction, and when the classes are very large, such examination and correction become difficult. This is the first year that the Middle school examination was conducted by examiners not connected with the Department. There were 17 examiners. The languages of the examination were very various, English, Latin, Guzarathi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, Uriya. The answers were written in books as at the Entrance examination, loose slips of paper were not allowed. Except in Sambalpur the papers were not got at, but at Sambalpur the chaprassi was said to have opened with a duplicate key the box in which the examination papers were stored and to have unsealed one of the envelopes. He was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment. On appeal the sentence was "reversed."

New questions were given on the subjects contained in the opened envelope. For, though the chaprassi could not read, and no paper was stolen, it was supposed that some of the school might have learned the nature of the questions set.

The Matriculation results of the principal Departmental and Aided schools in the Central Provinces.

70. The Matriculation results for our principal schools may be thus compared for two years :—

School.	Number presented		No. of boys passed.						Total.	
			1st grade.		2nd grade.		3rd grade.			
	1883.	1885.	1883.	1885.	1883.	1885.	1883.	1885.	1883.	1885.
High School, Jubbulpore ...	59	70	4	1	14	9	1	13	19	23
Free Church Mission, Nagpur ...	37	50	...	...	5	5	5	9	10	14
City Aided School, Nagpur ..	20	27	2	...	1	4	4	6	7	10
Seoni Mission School ...	1	7	..	..	...	1	1	...	1	1
Mission School, Jubbulpore ...	7	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
St. Francis De-Sales School, Nagpur ...	3	6	..	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Total ...	127	167	6	2	22	20	11	28	39	50

Expenditure on secondary schools.

71. The expenditure on secondary schools for boys may be thus shown and contrasted:—

Kind of school according to management.	Number of schools.	Expenditure.				Cost of educating each pupil.	
		Provincial.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Departmental ... 1884 .	40	48,996	9,236	10,833	69,065	30 7 9	21 5 1
Departmental ... 1885 ..	37	49,861	10,202	11,075	71,141	32 11 10	22 15 2
District Council ... 1884 ..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
District Council ... 1885 ...	2	911	168	840	1,919	25 4 0	12 15 9
Aided ... 1884 ...	21	11,473	3,869	11,699	27,041	30 10 6	13 0 1
Aided ... 1885 ...	21	13,249	5,070	13,018	31,337	29 7 1	12 7 0
1884 ...	61	60,469	13,105	22,532	96,106	30 12 8	19 1 3
1885 ...	60	64,024	15,440	24,933	1,04,397	31 14 7	19 5 9

The increased expenditure on Departmental secondary schools is owing to raising the status of the schools of Harda, Seoni, Gadarwara, Arvi, Wardha, from 2nd class Anglo-Vernacular schools to 1st class Anglo-Vernacular schools and the addition of High school classes to the Sambalpur Zila school. The

increased expenditure from local sources and fees was Rs 1,208 and from Provincial revenues was 868 rupees. Half of this increase, namely Rs. 432, occurred in the Jubbulpore High School, and was caused by the return to duty of Mr Dwarkanath Sarkar The small balance distributed over 37 schools calls for no remark. The increased cost per scholar to Provincial revenues in Departmental schools is greatly owing to the separation of the statistics of District Council schools from those of Departmental schools The aided school institutions seem to call for no remark The fee collections in all secondary schools increased from Rs. 13,105 to Rs. 15,440 or by 17 per cent.

Jubbulpore High school

72 The statistics of the school may be thus shown :—

	Number on roll 31st March.	Average number on roll	Average attendance	Percentage attendance	Expenditure			Cost of educating each pupil	
					Provincial	Fees.	Total	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
					Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs a. p	Rs. a p
1883 84 ..	177	152	121	79	6,714	1,798	8,512	56 0 1	44 2 9
1884 85 ..	146	161	133	82	7,146	2,027	9,173	56 15 8	44 6 3

Thirteen boys who failed to pass the test examination in March were struck off the roll, and 6 other students in the preparatory class who had been absent were also removed. This accounts for the loss of all but 12 boys, and it is evident from inspecting the returns that before the close of 1883 84 the names of absentees should have been removed; had that been done, the apparent loss of scholars would have been small.

There were at the close of the year in the preparatory class only 69 pupils as against 88 in 1883 84, and the Entrance class had decreased by 12. The results of the Matriculation examination have already been recorded If they improve, if the new arrangements for boarders are successful, we shall lose no more scholars, except those that join the newly established High schools

The Free Church Mission school Nagpur

73 The report of the Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, is silent regarding the state of this very important school. It consists of High, Middle and Primary departments, and its statistics may be thus shown :—

	Number enrolled.	Average attendance	Passed Entrance, or Middle school, or Primary examination	Fees.	Cost per pupil.	
					Total.	To Government.
				Rs	Rs	Rs.
High school	88	79	14	882	43	16
Middle school	151	113	43	714	12	4½
Upper primary ..	31	97	47	287	7	3
Lower „ ..	85		36			

The statistics are favourable. The Inspector examined the school in April last. He found the school in very good order, but advised the sub-division of the very large Entrance class then consisting of 79 pupils, and the division of the highest class in the Middle school, in which were no less than 82 pupils. With such large classes proper instruction is almost impossible.

The City Aided school, Nagpur.

74. The City Aided school, Nagpur, consists also of 4 departments. Their statistics are :—

	Number enrolled.	Average number enrolled	Average attendance.	Passed Entrance or Middle school or Primary examination.	Fees.	Cost per pupil.	
						Total.	To Government.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High school ...	82	80	69	10	438	30	13
Middle school ...	196	181	156	54	494	10	4¼
Upper Primary ...	85	104	87	72	139	.11	4½
Lower „ ...	380	354	287	70	309	4¼	1½

The above statistics include those of *separate* branch schools. The statistics of the Free Church Mission do not include the separate branch schools. The Inspector, Colonel Jacob, spent five days in examining this school and the main branch school. 326 pupils were present in these schools, out of 376 enrolled. He thought the school much undermastered, and recommended an increase of three masters. He did not consider the lower classes of the school to be in a satisfactory state. The promotions had been considerably less, nearly 100 less than the average attendance. The failures of pupils in Arithmetic were numerous.

Church Mission school, Jubbulpore.

75. This school has High, Middle and Primary departments. The comparative Statement for two years is :—

	Number enrolled.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Total cost per pupil.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
					Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
High School ...	20	18	21	15	223	107	11	113
Middle „ ...	87	87	64	56	200	111	27	14
Upper Primary ...	76	91	50	55	87	52	16	7
Lower „ ...	727	687	590	570	668	537	4	4

The statistics show a slight decrease in numbers and attendance and the income from fees is very small.

Mr. Thompson saw the schools in September, and was generally satisfied with their condition. The Lower primary section of the Main school was in good order, two of the four English classes of the Main school were in fair order, the other two classes were backward. The Sadr bazar English branch was in good order, the Vernacular branch was not so good. The branch schools in the City and suburbs are in fair order, and two new ancillary schools were opened during the year. Mr. Thompson thinks the educational work done by the Church Mission Society in and around Jubbulpore to be satisfactory, and mentions that the Reverend J. Ellwood, the Manager, spares no pains to improve the schools; all the suggestions of the Inspector receive attention, and he "thanks the Reverend J. P. Ellwood and his teachers for the cordiality that "continues to mark their relations" with himself. During the year, or just after its close, two students passed the Entrance examination, 11 the Middle school examination, 27 the Upper primary, and 93 the Lower primary examinations.

The Saint Francis De Sales' school.

76. Though there is a middle aided department with 9 scholars, and a primary school for natives with 138 scholars, yet the principal department of the school is for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, and is considered in the chapter on the education of "special classes." A small grant of Rs. 600 per annum has been given from the commencement of the current year to the Native department of this school. The number of passes by the Middle school standard was 4, by the Upper primary was 11, by the Lower primary was 8. The attainments of the pupils in the Lower primary departments are small. The school accommodation is quite insufficient. The boys nearly all belong to the poorer classes of the community. The total sum spent on the school was in the Middle department Rs. 289, in the Primary school Rs. 1,420. The fee collections amounted in the Middle school to Rs. 89, and in the Primary school to Rs. 237. The total cost of educating each scholar in the Middle school was Rs. 32, and in the Primary school Rs. 11 nearly.

The Seoni Mission School

77. This school has a small grant of Rs. 100 per mensem. It consists of three departments:—

	Number enrolled.	Average attendance.	Passed Entrance or other examination.	Fees.	Cost per pupil	
					Total.	Government.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High School	13	11	1	66	72	25
Middle "	36	32	3	62	28	9½
Upper Primary	22	19	3	15	7	2½
Lower "	217	109	4	79	6	2½

The Inspector gives an unfavourable report on this school. I saw the school in March, but I only spent one day in the school and chiefly attended to the Middle and High departments. They did not seem to have been badly

taught, but the number of boys that passed the Entrance examination and the Middle school examination was very small. The absenteeism in the Lower primary department is enormous. Colonel Jacob spent two days in examining the school. The fee collections in the Upper primary department are very small.

The Morris High School Sambalpur.

78. This school consists of three departments, in all of which English is taught, and has ancillary schools in which Uriya is alone taught. All these ancillary schools are managed by and are under the inspection of the masters of the main school. The statistics of the main school may be thus shown:—

Department.	Number enrolled.	Average attendance.	No. passed Middle school and Primary Examination.	Expenditure.				Cost of educating each pupil.	
				Provincial.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
High school	7	6	...	3,689	62	668	4,749	46	33
Middle school	87	85	8		330				
Upper Primary school ...	50	43	40	473	151	25	649	13¼	9·10

The above figures are fairly good. The decrease in numbers is simply owing to the fact that promotions to the main school were postponed until June. Fees increased by Rs. 137. There was a slight decrease in Upper primary passes, and one boy passed the Middle school examination less than in the previous year. The school house is very crowded. A neighbouring branch school house has been occupied by the main school and requires alterations. One new branch school house will have to be built. There is a good gymnasium. Drill has been well taught. The school Committee supplied books to the value of Rs. 250. At the recent Middle school examination one boy obtained a scholarship. In the previous examination 3 obtained scholarships. So there will be from June, 4 High school scholarship holders.

The State of Sarangarh established four scholarships, but only 2 are yet filled. There are 5 ancillary schools containing 298 pupils. The School Committee interest themselves in the school.

Middle Schools.

79. Middle schools need not be considered individually. They are of three kinds, Departmental, District Council and Aided. All the Departmental schools are in good order and decidedly popular. Attention is paid to drill and gymnastics. The boys often play at cricket and other games. They all meet in good and commodious school houses, all are in a good state of repair except in one instance. The Seoni (Malwa) school house, I am afraid, will have to be reconstructed. I have already noticed the liberality of Mr. Munna Lal Chowdry of Mandla, who proposes to endow the Mandla Middle school and its branches. The school Committees are generally active and sometimes take a keen interest in the success of their schools. Considerable sums are often given by the school Committees for school house repairs, furniture, matting, clocks, &c. The schools generally possess good and sufficient furniture, apparatus and libraries. The two District Council middle schools are those of Ashti and Katol. Both are doing well. There are several aided Middle schools. The most notable of those that have not yet been mentioned are the City Aided school Jubbulpore, and the Anjuman-i-Islamia school,

The City Aided school, Jubbulpore

80. The statistics of the City Aided school, Jubbulpore, may be thus shown :—

	Enrolled.		Average daily attendance.		Fees.		Total cost per pupil.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Middle school .	112	147	76	110	437	537	22	18
Upper primary ..	72	79	64	71	123	111	7	6
Lower „ ...	211	211	179	167	125	125	3	3

The school continues to make satisfactory progress. The average attendance in the Middle department might be improved, and Mr. Thompson thinks the fee collections might be higher. During the past year and in April, 18 boys passed the Middle examination, 50 the Upper primary test, and 76 the Lower primary standard. Nothing is done for the physical education of the pupils. The boys want a gymnasium. The proposed to raise a subscription amongst themselves if the Committee could aid them. The school does not meet in commodious premises, furniture is scanty.

The Anjuman-i-Islamia School.

81. Mr. Thompson reports:—

"The Anjuman-i-Islamia school has been raised to the middle school grade, and now receives a fixed grant-in-aid of Rs. 60 a month. There are 42 pupils in the English department and 117 in the Primary. There are besides 2 branch schools containing 119 pupils. Fees are now levied, they were not levied at first The great majority of the boys are Mahomedans, but Hindus also attend. Hindi is now taught as well as Urdu. The house is an excellent one, built by the Committee without external assistance, and it is fairly well provided with instructive appliances. I was fairly satisfied with the school when I inspected it. Very considerable progress has been made."

A new Head Master, a Mahomedan gentleman from Lucknow, has been appointed.

SECTION IV.—School Education—General.

Section B.—Primary schools.

Remarks on Public Primary schools for Native boys.

82. Public primary schools for boys in the Central Provinces are Departmental, District Council, Aided under private management, and Unaided. There are also three private primary schools, that send no returns and submit no scholars for our Departmental examinations. Primary schools are broadly sub-divided into two Sections—Upper primary schools and Lower primary schools. Upper primary schools are the Upper primary sections of Middle schools, and teach English as a language as well as one of the vernaculars, or they are vernacular town schools with Upper primary classes and one or two classes beyond the Upper primary department. Lower primary schools teach no English and are usually ancillaries to Upper primary schools. Departmental primary vernacular schools are situated in Municipal towns or in those parts of the Central Provinces for which no Local Boards have been constituted. The Departmental vernacular primary schools in municipal towns are generally ancillary to the Upper primary department of Middle schools, and are under the management of the Head Master of the middle school and his subordinates. There are still a few vernacular independent primary schools in municipal towns where there are no English schools. The District Council schools are usually village schools, the masters of which receive fixed stipends. But their stipends undergo revision once a year and are rearranged according to the work of the teachers and the state of their schools. In Raipur the District Council schools are schools maintained on the combined system and aided according to the new Code.

The aided primary schools are schools managed by recognised Societies or Committees, or are indigenous adventure schools aided under the system of payments by results. In the Southern Circle and in the Northern Circle the unaided schools are chiefly indigenous schools not yet admitted to aid under the payment by result system. In the Eastern Circle the unaided schools under private

management exist principally in the Zamindaris and Chiefships of Nandgaon and Khairagarh. The following table gives the comparative statement of all these primary boys' schools arranged according to the system of management:—

	1884.								1885.										
				Expenditure.								Expenditure.							
	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	Average attendance.	Provincial.	Cess.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	Average attendance.	Provincial.	Cess.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost of educating each pupil.	Cost to Government.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Under Public management.																		
(1) Departmental...	840	55,697	38,633	51,403	116,883	21,758	25,075	215,119	285	21,178	16,050	61,713	...	14,355	23,067	99,135	4 11 10	2 15 2
(2) District Council	*a2	111	86	...	...	...	573	573	639	41,422	26,862	3,924	1,22,249	7,042	3,450	1,37,565	3 7 2	0 1 7
(3) Feudatory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	2,212	1,520	...	...	...	3,575	3,575	1 9 5	...
Under Private management.																		
(1) Aided ...	505	25,489	17,051	32,981	...	6,104	20,260	59,345	574	23,193	15,071	28,231	...	7,112	18,984	54,327	2 9 0	1 5 4
(2) Unaided ...	69	3,791	2,735	...	...	100	6,061	6,161	87	2,254	1,240	...	...	330	2,641	2,971	1 10 3	...
Private elementary schools. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*b2	36	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	1,416	85,088	58,505	84,384	116,883	27,962	51,969	281,198	1,622	90,295	60,743	93,868	1,22,249	29,739	51,717	2,97,573	3 7 4	1 1 5

*a Municipal. *b The Sanscrit school is not shown here, it is not elementary.

The table shows very distinctly the great alterations that have been made in the management of schools during the year. It also shows that primary boys' schools have increased from 1,416 to 1,622 or by 20%, and scholars by 5,207. The increase in schools and scholars has taken place in District Council schools, chiefly by the transfer of a large number of so-called indigenous aided schools to the management of the District Council at Raipur. There has been some loss in aided schools and scholars. Their numbers decreased by the transfer mentioned, and also many schools were closed in Raipur.

Departmental primary schools.

83. These schools are either branches of middle schools, or are vernacular primary schools with middle vernacular classes attached, and are situated in municipal towns, or are schools in places where there are no Local Boards. The branch schools are all managed by the Head masters of middle schools. They are good schools, popular, efficient, and afford, as Mr. Thompson remarks, an increasing supply of recruits for the middle schools and upper primary English schools to which they are ancillary. The vernacular town schools, or 1st class vernacular schools with middle classes attached, are also well taught and popular. In many of the schools instruction is given in mensuration and surveying. Some of the schools are provided with gymnastic apparatus, and the boys are well drilled.

District Council primary schools.

84. The District Council primary schools are village schools. They are generally popular. The districts in which the villagers do not care about sending their children to primary schools are Raipur and Hoshangabad, and in some parts of Balaghat, Chhindwara, Nimar, Jubbulpore, Betul and Bilaspur attendance is secured with difficulty. In some parts of Nagpur too there is not much enthusiasm. As a rule I think the better class of people like the village schools. They are usually well housed. Many have gymnastic apparatus. Some of the schools have classes beyond the primary standard, and in such schools surveying and mensuration are taught. Every effort is made to make the schools really popular. The text books used are not unattractive. Many of the school houses are nicely decorated with pictures, wall cards and maps, and have mats and benches, gongs, and often a clock. The pupils are all drilled. Sometimes they dress in uniform. The holidays are fixed by the District Council in consultation with the school Committee. The school Committee determine the hours of assembly. The fees collected belong to the school, and are spent in keeping the apparatus in order, in buying fresh apparatus, in petty repairs, and so on. It is usual in many village schools to strike the names of boys off the register when they pass the Upper primary examination. But in some schools the parents wish their children to read beyond the Upper primary class, and then middle classes are formed. Pupils in the Upper primary division can read an ordinary book or newspaper, solve Rule of Three questions, know something of fractions, and have a fair knowledge of the geography of their own country. They know how the Central Provinces are governed, that is taught in the lower primary division, they are intimately acquainted with all the places of interest, rivers, towns and productions. Fourth class children read the Sanitary primer, and have some general knowledge of natural phenomena. They often are well acquainted with the elementary parts of grammar and can write a letter. In classes higher than the 4th more attention is paid to letter writing, and composition and map drawing. The pupils read the Ramayan in Hindi schools, and the 5th book and its poetry

in Marathi schools, and are often taught surveying and mensuration. I have not included Mandla amongst the places where village schools are unpopular. There are but few village schools, and very recently indigenous schools have been springing up in large numbers. So soon as the Zila school and its branches are supported on the Munna Lal foundation we shall be able to give suitable aid to the struggling indigenous schools just opened in this district.

Aided primary schools.

85. These aided schools are chiefly result aided adventure schools established in the larger towns. There are also a good many such schools in Sambalpur and in Bilaspur. In Bilaspur I think the District Council will have to take them under their management and make them combined schools, otherwise they will be very ephemeral. It is so with all rural indigenous schools. In Bhandara and Wardha there are a large number of schools awaiting aid : some of them in these districts and in other districts are not yet shown in the returns. They will appear if they give signs of stability. I think all Zila Inspectors now understand that the department welcomes the establishment of all public schools, does not show undue partiality to schools under public management, but is willing to aid and to support, as far as it can, schools under private management.

Primary schools in Feudatory States.

86. I have already given some account of these schools in para 54. The statistics of all the boys' schools may be thus shown:—

No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	Average attendance.	Total cost.	Cost per pupil.
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.
35	2,212	1,520	3,575	1 9 5

Thirty-one of the boys' schools are in Patna and Sarangarh, and the other 4 in Sakti in the Bilaspur district. In the Bolangir school in Patna there are 5 scholarships at 3 rupees each. The stipendiary scholars will be trained as teachers. It is proposed in this way to provide a better class of masters for the Patna schools. Some rude gymnastic apparatus has been supplied, it is said, to all schools. In Sarangarh the schools are supported on the payment by result system. The grant earned was Rs. 2,045. In the previous year the sum earned was 1,683 rupees. There is improvement. Every school has a rough gymnasium, and some furniture. A superior gymnasium is to be built for the Sarangarh town school. The Sarangarh school boys use slates made from the slate stone found in a stream near Ulkher. One school house was built during the year and 3 others are wanted. Monitors were attached to 5 schools. The Head Masters of only 4 of the Sarangarh schools are certificated. I have already mentioned the girls' school of Sarangarh, it is a lower primary school. 79 girls attend boys' schools. The girls' school is taught by a master.

SECTION V.—School Education—Special.

Training schools for teachers

87. The statistics of the Normal schools are as follows:—

	Circle.	Number of students at the close of the year.		Students certificated and passed as teachers.		Average daily attendance.		Total cost.		Cost of each pupil.	
		1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
For Men.	*Southern Circle.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
	Nagpur	30	29	25	24	27	28	4,074	5,496	160	189
	Northern Circle.										
	Jubbulpore	102	104	65	79	87	92	10,292	9,687	102	95
	Eastern Circle.										
	Raipur	50	46	39	42	42	39	4,313	4,256	86	89
	Sambalpur Pupil Teachers ...	10	10	11	9	6	10	504	815	84	82
For Women.	Jubbulpore	30	29	3	5	24	25	6,386	6,058	220	208

For the Hindi speaking districts of the Northern and Southern Circles pupils are trained at Jubbulpore, for the Marathi speaking districts they are trained at Nagpur, and for the Hindi speaking people of the Chhattisgarh Division there is the Raipur Normal school. For the Uriya speaking people there are stipendiary pupil teacherships and a certain number of rewards and bonuses for the teachers of Reminda and Barpali, who pass students willing to serve as school masters. All the students sign stamped agreements promising to serve in the Education department for 2 years, or to pay a certain sum. It is very seldom necessary to attempt to enforce these agreements. It is quite the exception, and a very rare exception for any student to attempt to repudiate his engagement. In Raipur this year some students attempted to enter the Settlement department, but all but one returned eventually to their duty.

The Nagpur Normal school.

88. I am glad to say that Mr. Balaji Vinayak Gokle has resumed his place as head of this important school. Mr. Hari Laxman Indurkar, M. A., officiated as Head Master from the 1st April to the 21st July, and Mr. Waman Daji Oke until September, when Mr. Govind Vishnu Vaidya was appointed to officiate. The pay of the Head-mastership is Rs. 150 rising to 200, and there are two Assistants, one of whom

must understand drawing. The annual examination took place in September. Eleven students were examined for town, that is for 1st grade vernacular school masters' certificates, one not being a pupil of the Normal school. 6 passed and 5 failed. For village or 2nd grade vernacular school masters' certificates 33 were examined, of whom 7 belonged to the industrial class attached to the Normal school and 6 were not pupils of the school. 20 passed, two of the pupils are not included in the table given above, as one belongs to the industrial class and the other was not a pupil of the school. Of the certificated pupils of the Normal school 14 were sent out as school masters and ten were retained to study for another year for certificates as first grade primary school masters. There were eleven examiners, one of whom was the Inspector of schools. The examination was by means of printed papers. There was also an oral examination in practical teaching. The reports of the examiners were not generally favourable. There were frequent failures in surveying and mensuration, and many of the papers were carelessly written. The school seems to have been feebly conducted. The employment of the full complement of teachers has enabled the staff to pay more attention to drawing and surveying, and I hope the students this year will do better than last year. Indeed they have begun well. Ten students of their own accord offered themselves for the First grade Art examination of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy's school of Art, Bombay, and in Free hand drawing 3 passed, in Geometrical drawing 9 passed, 5 being "excellent", and in Model drawing 5 passed, two being "good." Two obtained certificates and prizes, and 3 prizes only. I think this result is creditable to Mr. Waman Krishna Hardikar, the Drawing master. Next year I hope that most of the men presented will pass in all the heads of Free hand, Geometrical and Model drawing, and not in merely some of the heads. It will be a good thing for our primary schools, when we can usually teach drawing as a part of the curriculum. The entertainment of the full number of teachers, by which alone so good a beginning was possible, caused increased expenditure in this school. All districts requiring Marathi masters are well represented in the Normal school, excepting only Betul and Balaghat, where there are some, though few Marathi schools. Students are admitted by competition on passing the 4th standard. The competition is not general, but district by district, as we always endeavour to send men back to the district in which they probably were born, and in which their relatives reside. Chhindwara supplies the best men to the Normal school, but the Head master complains generally of the low capacity and attainments of the men sent for instruction. The open air gymnasium is attended by all students and some of the men promise to be capital gymnasts. There is an especial gymnastic teacher, who has learnt the Departmental drill book and teaches both drill and gymnastics. The men under training are during the cold weather taken out twice a week for practical surveying with the plane table. At the close of the school year prizes were given to successful gymnasts as well as to those who did well in the various branches of study. The Head Master would like to have regular lessons in music, but I am afraid this is impracticable owing to the shortness of the course. The men are taught to read and recite poetry in the manne- of the country. As the whole of the old Honorary Magistrate's Court has beenr given up to the City Aided school, there is now no proper boarding house for the students. The hired house is too small. The messing arrangements of the pupils down to last cold weather were very badly managed. So badly man aged that I had grave doubts as to the propriety of continuing the boarding

house. But with the advent of Mr. Balaji Vinayak Gokle matters were again put on a sound footing, rules that had been allowed to fall into disuetude were revised and enforced, and the boarding house and messing arrangements are now conducted as well as they can be on the present premises. The messing of each student costs an average of Rs. 2-7-0 per mensem. This sum each student pays. The scholars meet for evening study every day for 2 hours. The increased cost per scholar is owing to the entertainment of the full sanctioned staff.

There is a practising school. The men are sent to teach in rotation in this school for a week at a time. The teachers under training are required to draw up notes of lessons that are to be given to pupils of this school. The teachers read the didactic poets—Tukaram, Moropant, Gnyaneshwar, Ramdas—and the Head master calls attention to any moral lessons they may convey. Personal example, rules for practical conduct in life, and verbal instruction based on some of the writings of the poets named, constitute the especial instruction in morals given to students in our Marathi training school

More attention is now devoted to physical science. Lectures are delivered by the Assistant teacher and there is some simple apparatus. The text book used is the "Physical Science Primer," which has been rendered into Marathi.

The Chief Commissioner visited this school, and indeed all the principal schools in Nagpur during the year. The Head master speaks well of the work of his assistants.

The industrial class attached to the Nagpur Normal school.

89. The carpentry class contains 8 students. The school is self supporting. The assets of the school at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,750, of which Rs. 713 were in cash. The men are said to be doing fairly good work.

The Jubbulpore Normal school.

90. The report of the Inspector, Mr. Thompson, is full. Mr. Thompson says:—

"The Normal school was under Mr Vishnu Pandit, First Assistant master, for the greater part of the year, till the arrival of Mr. Mitchell on the 24th February 1885 Mr. Vishnu Pandit managed the school in a satisfactory manner. In April 1884 a drawing master was reappointed. The present Drawing master, Mr. Kalyan Jograj, unlike his predecessor, is a useful man generally, and teaches drawing fairly well.

"In the senior class there are 47 students, and 67 in the junior or first year's class. All students now receive a two years' training. 85 are ordinary stipendiary students, 19 are the husbands of women under training in the Female Normal school; 10 are carpenters. Seven husbands are in the senior class; 12 in the junior.

"The Northern Circle furnishes 83 of the students, 30 come from the Southern Circle while one husband comes from Bilaspur. The Southern Circle supplies one carpenter student and the husband of one woman in the Female Normal school. The total cost of the instruction has decreased from Rs. 10,202 to Rs. 9,687, and the cost of educating each student from Rs. 102 to Rs. 95. The decrease is owing to the absence of the permanent Head master on deputation for the greater part of the year.

"There has been no change in the mode of training during the year. The majority of the students live in the boarding house (it accommodates only 63), and are under the eye of a master who lives on the premises. All students, except the husbands of women in the Female training school, prepare their lessons at night under the superintendence of one of the masters, lamps being provided by Government. The instruction is given in the usual way by lectures in class, by model lessons, and by

systematic training in the theory and practice of the school master's art. To model lessons great importance is attached, and a monthly prize is given for the best lessons in each class. Every student goes through a regular course of drill and gymnastics. Drill is taught by the masters of the Normal school, gymnastics by the master of the high school appointed for the purpose. The boarding house is supplied with water from the Water-works. To the plentiful supply of good water and the course of physical training may be attributed the good-health of the students during the past year.

"The annual examination of the school was held in October in the usual way by means of printed papers. An examination, for the convenience of candidates from the west of the Circle, was also held at the same time in Harda, and was superintended by my Head Clerk, the Head Master of Harda and the Zila Inspector of Hoshangabad. It was necessary to make out papers in Hindi, Urdu, Marathi and Gujrathi, and I am much obliged to the gentlemen noted in the margin, who assisted me in the examination. The oral examination of candidates in practical teaching was held at the same time and places, and was conducted in Jubbulpore, by myself, and in Harda by Mr. Kripa Shankar. For senior grade certificates 46 students appeared, of whom 35 passed, 19 in the 2nd grade and 16 in the 3rd. A first grade certificate is seldom or never given direct from the Normal school. Of the 11 who failed, 2 were husbands of students in the Female Normal school. Of the 9 regular students who failed for senior grade certificates, 6 qualified for junior certificates, and 3 were refused any certificate. In the junior class, 55 were examined to test their fitness to undergo another year's training in the senior class, 44 were found qualified, and 2 others were allowed to leave, being provided with certificates. Of the failures, one was a carpenter student, and 7 husbands. The latter are, many of them, not brilliant students. We do not get the best candidates to bring in their wives for training. Some of them, however, were not expected to pass, being less than a year in the class, you considered the results generally satisfactory. 40 outsiders, candidates for certificates and uncertificated school masters were also examined; only 7 passed, 1 in Gujrathi, 1 in Marathi, and 5 in Hindi. All Urdu candidates failed.

Subject.	*Examiners.*
Language and Grammar	Mr. Vinayak Rao.
Arithmetic ..	„ Ganpat Rao.
History ...	„ Raja Babu.
Natural Science .	„ Kripa Shankar, Hoshangabad.
Geography .	„ Lachman Rao Nawalkar.
Mensuration ...	„ Prem Shankar
Spelling and hand writing	„ Kusho Rao and Jhalkan Chobe.
Practical Surveying ..	„ Superintendent and Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle.
Sanitary Primer ...	„ Bhao Bharde.
Euclid and Algebra ...	„ Ganga Singh.
School Manual ..	„ Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle.
Practical Teaching ..	„ Do. do. do.

"All students now undergo a two years' training. A smaller number of men can of course be sent out than formerly, but there is no doubt they will be better teachers A larger share of attention than usual is given to practical work, to the teacher's art. Most students during the past session had given five model lessons, some six. The lessons, too, were more restricted to the ordinary subjects of instruction in village schools, though other subjects inviting a wider range of reading and demanding an effort of thought for their elucidation were not excluded. This I think resulted not in fuller, but in readier men. The supply of trained teachers fully meets our demand. From the Southern Circle I received requests for 11 men, and sent 12 certificated masters, besides 3 others qualified for inferior posts. There were 19 vacancies in the Northern Circle, and to fill these 29 trained men were available. All are not yet provided with appointments."

Model school.

91. "The number of pupils in the model school is 77. It is too small to afford full scope for the practical instruction of the Normal school students. This school is not very popular with parents and children, as the constant changes of student masters prevent any sympathy springing up between teachers and taught."

The Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.

92. Miss Isa Hoy, the Lady Superintendent, went on leave during the year and was succeeded by Miss Lawson in August last. Miss Hoy has been at the head of the school for more than 9 years. When Miss Hoy assumed charge all the adjuncts of the school were mean. Though the teachers were taught, yet they were hardly taught to teach With the advent of Miss Hoy better arrangements were possible and were made. As recorded by Mr. Thompson, Miss Hoy by her tact, self-confidence and firmness was able to rule by gentle means, and by her interest in the concerns of her pupils and her command of the language, she secured their confidence, good will, and respect. Miss Hoy will not I am afraid be able to return to her post as Lady Superintendent of the Female Normal School, so that I trust what I have written will not be deemed out of place as a slight record of the services of one whom it will be very difficult to replace. There are now 29 students enrolled and their classification is :—

Classes	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Total.
Enrolled	3	2	11	13	29

The highest class is the 4th.

The classification is good, as more than half the students are in the Upper primary section of the school. With one exception the students have been regular, and their progress, Mr. Thompson says, is "generally satisfactory." The largest number of students come from Narsinghpur which furnishes 11, then follows Jubbulpore with 9, Hoshangabad with 2, Saugor with 4, and each of the districts of Bilaspur, Seoni and Damoh gives one student. 5 of the women are widows, 2 are the wives of men actually engaged in teaching, 3 are the wives of men in private employment, and 19 are the wives of men under training in the Normal School for masters. If the teachers now in the 4th class do well, Mr. Thompson hopes to supply by the end of the year all vacancies with trained teachers. The students receive stipends: 15 draw Rs. 6 per mensem each, 14 draw Rs. 5, and one place is vacant. Eight of the scholars are Brahmanis, 1 is a Kshatrin, 1 a Kayathin, 2 are Vaisyas, 1 is a Khatrin, 2 are Mahomedans, 1 is a Gond, and the rest are of lower castes. 7 candidates appeared for the Teacher's certificate examination and 5 passed. Two have obtained appointments: arrangements are being made for the employment of two others, and one, being very young, has been kept at school for further instruction. The standard of examination was the "Upper primary", and the subjects and examiners were as follows :—

Subject.	Name of Examiners.
Language and Grammar ...	Mr. Vishnu Vittal Shrikhande.
Arithmetic ...	Mr. Vinayak Rao, Murwara.
History ...	Mr. Narain Mahadaji, Normal School.
Geography ..	Mr. Ravi Shankar, Normal School.
Needle-work ..	Miss L. Lawson.
Teaching and method ..	Inspector of Schools.
Hand-writing and spelling	Mr. Vishnu Vittal Shrikhande.

The results are satisfactory. Three students were dismissed during the year for incapacity. Mr. Thompson mentions that the widowed daughter of the Head master of the Tejgarh girls' school was admitted to the Normal school. He is a Brahman, much respected where he resides, and a fairly successful teacher. When Mr. Thompson saw his school, the master represented that he was getting

old, that his daughter had recently become a widow, that he had educated her to the highest standard of the school, and that he desired to have her trained to assist and eventually succeed him. Mr. Thompson gave her the first vacancy, she is now reading in the Normal school, and the Lady Superintendent reports favourably of her conduct and progress. Mr. Thompson thinks the work of the school year to have been successful, and I concur in this opinion. The health of the women has been fairly good, and their conduct satisfactory. Water has been laid on, an arrangement most conducive to the health of the students. Widows live in the boarding house under the immediate care and supervision of the Lady Superintendent, who resides on the premises, as also does the Assistant mistress. Some of the widows have their children with them and some their mothers; hence the Inspector remarks " where so many women live in one compound, some of them " rude, all talkative, there have been causes for anxiety" and there have been quarrels. Miss Lawson speaks well of the services of the Pandit and of the Assistant mistress.

The Model school for girls

93. Mr. Thompson says the Model school attached to the Normal school has been maintained in efficiency. The number of children however has decreased from 31 to 21 The school is taught entirely by the women training as teachers.

The Raipur Normal school

94. The school is well conducted. The school house is a very old building and is now undergoing repair. The annual examination took place in September, when 42 out of 46 students passed. 24 obtained Village school masters' certificates and 18 Town or first class Vernacular school masters' certificates. 18 were sent out to various appointments and 24 were retained for another year's course. The examiners for the Teachers' certificate are noted in the margin. The reports of the Examiners are on the whole favourable. The Examiner in surveying, however, remarks that the pupils are exceedingly good in mensuration, in the calculation of areas surveyed, but are deficient in practical skill. The men go into the fields once a week for instruction in practical surveying. This is insufficient. They must go more frequently. In Arithmetic the scholars passed an excellent examination; the highest class did well in Algebra and in Euclid. In physical geography and in the elements of natural philosophy the pupils did not answer well, but in political geography there were few failures. The pupils did fairly in history. In the school manual there were only three failures, and on the subject of practical teaching, Mr. Elliott remarked, that the way in which some of the town class students " handled their classes showed that they had " been more carefully taught, and that the system of selecting monitors for " scholarships is beginning to bear fruit."

Subject.	Examiners.
The Hindi Language and Grammar	Mr Jeorakhan Lal, Zila Inspector
General knowledge ...	Mr Vishnu G Deodhar, B. A., 1st Assistant Master Zila School
History ..	Mr Jaidev Dixit, Joint Zila Inspector.
Mathematics ...	Mr Fakhruddin, Head Master, Zila School
School Method ..	Mr J Elliott, Inspector of Schools, E C.
Surveying	Mr Tulsi Ram, Teacher, Patwari School, Raipur.

The Entrance examination is conducted by the Head master and his assistants, and efforts are made to induce monitors to read at the Normal school for schoolmasters' certificates.

There is a boarding house. It is rented for ten rupees a month. Nearly all the pupils reside in the boarding house. It is close to the Normal school, so that boarders can attend the evening classes held there. The pupils attend the Zila school gymnasium and they are drilled. Prizes are awarded for excellence in gymnastics.

The Model school

95. The Model school in connection with the Normal school contains more than 100 students. For want of room, I regret that it has been found necessary to remove the upper primary class to one of the neighbouring branch schools.

Thus the teachers under training can only receive practical instruction in teaching a lower primary school. It is of course more difficult to teach efficiently the lower classes of a primary school than the higher classes. But teaching a subject fixes it so indelibly on the memory, and gives a teacher so firm a grasp of the subject in all its bearings, that I hope to reopen an upper primary class in the Model school.

The Sambalpur stipendiary pupils

96. There are 10 stipendiary students under training. Five are taught and trained by the Head master of the Bargarh town, or 1st class Vernacular school, and 5 are taught and trained by the Reminda Head master. Besides the ten stipendiary students, who enter into an agreement to serve in the Education department, the Head masters of the Reminda and Barpali schools are allowed to train non stipendiary pupil teachers as school masters, and to receive bonuses of Rs. 25 for each man that obtains a certificate. The number of bonuses is limited to ten. At the examination held in January nine of the ten stipendiary pupils who had finished their 1st year's course passed. They are now reading another year for the higher or town school grade certificate. Twenty-eight non-stipendiary students were examined for Village school masters' certificates, and 12 passed. The 12 that passed had been trained at Reminda, Bargarh and Barpali. The examination is conducted precisely as the examination of Normal school students. The examiners for this year are noted in the margin. The ages of the men who passed the examination varied from 16 to 21 One scholar who headed the list, was only 15 years of age. He is studying for another year. Amongst the 28 examined were 5 candidates; they all failed. They were 19 or 20 years of age. The Inspector thinks that the present scheme of providing masters for Sambalpur primary schools is working well.

Subject	Examiners.
The Uriya Language and Grammar	Mr Trilochan Misra, Assistant Master, High School
Geography and History .	Mr Nand Lal, Head Master, High School
Dictation and hand writing	Mr Trilochan Misra.
Physical Science ...	Mr Damodar Balkrishna Sohoney, B A
Mensuration and Surveying .	Mr. Manohar Damodhar Ratnaparkhe, B. A
Class Tuition .	Ditto ditto

SECTION VI.—Female Education.

Statistics of the education of girls.

97. The comparative statistics of schools for girls are given below. Any comparison with last year's returns would be useless, as then there were no District Council schools, and the statistics of English primary schools were not separated from those of vernacular primary schools. Though the table includes European

girls' schools, yet in this chapter we shall only consider schools for native children, those for Europeans will be considered presently :—

Class of Schools.	Schools.	Scholars.	Average attendance.	Expenditure. Provincial Revenues.	Cess and other sources.	Total.	Total cost of educating each pupil.		Cost to Provincial Revenues.	
Secondary.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
English, aided ..	3	46	45	1,101	1,890	2,991	58	10	21	9
Primary.										
Departmental, Vernacular	38	1,905	1,249	7,890	2,007	9,897	5	6	4	4
District Council, „ ..	25	1,023	662	...	4,611	4,611	4	10	...	...
Feudatory, Vernacular ..	1	64	49	...	305	305	6	4	..	...
Aided „ ...	23	888	584	1,487	5,495	6,982	7	5	1	0
Unaided „ ...	4	160	99	.	968	968	7	2	...	...
Aided, English ..	6	400	318	5,328	9,184	14,512	37	14	13	14
Unaided, „ ..	1	38	26	...	1,236	1,236	35	5	...	...
Total Primary ...	98	4,478	2,987	14,705	23,806	38,511	8	12	3	5
Grand Total ...	101	4,524	3,032	15,896	25,696	41,502	9	5	3	9

Last year there were 98 schools and 4,128 scholars. So schools have increased by 3 and scholars by 396. The middle schools for girls are only for Europeans, they are considered elsewhere. The number of Upper primary passes was 106, and of Lower primary passes the number was 348. Of the Upper primary passes 18 were Europeans, and of the Lower primary 24 were Europeans. Thus 412 native girls passed the Upper and Lower primary examinations.

Departmental and District Council schools in the Northern Circle

98. Fifteen of the schools exist in Saugor, 9 in Narsinghpur, 7 in Jubbulpore, 4 in Damoh, 2 in Nimar and 3 in Hoshangabad. Thus Saugor is the only district moderately supplied with girls' schools. Scholars have increased from 1,699 to 1,769, but attendance is still irregular, being only 66 per cent of the average number enrolled. There are no mixed native schools in the Northern Circle. The subjects of instruction in girls' schools are the same in this circle as in boys' schools, except that a lower standard in Geography, Arithmetic and Grammar prevails. In several schools the study of Hindi poetry, especially of the Ramayana, takes the place of Grammar. There are no especial text books for girls. There has been improvement in scholarship. The Upper primary examination was passed by 54, and the Lower primary by 193. In the previous year the passes were 50 and 188. The whole amount given in scholarships to girls in the Northern Circle is Rs. 589 from public funds, and Rs. 72 from Municipalities. In this circle scholarships are very properly given as the reward of merit to girls who have passed the Lower primary standard and who are able to give some assistance in teaching the younger children. I hope this system will continue, and that we shall never have any system of indiscriminate

payment to girls who attend school. Such payments can only tend to lower the tone of girls' schools and make them mere alms-houses for the needy. Prizes are generally given by the Inspectors. Prizes are usually in the Northern Circle provided by school Committees, and consist of saris, ornaments, sweetmeats, and but seldom of books. The holidays for the girls' schools are the same as for boys' schools. A school day is generally shorter than in boys' schools. No especial means are adopted for the physical training of girls, but Mr. Thompson adds:—

> "It is hoped that the habits of order, neatness, and regularity, cleanliness of person and tidiness of dress, respect for each other, and deference to their teachers and to elders, the good manners and becoming conduct insisted upon in our schools, not to mention the instructive lessons of the reading books, may do much to improve the morals and reform the heart."

Singing and sewing, plain and fancy work are taught in most schools. Mr. Thompson thinks that the education of girls has improved, and mentions the facts regarding the home life of girls taught in our schools, that I have given in my review of education in Narsinghpur.

Aided girls' schools.

Mr. Thompson saw all the girls' schools under private management and examined for grants those aided on the payment by result system. The ladies of the Zenana Mission, Mr. Thompson reports, spare no pains to improve the schools in their charge. The Zenana Mission at Jubbulpore now receive a grant of Rs. 100 per mensem, it was raised from 35 rupees. The Mission also receive result grants for some of their girls' schools. The Mission have five primary girls' schools with 143 pupils. A sixth has lately been opened in Garha. In Zenanas 97 ladies are under instruction. They are taught reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, grammar, plain sewing and fancy-work. Twelve of the pupils learn English. Forty-three women of the lower castes are taught only to read, to knit stockings and to sew. All the women receive religious instruction and delight in listening to hymns. The increased grant is of much use, the operations of the Zenana Mission are extending, and the staff of instructors has been strengthened.

Departmental and District Council schools in the Southern Circle

100. In the Southern Circle the dislike to girls' schools is greater amongst the Marathi speaking people than amongst the Hindi speaking people of the Northern Circle. There are only 14 District Council and Departmental girls' schools in this circle. Scholars have increased from 604 to 656, and the expenditure has increased from Rs. 3,940 to Rs. 4,498. Only 5 of the districts in this circle have any girls' schools. Chanda (if we omit Sironcha) Balaghat, and Betul have no girls' schools. There is one good girls' school. It is in Wardha, and is taught by a native mistress, who is paid 30 rupees per mensem. The Bhandara girls' school had been placed under the charge of a master when Mrs. Gopika took her pension. Arrangements have now been made by which a native lady, a trained teacher, has again been appointed Head Mistress.

In Government girls' schools 636 of the 656 children are Hindus, there are 12 Mahomedans, 1 Native Christian and 7 Gonds. The girls are taught to read Marathi poetry in the fashion of the country, and in many schools instruction is given in sewing. On the whole, I am inclined to think the girls' schools in

the Seoni district are generally the best in the Circle. I except the school at Bhandara and the school at Wardha. In Hinganghat the people are now interesting themselves in girls' schools and have opened a new school.

Aided girls' schools in the Southern Circle.

101. There are nine aided girls' schools, attended by 406 scholars. Schools increased by 2 and pupils by 154. The sum received from subscriptions for the maintenance of the schools nearly doubled; it rose from Rs. 1,208 to Rs. 2,024. Both the newly established schools are in Nagpur. The orphanage of the Free Church Mission for Native Christian girls is, Colonel Jacob says, "a first rate school." The Sisters of the Society of Saint Francis de Sales' school have opened a good school for the children of the higher classes It is popular and well attended. Two or three of the Sisters spend the whole day in the school. There is also a native Pandit of suitable age. I think this school may turn out well. It is confessedly an experiment. The Sisters very kindly offered to train female teachers for our Departmental and District Council girls' schools, but I could not induce a single respectable Pandit to allow his wife to be trained as a school mistress. Some kind of women, can easily be obtained, but respectable married women, the wives of school masters are wanted. We do not desire to turn our Normal schools into "alms-houses for the female dependants of the teachers and gentlemen interested in them."

Advantage will be taken of the faintest wish of the Marathi speaking population of the Southern Circle for schools for girls. Money of course will be wanted, and for a time our school mistresses will be foreigners. There is a Zenana Mission in the Southern Circle, belonging to the Free Church Mission. It receives no aid. I believe the ladies have access to a good many of the more respectable families, and do good.

Departmental and District Council schools for girls in the Eastern Circle.

102. There are 9 schools; scholars have increased from 500 to 528, and the average attendance from 339 to 358. The girls' schools are very equally distributed, 3 in Raipur, 3 in Bilaspur and 3 in Sambalpur. Mr. Elliott saw all the schools. The Sambalpur schools are at Sambalpur, Bargarh and Attabira. All show improvement, but a monitress is required for the Bargarh school. Uriya is taught in the Sambalpur girls' schools. The three schools of Bilaspur are situated in Bilaspur, Mungeli and Sheorinarain The two first named chools, taught by trained masters and mistresses, are in good order. The house of the third school is not suitable, and it is taught only by a master. Years ago there was a mistress, but the people would have nothing to say to her, and used to annoy her. I do not think the Sheorinarain school will improve until it is taught by a trained master and mistress, who should not receive less than Rs. 20 a month, and a good school house might be built. The schools in Raipur are in the town of Raipur, in Dhamtari and in Simga. Mr. Elliott reports, that the two former are doing fairly well. The Simga girls' school is in bad order. It received no sort of encouragement from the late Tahsildar of Simga. It will probably improve under the District Council, and a new Tahsildar who is the Chairman of the Local Board.

Aided schools for girls in the Eastern Circle.

103. There are 4 aided girls' schools and one unaided girls' school in the Eastern Circle. The unaided school has been already mentioned, it is at Sarangarh. The 4 aided girls' schools are at Rampella and Barpali, in Sambalpur,

at Bilaspur and Balod. The Sambalpur schools, Mr. Elliott says, are promising and are well looked after by their Committees. The Barpali school was opened by the Zamindar, who has erected a substantial school house, and sent his own daughter as the first pupil. The Balod girls' school is fairly attended and taught, but wants a school house. In Bilaspur the aided girls' school is supported by the "Arya Sabha." This girls' school is not a very good one. The "Arya Sabha" do not pay enough for a really good teacher.

Scholarship of girls' schools in the Eastern Circle and girls attending boys schools.

104. There are 19 schools in the Eastern Circle attended by girls as well as boys. The number of girls is 160. In the regular girls' schools 28 passed the Upper primary standard and obtained certificates, and 95 the Lower primary standard. Thirty-two of those who passed are Mahomedans, and six Chamars, or Dhers, the remainder are Hindus of better caste.

SECTION VII.—Education of Special Classes.

Section A.—Europeans and Eurasians.

Statistics of European schools.

105. The Inspector in charge of those schools for Europeans is Mr. G. Thompson, B. A. The selection of Mr. Thompson for this work was wise. The following table shows the statistics of these schools :—

Name of School.	No of boys	No of girls	Total.	Average number enrolled	Average daily attendance	Passed Upper primary examination.	Passed Lower primary examination	The maximum sanctioned monthly grant for 1883 84	Monthly sanction according to the Code 1884 85	When new grants came into force.
								Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
College of Saint Francis, Nagpur	1	..	1	1	1			...	...	
High and Middle School do. ..	199	..	199	185	156	13	13	275	248 1 4	1st January 1885.
*Bishop's School do.	28	25	53	64	47	5	5	275	195 0 0	,,
Saint Aloysius, Jubbulpore .	70	.	70	74	50	4	3	30	94 4 0	,,
Christ Church for boys ..	34		34	39	33	4	15	275	248 8 8	,,
Do for girls		72	72	66	57	5	...			
*Saint Joseph's Convent, Kamptee	12	102	114	111	93	8	9	150	178 2 0	,,
* Do do Nagpur	16	65	81	72	54	8	3	50	95 6 0	,,
Do. do Jubbulpore		101	101	107	94		7	100	179 13 4	,,
*Railway Joint, Khandwa ..	15	23	38	35	26	2	5	..	...	,,
*Orphanage Kamptee .	26	3	29	28	25	..	3	30	50 0 0	,,
*European School, Raipur ..	8	11	19	18	12	...		25	19 0 0	1st August 1884.
Total ..	409	402	811	800	648	44	63	1,210	1,303 3 4	

*These are all mixed schools.

Since January last all schools for Europeans are receiving aid under the provisions of the Code, and as determined by the results of the annual examination. The provisions of the Code regarding pupil teachers have, however, been found to be impracticable. There are monitors in several schools, but there are no indentured pupil teachers in the Central Provinces, nor in any part of the Punjab nor in the North-Western Provinces. In Bengal a few persons, chiefly girls, have become regularly indentured pupil teachers. The Code is not unfavourable to schools. Five schools earn increased grants. The Bishop's School, Nagpur, is the only one that suffers to any great extent. The Saint Francis de Sales' school had to bear a small loss, for nothing was of course given under the Code for the large Native department belonging to this school.

As a grant has now been given for the Native department, the school as a whole receives under the Code and under the rules for aiding Native schools more than formerly.

The Bishop's School is a mixed school for both boys and girls and has two very strong rivals, the Convent school at Sitabaldi for girls, the Saint Francis deSales' school for boys. The Code under which aid is given to European schools has been again revised. It will when approved by the Government of India come into force immediately after the next annual examination. Mr. Thompson attended the Naini Tal Conference for the revision of the Code. He reports that it will give in its new form " every scope to good schools to increase their grants " up to the limit of local income, but it will be more unfavourable to bad schools " than the original Code." Nearly 40 per cent of the grants for 1884-85 was earned for attendance. In this way large boarding schools and orphanages were, Mr. Thompson thinks, unduly favoured. Since under the amended Code the grant will depend rather on instruction than on attendance, well taught day schools will be more equally matched against boarding schools. The only schools that receive no aid under the Code are the Harda European school and the Joint Railway school at Khandwa. The Manager of the former wants no aid. The latter school has sufficient funds to meet its needs. Had the Harda returns been included in the above statistics there would have been no decrease in scholars; as it is, European scholars have apparently decreased from 827 to 811. An examination for scholarships was held in October 1884, under Chapter VII of the Code. There were 4 candidates for Middle school scholarships, but no scholarships were awarded. Since the close of the year 21 candidates were examined in May for Middle school scholarships, and 7 passed. It has been recommended that two should receive scholarships of Rs. 8 per mensem. For primary scholarships there were in October 5 candidates, of whom Mr. Thompson says 3 did very well, one being a pupil of Saint Francis deSales' School did the best, he was followed by two pupils from the Christ Church School, Jubbulpore, and all three obtained scholarships. At the examination held in May after the close of the year under report there were 43 candidates for primary scholarships: 10 passed, and 4 were recommended for scholarships of Rs. 5 a month.

The income of European schools from all sources

106. The following table gives the income of European schools from all sources :—

Name of School	Provinc'al		Municipal grant.		Fees.		Other sources		Total		Cost to Government for educating each pupil	
	1883 84.	1884-85.	1883 84	1884 85.	1883 84	1884 85	1883 84.	1884 85	1883-84.	1884-85	1883-84	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p
College of Saint Francis, Nagpur ...	...				...	36	...	600	...	636		
Do School, Nagpur	2,400	3,219	300	300	780	891	472	666	3,952	5,076	16 5 2	17 6 5
Bishop's School, "	3,150	2,541	600	600	1,105	893	2,075	1,627	6,930	5,661	42 0 0	39 11 3
St Aloysius, Jubbulpore	360	552	600	600	312	235	672	1,834	1,944	3,221	4 7 1	7 7 4
European, Raipur ..	38	228	.		26	240	23		87	468	2 10 1	12 10 8
Orphanage, Kamptee ..	360	600	...	...	4	12	2,818	1,362	3,182	1,978	12 13 8	21 6 10
Saint Joseph's Convent, Kamptee	1,233	1,869	.	..	589	590	1,263	1,620	3,085	4,079	11 13 8	16 13 5
Saint Joseph's Convent, Nagpur	375	736	240	240	541	571	...	266	1,156	1,813	5 5 8	10 3 7
Saint Joseph's Convent, Jubbulpore .	720	1,379	300	300	2,060	1,487	580	677	3,640	3,843	5 12 1	12 14 2
Christ Church for boys, Jubbulpore .	1,234	1,330	300	300	888	950	...	422	2,472	3,002	31 5 0	33 13 3
Christ Church for girls, Jubbulpore .	2,016	1,917	300	300	2,540	2,739	..	1,300	4,856	6,256	28 0 0	29 0 0
Railway Joint, Khandwa	...	.	...	..	300	...	500	1,236	800	1,236	...	...

During the year handsome building grants were made; Rs. 1,750 to the Kamptee Orphanage: to the Convent school, Jubbulpore, Rs. 3,000; and to the Convent school, Kamptee, Rs. 4,500.

Mr. Thompson gives a short sketch of each school. The schools are important and I should like to give Mr. Thompson's remarks *in extenso*, but this would unduly swell my report. I will send a copy to the Managers of each of the schools, and merely give here the pith of what Mr. Thompson records.

Saint Francis de Sales' School

107. The school contains 200 pupils, one being in the College department. Pupils have increased by 41. The majority of the pupils are boarders, and the attendance is regular. Progress is fair, the instruction is sound, and a large amount of useful work is being done. But something remains to be done before the school is brought up to the standard contemplated by the Code. The building has been much improved and additional accommodation for the boarders provided. A good gymnasium and a dining hall are desiderata. If to gymnastics a course of drill be added, Mr. Thompson thinks, a decided want will have been met.

Six pupils went up for Matriculation and all failed. The Revd. F. Polvat says that during the cold weather they gave up too much of their thoughts to volunteering, to drill, and to shooting.

Bishop's School, Nagpur

108. On the 31st March there were but 53 pupils,—28 boys and 25 girls. There has been a serious decrease of 32 students. Since the 1st of August, the school year begins in July, 20 pupils have left the school, 5 have left the station, the other 15 pupils left for various reasons, some of them have gone to the Saint Francis de Sales' School, others to the Convent School. At the annual examination five passed the Lower and five the Upper primary standards. The attendance had not been regular. Previous to Mr. Thompson's visit it had been only 62 per cent. For the whole year it has been 73 per cent. This improvement shows that many of the scholars removed from the school were very irregular. The scholarship, Mr Thompson thought, had improved The registers had not been well kept, and Mr. Thompson thought the discipline was not strict enough.

Saint Aloysius School, Jubbulpore.

109. This school has been greatly advantaged by the introduction of the new Code. The scholars however have decreased from 77 to 70, and the number of passes by the Upper primary standard decreased from 6 to 4, and by the Lower primary standard from 15 to 3, yet Mr. Thompson records that the school is making fair progress, that the instruction in the higher classes, excepting in vernacular, has improved.

Christ Church School for boys, Jubbulpore

110. Scholars have decreased from 39 to 34. The school, Mr. Thompson says, is well taught and passed a satisfactory examination in August. Two boys appeared for the Primary scholarship examination and both were successful, four boys passed the Upper primary and 15 the Lower primary examination. These results the Inspector considers to be good, and to reflect credit on Mr. Harcourt, the Head Master.

The Orphanage, Kamptee

There are 29 children in the orphanage—3 girls and 26 boys. The children of the lowest class are taught in the orphanage, whilst the others attend the Regimental school. The Somersetshire Regiment went away in November and the new regiment did not arrive

until April. During the interval the pupils were not well taught, and Mr. Thompson found them more backward than when previously examined. The orphanage receives a grant of 50 rupees per mensem. It is aided more as an orphanage than as a school.

Christ Church School for girls

112. There are 72 girls at school, of whom 5 passed the Upper primary examination. At the recent examination held in May five appeared for Middle scholarships, but none were successful. Mr. Thompson was not satisfied with the state of the main school. nor with the results of his annual examination. The discipline was good, but there was a want of animation. There were numerous failures in Arithmetic and there were omissions in registration. The Infant school on the other hand was in good order and discipline.

Saint Joseph's Convent, Kamptee.

113. There are 114 pupils, of whom 12 are boys in the Infant school. The orphanage and school departments receive aid. The passes by the Upper and Lower primary standards were not so many as in the previous year. They were 3 and 9. The school however teaches with fair success up to the Middle standard. The Infant school, owing to a change of teachers, has much deteriorated. In the main school Mr. Thompson thought that Arithmetic had been badly taught. It is doubtful whether the grant of Rs. 173 per mensem will be maintained. In July last when the Inspector visited the school the accommodation did not satisfy the Code, but extensive alterations and improvements are in progress, which will cost Rs. 9,000, Towards this sum the Local Administration have given a grant of Rs. 4,500.

Saint Joseph's Convent, Nagpur.

114. This school, Mr. Thompson says, improved more during the past year, than any other school for Europeans in the Provinces. There are 81 children in the school, 16 being boys in the infant department. Eight passed the Upper primary examination and three the Lower primary, and generally the school satisfied Mr. Thompson at the annual examination. The school is well managed, and the instruction sound.

Saint Joseph's Convent, Jubbulpore

115. Both the orphanage and the school are aided. The instruction of the European children is satisfactory. The girls here are much better arithmeticians than at other schools of the same class. Only one class, the 4th, did badly at the annual examination. It had been left to the care of a pupil teacher. No pupil passed the Upper primary examination, but 7 passed the Lower primary examination. On the whole Mr. Thompson thinks the school to be in good order, and especially commends the needle work. A new wing has recently been added to the building. It adds greatly to the accommodation. The grant given towards the new wing was Rs. 3,000. Before paying the last instalment I went over the new wing; it is, I think, in every way suitable.

The Railway Joint school, Khandwa.

116. This school is supported by the G. I. P. and Holkar State Railways. There are 23 girls and 15 boys. The school is doing "very fairly."

Raipur School for Europeans.

117. There are 8 boys and 11 girls at this school. The grant has recently been withdrawn, as there is no qualified Head Master. The Reverend Mr. Stoll was the Head Master, but the Mission Society to which he belongs required him to devote himself more entirely to Missionary work. Mr. Stoll still carries on the school, but Mr. Thompson is not sure that under the Code he can recognize Mr. Stoll as the principal teacher.

Section B.—Mahomedans.

Special schools for Mahomedans

118. The number of Mahomedan males in the Central Provinces, not including the Feudatory States, is 1,40,611, and the number of females is 1,35,162. There are thus about 21,091 boys and 20,274 girls of a school-going age. The number of Mahomedan boys at school is 7,605, or about 34 per cent of the total number. The number of Mahomedan girls at school is 207, or about one in a hundred. The number of boys of a school-going age of all other religions, omitting the aboriginal religions, is 7,43,155; and the boys of all religions, omitting aboriginal rel-

gions and Mahomedans, at school is 85,490, which is 11 5 per cent of the possible number of scholars. So that in proportion to their numbers, just 3 times as many Mahomedan boys are at school, as boys of other religions, omitting of course the aboriginal religions. Amongst special schools for Mahomedans, are those of the Anjuman-i-Islamia in Jubbulpore. They have improved, and the standard of the main school has been raised, a larger grant being given than formerly. The Schora and Murwara primary schools for Mahomedans have been commenced by private effort. In Saugor there are no strictly Mahomedan schools, but Urdu is taught in the main school, and in one or two of the branches. In Damoh a good primary school for Mahomedans has been opened. This school is aided by results. The Head Master of the Narsinghpur Zila school is a Mahomedan. In Narsinghpur too the Mahomedan school called Fatih-i-Am is in very good order, and Mr. Thompson says it has much improved. The Committee hope to build a good school house. A school for Mahomedan girls has been opened in Narsinghpur. In Harda and Sohagpur are schools for Mahomedans in which the Kuran is taught. There are similar schools in Burhanpur, but they send no returns. Urdu is also taught in the Narsinghpur, Sohagpur, Burhanpur, and Hoshangabad Zila schools. In the Southern Circle there is a special school for Mahomedans at Bhandara, another at Ashti. Urdu is taught at the Kamptee Zila school, and there are several indigenous result aided schools in Kamptee and Nagpur for Mahomedans. There are also special schools for them at Pauni, Ramtek, Seoni, Badnur, Chhindwara, and at Atner in the Betul district. The Atner school has been recently opened. In the Eastern Circle an Urdu class has been commenced at Bilaspur. An Urdu branch school has long existed at Raipur, and in the main school there is an Urdu—Persian teacher. The Head Master of the Raipur school is a Mahomedan gentleman. Urdu is taught in a primary school at Drug. Mahomedan education continues to receive attention, and educated Mahomedans find no difficulty, so far as my experience goes, in obtaining place. I am glad to say that one of the B. A. students that passed this year is a Mahomedan, the son of the Head Master at Narsinghpur.

Section C.—Native Chiefs.

The Rajkumar school.

119 The only special institution in the Central Provinces for the education of the children of Native Chiefs is the Rajkumar school at Jubbulpore, under the management of Mr Young, the Principal of the Jubbulpore College It now contains 12 scholars, and the expenditure was Rs. 3,725 ; the whole of the expenditure was realised from the fees of the pupils. The older boys who made very little progress because of the irregularity of the attendance, were removed from the school. The attendance is still not good, only 60·7 per cent of the number enrolled. This low percentage is caused by the irregularity of 4 students, who were absent between November and March, from 35 to 40 days of the 110 days the school remained open. The attendance of 7 of the scholars is good. One scholar, Ramchandra Deo of Patna, was not absent for a single day. The Inspector reported minutely on the results of the examination of each scholar. Seven had made good progress, and the rest had made fair progress. A new Uriya teacher from Cuttack was entertained during the year. The conduct of the boys, the Principal reports, has been excellent. No serious breach of discipline has occurred. Considerable attention has been paid to physical exercise and outdoor sports ; walking, riding, and gymnastic exercises form part of the daily routine All but one are fairly good riders. The pupils use the gymnasium daily.

Section D.—Aboriginal races and Low Castes.

The education of aboriginal races and low castes.

120. The Missionaries of Chhindwara, Mandla and Betul were consulted during the year as to what could best be done for the especial education of the aboriginal races. Those races are so scattered and live usually in such small villages that it is difficult to introduce any school system except at enormous expense. The Missionaries made no suggestions. The entertainment of a few itinerating school masters, men of good character and expert in teaching is, I think, the best means for the instruction of these children of the jungle. Such teachers should

be especially selected and might require especial training. When Gonds live in towns or the larger villages, they often attend our schools. There are now 1,313 Gond boys and 8 Gond girls at school. The number of low castes at school is not inconsiderable. There are 2,170 boys the children of Dhers, Mahars and Chamars at school and 21 girls. A new school for low caste children is about to be opened at Kamptee, and the Free Church Mission have special schools for the lower castes at Bhandara. In Burhanpur there is a special school for Mahars, and there is a Departmental Dher school at Hinganghat, but more than half the pupils are Mahomedans. A Mission Dher school has recently been opened at Sironcha, and in Chanda the low castes of two villages have asked the District Council for special schools. I did not visit the Eastern Circle during the year, and I do not know what is being done in Chhattisgarh for the education of low castes. Seven of the result aided schools are attended by Gonds or Kols. The Satnamis attend our schools and have schools of their own. Their schools make more progress when they are taught by Hindus than when they are taught by Satnamis. In some schools throughout the Province low caste children attending school sit apart, in other schools they sit with the other pupils. The Department take no notice of any arrangements the people may make amongst themselves regarding the manner of the attendance in school of respectable but low caste children.

SECTION VIII.—Private Schools.

Some remarks on private schools.

121. This Chapter belongs rather to a report on education in Bengal or the North Western Provinces or the Punjab. There never was any general system of indigenous education in these Provinces. There are very few private schools, that is schools that send no returns, submit no pupils for examination, ask for no aid. There are several indigenous schools in which Arabic and Sanscrit are taught. But they also teach the vernacular, and the scholars are many of them examined in the vernacular, and aid is given under the payment by result system. The three private schools that appear in the statistics are one of them in Multai, a Sanscrit school, and two are in Sironcha and teach Telugu.

SECTION IX.—The Preparation and distribution of Text Books and other Educational Literature.

Book Depots.

122. There are three Central Book Depots, one for each Circle of Inspection, and there is a branch depot at the Head-quarters of each district. Books have to be provided in English, Latin, Hindi, Marathi, Uriya, Guzarathi, Telugu, Tamil, Urdu, Persian, Sanscrit. All these languages are taught in the various public schools. The value of the books bought and sold during the year and the number and the value of those remaining in stock at the close of the year may be thus shown :—

	Number of books bought.	Value of books and paper bought.				Number of books sold.	Value of books sold.				Number of books in hand on 1st of April.	Value of books in hand on 1st of April.		
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
Nagpur ...	167,895	26,452	11	2		155,151	c 30,325	2	8		174,231	47,744	14	10
Jubbulpore ...	a 42,055	6,471	0	4		38,886	b 7,310	3	6		50,158	11,632	8	7½
Raipur ...	a 29,383	5,254	0	0		22,704	b 3,949	0	0		33,593	6,873	0	0

a All these books were bought from the Nagpur Book Depot. The total value of all books and paper bought from private firms and from the Educational Press, Nagpur, was Rs. 26,452-11-2.
b The value of these sales is included in sales marked "c"

Book Depot Cash Account.

123. The detailed cash Statement is as follows:—

District.	Charges.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nagpur ..	Establishment, Book Depot ...	444 8 3	
	Contingencies ..	1,400 4 0	
	Purchase of books (a) ...	23,664 2 0	
	Books received from Press ..	2,304 7 4	
			27,813 5 7
	Establishment, Press ...	912 0 0	
	Contingencies ...	360 12 6	
	Purchase of paper ...	484 1 10	
			1,756 14 4
Jubbulpore ...	Establishment, Book Depot ...	220 6 1	
	Contingencies ...	207 0 3	
	Purchase of books from Nagpur included in (a) ..	6,471 0 4	
	Purchase of books from other suppliers ..	.....	
			427 6 4
Raipur ..	Establishment, Book Depot ...	.....	
	Contingencies ...	103 0 0	
	Purchase of books from Nagpur included in (a) ...	5,254 0 0	
	Purchase of books from other suppliers ..	.....	103 0 0
			30,100 10 3
	Nominal profit ...		4,555 11 2
	Total ...	.....	34,656 5 5

District.	Receipts.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nagpur ...	Book Depot—The actual sums sent to the Treasury were as follows:—		
	Cash ..	5,920 3 8	
	Treasury Chalans (c) ...	17,017 12 6	
	Prizes (d) ..	3,072 8 7	
	Library (d) ..	4,985 1 10	30,995 10 7
	Press.		
	Sent to Treasury ...	85 1 6	
	Cost of books lithographed and made over to Book Depot ..	2,304 7 4	
	Credit given by the Comptroller, Central Provinces ..	1,271 2 0	3,660 10 10
Jubbulpore ...	Paid into Treasury and remitted to Nagpur by Chalans included in (c) ..	5,818 3 11	
	Credit given by the Curator, Nagpur, included in (d) ..	1,512 9 2	
Raipur ...	Paid into Treasury and remitted to Nagpur by Chalans included in (c) ...	2,837 9 0	
	Credit given by the Curator, Nagpur, included in (d) ...	769 9 1	
	Total ..		34,656 5 5

(a). The items of Rs. 6,471-0-4 and Rs. 5,254 having appeared in (a) are not re-added.
(c). The items of Rs. 5,818-3-11 and Rs. 2,837-9-0 having already been shown in (c) are not to be re-added.
(d). The items of Rs. 1,512-9-2 and Rs. 769 9-1 having been included in (d) are not to be re-added.

Books and papers published by the Lithographic press attached to the Office of the Inspector General of Education.

124. The press lithographs all kinds of forms, returns, rules required by the Department and occasionally does work for other departments. A newspaper in Hindi, Marathi and Uriya is published every month. The Editor is the Head Master of the Nagpur Normal School. The paper is distributed to school masters and is sold to private subscribers. The charge is Rs. 2-4-0 per annum including postage. The books and reading sheets lithographed during the year at the Departmental press were :—

Hindi.

8,000 Reading sheets.
5,016 Upper Primary Arithmetic.
500 Hindi parsing sheets.
1,005 Geography of the Saugor district.
200 Maps of the Jubbulpore district.

Marathi.

2,009 Copy books—(No. 3.)
404 Reading sheets.

Urdu.

1,009 No. 3 Copy books. No. 4 is in the press.

Books and Maps sent to other presses.

125. The books and maps we have sent to other presses during the year are :—

Urdu 4th Book, 1st edition (in the press.)
Hindi 1st Book, 9th „ „
„ 2nd „ 8th „
„ Lower Primary Arithmetic.
„ Sanitary Primer.
„ and English "Help for beginners."
„ „ School Dialogues.
„ Primer of Physics, in the press awaiting publisher's permission for translation and publication.
„ School Manual.
„ Copy book—No. 4.
„ „ „ No. 3.
„ Mental Arithmetic.
„ Geography of Damoh.
„ Map of the Central Provinces (in the press.)
Marathi 1st book (in Modi), 5th edition.
„ Lower Primary Arithmetic, 2nd edition.
Uriya 1st Book, 2nd edition.
„ 2nd „ 2nd „
„ 3rd „ 1st „
„ Drill book 1st „

There is a Text Book Committee the members of which are consulted, if there is any doubt as to the publication of a new book. Some text books are sent to the North-Western Provinces for criticism. A Hindi version of the Primer of Physiology has just been sent, and examined.

SECTION X.—Museums and Literary Societies and the Press.

Museums.

126. The Nagpur Museum is no longer managed by the Education Department. The number of visitors to the Raipur Museum was 136,401. Specimens of Bombay pottery, Sambalpur tassar silk and grass mats, and of the work of the Raipur looms, were added to the collection during the year.

Literary Societies and the Press.

127. There are 15 subscription libraries and reading clubs and 12 other literary or philanthropic associations. The most influential of these societies are the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Jubbulpore, and the Hit Sabha, both of which support large schools. The Hit Sabha, Saugor, has branches at Rehli, Khurai, Banda. The Anjuman-i-Islamia also manages a press. There are 16 printing and lithographic presses under private management including one belonging to the Raja of Bamra. Seven of the presses publish weekly newspapers, and one, the *Saraswati* at Narsinghpur, publishes a monthly Magazine, the subscription to which is only Rs. 2 per annum including postage. Two of the newspapers are in Urdu, and the rest are in Hindi and Marathi, or in English and one Vernacular.

Officers and Societies that deserve mention.

128. It remains to bring to the notice of the Chief Commissioner those District Councils, officers, and private gentlemen who deserve mention for their services in the cause of education. I do not mention school Committees, as so many have done well, that the list would be too long, nor do I name all the private gentlemen who have exerted themselves strenuously for the improvement of schools As this is the first year of the work of District Councils it is right to mention prominently those that have done best.

District Councils and Local Boards.

129. (1).—The Wardha District Council and Local Boards have surpassed expectation. The gentlemen especially commended are :—

(1) Mr. Ganpat Rao Kesho, Honorary Magistrate, Wardha.
(2) „ Ambadass Atmaram Deshpunday, Ashti.
(3) „ Wasudeo Krishna, Malguzar, Secretary Arvi Board.
(4) „ Mahadeo Balaji Deshmukh of Birul.
(5) „ Ram Rao Deshmukh, Honorary Magistrate, Deoli.
(6) „ Yado Rao Deshmuk, also of Deoli; but these are only prominent among others.

(2)—The Nagpur District Council and Local Boards of Ramtek and Katol with the Tahsildars of these places.

(3) Mr. Waman Rao Kolhatkar, Extra Assistant Commissioner, President of the Betul District Council.

(4) Mr. Bireshwar Datt, Chairman, Jubbulpore District Council, and the Murwara Local Board, and Mr. Golab Singh.

(5) The Narsinghpur District Council and Mr. Ramcharanpuri, one of the members of the Local Board.

(6) The Local Board of Hatta, Damoh, and Mr. Takht Singh, pensioned Tahsildar, member.

By the omission of the District Council and Local Boards of Saugor it is not intended to imply that they have neglected education. On the contrary the people of Saugor are enthusiastic and liberal in all school matters.

Tahsildars

130 The Tahsildars that deserve especial mention are :—

(1) Mr. Vasudeo Narayan, Wardha.
(2) „ Dhundiraj Janardan, Arvi.
(3) „ Balmukund Purohit, Sehora.
(4) „ Pandit Durga Shankar, Banda.
(5) „ Bhatuk Bharti, Seoni (Chhappara.)
(6) „ Munshi Krishna Prashada of Rehli.
(7) „ Ramcharn Lal, Gadarwara.
(8) „ Munshi Binda Prashada, Naib Tahsildar, Gadarwara.
(9) „ Hafiz Mahomed Ahmed, Narsinghpur.
(10) „ Ibrar Hosein, Hatta.
(11) „ Dori Lal, especially commended by the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur.

Inspecting Officers.

131. The inspecting Officers whose services deserve mention are:—

(1) Colonel Jacob, who for some time carried on the duties of both the Inspector General of Education and of Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle.

(2) Mr. Thompson, B A., in addition to his large charge of Native schools, inspects all European schools and has shown great practical ability and judgment.

(3). Mr. J. Elliott has inspected and examined for aid a large number of schools, and introduced a change in the management and aid of primary schools in Raipur.

The subordinate inspecting staff

132. The Zila Inspectors chiefly deserving commendation are :—

(1). Mr. Vishnu Balwant Gokle, Wardha.
(2). „ Hari Shridhar, Nagpur.
(3). „ Nago Yado Rao, Bhandara.
(4). „ Bhao Bharde, Narsinghpur.
(5). „ Ganga Singh, Jubbulpore.
(6). „ Kripa Shanker, Hoshangabad.
(7). „ Govind Raghunath, Chanda.

The College.

133. Mr. Young, Principal, Jubbulpore College and Manager of the Rajkumar School, officiated for some time as Inspector of Schools, in addition to doing his own work. He speaks well of his subordinates, I would name especially,

Mr. Koilas Chandra Datta, M. A., Sanscrit Professor, and Mr. Kunj Behari Lal, B. A., Persian Professor.

School masters.

134. I only have space to mention Mr. Balaji Vinayak Gokle, Head master of the Nagpur Normal School; Mr. Vishnu Pandit who officiated for the greater part of the year as Superintendent of the Jubbulpore Normal School, and Mr. Vinayak Prashada of the Raipur Normal School.

Miss Isa Hoy has already been mentioned.

Private gentlemen

135. The private gentlemen deserving thanks are:—

(1). Mr. Munna Lal Chowdry of Mandla.
(2). „ Madho Rao Bhao, Zamindar, Amgaon, Bhandara.
(3). „ Rajaram Pant, Kamdar of Chulhad.
(4). „ Sheo Charan Singh, pensioned Inspector of Police.

(5). Mr. Nand Lal, Saugor.
(6). „ Tatia Naidu „
(7). „ Mohan Lal Singhai, Khurai—Saugor.
(8). „ Kunji Lal Singhai, Dalpatpur „
(9). „ Thakur Subdal Singh, Tigora „
(10). „ The Zamindar of Barpali.
(11). „ The Tahutdar of Teranga.
(12). „ Lalji Pujari, Raipur.
(13). „ Kereshwar Misra, Sambalpur.

Of the names of 25 gentlemen and school Committees given by the Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, and of 40 mentioned by the Secretary District Council, Jubbulpore, I have only mentioned some of the most deserving. I must not omit Mr. Deena Patel of Wara Seoni, Mr. Ganpat Rao, Zamindar of Hatta, and Mr. Asalat Khan of Dhapewara in Balaghat, where so much remains to do.

Societies.

136. The Societies that deserve especial mention are:—

(1). The Free Church Mission, Nagpur and Bhandara, especially its prominent members, the Reverend J. G Cooper, the Reverend D. Whitton, the Reverend J. Douglas.

(2) The Church Mission, Jubbulpore, especially the Reverend J. Ellwood, the Manager.

(3). The Zenana Mission Jubbulpore and Miss Branch.

(4). The Society of St. Francis de Sales, Nagpur, and the Reverend F. Pelvat, B A., the Principal of the High school and College.

(5). The Ladies of the Convents of Saint Joseph, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, and Kamptee. Three of the Sisters of the Convent of Saint Joseph, Nagpur, have opened a school for the daughters of the higher classes in Nagpur.

(6). The Morris College Committee, and the Secretary Mr. Bepin Krishna Bose, M. A.

(7). Mr. Thompson also mentions the Swedish Missions of Narsinghpur and Saugor.

Apology for the list of persons named.

137. The list is not I think too long. It has cost me some trouble to reduce to a reasonable length. It will be an evil day for education in the Central Provinces, when there are not always as many officials and private gentlemen and societies as those given above that deserve especial mention.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

COLIN BROWNING, M. A.,

Inspector General of Education, C. P.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central Provinces at the end of the Official year 1884-85.

(For Details see General Table III.)

Area and Population				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.				
				University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.							
Total area in square miles	Number of Towns* and Villages	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1,13,279	Towns *a 70	Males 5,827,122	Institutions. For males ..	3	...	60	1,620	3	21	1,707	1	2	1,710	3·73 nearly. Institutions to No. of towns and villages.	
	Villages *a 45,784	Females 5,721,389	For females .	...	...	3	98	1	...	102	...	.	102	0·22	
	Total 45,854	Total 11,548,511	Total ...	3	...	63	1,718	4	21	1,809	1	2	1,812	2·95	
	If Feudatory States are omitted, the number of towns is only 66, and of villages is 34,542.	*a Including Feudatory States If Feudatory States are omitted, the population is 9,838,791.	Scholars. Males ..	56	...	3,54.	*b 90,259	189	405	94,457	15	*b 36	94,508	Male scholars to male population of school going age e 10·81.	*b When comparing with para. 82 add 36 to 90,259
			Females ..	...	...	46	4,478	29	...	4,553	...	...	*c 4,553	Female scholars to female population of schoolgoing age† 0·53.	*c 215 girls in boys' schools, and 51 boys in girls' schools, no correction is here made as this Table I. is an abstract of Table III.
			Total ...	56	...	3,594	94,737	218	405	99,010	15	36	99,061	5·72	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, or a Cantonment, whatever its population, is entered as a town.

†The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent of the whole population.

*a In the Census 52 towns are given. I have added 18 towns where there are Municipalities or Cantonments, and have reduced the number of villages.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in

[For Details see

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.§					
	University Education.	School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total.
	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Institutions ... For Males ...	17,463	1,04,397	2,97,573	20,254	4,978	4,44,665
Institutions ... For Females ...	.....	2,991	38,511	6,058	.....	47,560
Total ...	17,463	1,07,388	3,36,084	26,312	4,978	4,92,225
2. (a) Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—16 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	3·13	16·90	28·18	6·83	0·87	55·91
(b) Percentages* of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—16 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	.....	.....	97·75	.....	0·29	98·04
(c) Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—16 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction ..	.....	27·88	62·33	.....	0·05	90·26
(d) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—16 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	2·46	15·15	47·39	3·71	0·70	69·41
AVERAGE ANNUAL COST† OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Departmental Institutions. Cost to Provincial revenues ...	314 9 10	22 15 2	3 0 11	121 4 1	9 6 9	6 3 7
Departmental Institutions. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	.....	4 5 3	0 15 7	.....	0 1 1	1 3 10
Departmental Institutions. Total cost* ...	339 2 7	32 11 10	4 12 8	121 4 1	12 1 11	8 10 9
District Council and Local Board Schools‡ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	11 15 9	0 1 6	.....	.....	0 1 11
District Council and Local Board Schools‡ Cost to Local Funds	.....	.....	3 1 7	.....	.....	3 1 7
District Council and Local Board Schools‡ Total ..	.....	25 4 0	3 7 8	.....	7 0 4	3 8 4
Institutions in Feudatory States. Cost to Native State Revenues.	.....	.....	1 10 9	.....	.....	1 10 9
Institutions in Feudatory States. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institutions in Feudatory States. Total ..	.....	.....	1 10 9	.....	.....	1 10 9
Aided Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	97 4 8	12 13 9	1 8 11	.....	.....	2 3 0
Aided Institutions. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	.....	2 14 11	0 3 11	.....	.....	0 5 11
Aided Institutions. Total cost ...	263 0 8	30 12 2	3 5 11	.....	.....	4 14 10
Unaided Institutions ... Total cost ...	636 0 0	.....	2 9 10	.....	14 2 9	3 1 0
All Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	215 13 9	19 5 8	1 3 3	121 4 1	7 12 1	2 4 5
All Institutions. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	.....	3 12 3	1 11 5	.....	0 14 9	1 12 6
All Institutions. Total cost ...	311 13 5	31 14 7	3 11 6	121 4 1	11 9 8	5 3 4

TABLE II.

the Central Provinces for the official year 1884-85.

General Table IV.]

Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.§								Total expenditure on public instruction.	Remarks.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	25,743	84,522	28,511	34,987	1,880	30,416	2,06,059	6,50,724	
...	...	...	1,101	9,749	11	...	10,861	58,421	
...	25,743	84,522	29,612	44,736	1,891	30,416	2,16,920	7,09,145	
...	6·68	21·67	7·39	7·36	0·41	0·08	44 09	100·	
...	...	...	0·36	1·51	0·09	...	1·96	100·	
...	...	...	0 15	9·21	0·38	...	9·74	100	
...	3·63	11·92	4·17	6·31	0·27	4·29	30·59	100·	

*A portion of the cost is defrayed from fees, this raises the total cost.

*The percentages required for 2(*a*), 2(*b*), 2(*c*), are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7a, 7*b*, 7*c*, respectively, of General Table IV.

†The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average monthly number on the rolls during the year.

‡The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

Class of Institutions.	Public							
	Under public							
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by the District Council and Local Boards.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arts Colleges.								
University Education. English ..	1	31	31	27	...	...	...	...
	1	31	31	27	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.								
School Education, General. For boys .. English ...	37	2,410	2,173	1,798	2	67	76	61
For boys .. Vernacular ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... English ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total ..	37	2,410	2,173	1,798	2	67	76	61
Primary Schools.								
For Boys ..	285	21,178	20,918	16,050	639	41,422	39,896	26,862
For Girls ..	38	1,905	1,832	1,249	25	1,023	984	662
Total ..	323	23,083	22,750	17,299	664	42,445	40,880	27,524
Schools for Special Instruction.								
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters	3	189	188	169	...	...	...	...
Do. Mistresses .	1	29	29	25	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	15	267	261	180	4	49	53	34
Other Schools ...	2	89	92	34	...	...	...	...
Total ..	21	574	570	408	4	49	53	34
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	382	26,098	25,524	19,532	670	42,561	41,909	27,619

TABLE III.

Central Provinces for the official year 1884-85.

Institutions.											
management.				Under private management							
Maintained by Feudatory States				Aided by the Department, or by the District Council, or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	..	1	24	24	21	1	1	1	1
	...	...	...	1	24	24	21	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	21	1,071	1,065	846	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
..	...	...	...	3	46	51	45	...	..	...	..
...	..	...	.	24	1,117	1,116	891	..	..		
35	2,212	2,250	1,520	574	23,193	21,161	15,071	87	2,254	1,808	1,240
1	64	71	49	29	1,288	1,336	902	5	198	170	125
36	2,276	2,321	1,569	603	24,481	22,497	15,973	92	2,452	1,978	1,365
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	23	15
	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	23	15
36	2,276	2,321	1,569	628	25,622	23,637	16,885	93	2,453	2,002	1,381

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

	Class of Institutions		Grand Total Public of Institutions.	Grand Total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars 31st of March	
					English.	A classical language.
			22	23	24	25
University Education	*Arts Colleges*					
	English		3	56	56	56
	Total ...		3	56	56	56
School Education, General	*Secondary Schools*					
	For Boys	English ..	60	3,548	3,548	760
		Vernacular ..	...	.	...	...
	For Girls .	English ..	3	*a46	46	...
	Total ..		63	3,594	3,594	760
	Primary Schools.					
	For Boys		1,620	90,259	2,894	98
	For Girls		98	*a 4,478	455	...
	Total ..		1,718	94,737	3,349	98
School Education, Special	*Schools for special instruction.*					
	Training Schools for Masters . ..		3	189	...	...
	Training Schools for Mistresses		1	*a29	..	...
	Schools of Art .. .		...	.	...	...
	Law Schools		..	...	...	...
	Medical Schools			...	...	..
	Engineering and Surveying Schools			..	...	...
	Industrial Schools ...		19	316	...	..
	Other Schools		2	89	.	..
	Total .		25	623	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction			1,809	99,010	6,999	914
Private Institutions	1.—ADVANCED TEACHING—					
	(a) Arabic or Persian .. .		..	...	...	...
	(b) Sanskrit		1	15	...	15
	(c) Any other Oriental Classic ..		...	..	...	...
	2.—Elementary teaching a Vernacular only or mainly	For Boys ..	2	36	...	...
		For Girls ...	...	..	...	..
	3.—European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards	For Boys ...	...	...	...	...
		For Girls ..	...	...	...	...
	4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards	For Boys ..	...	...	...	...
		For Girls ..	...	...	..	...
	Total ...		3	51	...	15
	Grand Total ...		1,812	99,061	6,999	929

I.—The term *classical language* in column 25 includes

II.—Mixed schools should be shown as boys' or as girls'

III.—Where boys and girls attend the same school, the column of Remarks should show the

IV.—The sub-divisions of column 27 regarding races

TABLE III.—Concluded.

Central Provinces, for the official year 1884 85.

on the learning.	Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.							
A Vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Gonds and other aboriginal tribes	Others.	Remarks.
26	27 *a*	27 *b*	27 *c*	27 *d*	27 *e*	27 *f*	27 *g*	28
...	1	...	50	4	1	...	...	
..	1	...	50	4	1	...	...	
3,209	80	48	3,033	358	6	9	14	
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38	46	...	..	...	..	...	...	
3,247	126	48	3,033	358	6	9	14	
90,062	287	296	79,024	7,209	16	1,302	2,125	*a Deduct 51 boys in girls' schools and add 215 girls in boys' schools, and we obtain 4,717, see Table V.
4,143	372	208	3,648	205	12	8	25	
94,205	659	504	82,672	7,414	28	1,310	2,150	
189	...	...	175	11	...	...	3	
29	...	...	27	2	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
227	...	2	289	23	...	1	1	
89	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	
534	...	2	580	36	...	1	4	
97,986	786	554	86,335	7,812	35	1,320	2,168	215 girls in boys' schools 51 boys in girls' schools
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	...	2	10	...	...	1	23	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215 Total girls in boys' schools 51 „ boys in girls' schools
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	...	2	25	...	...	1	23	* b Deduct 6 boys reading in Native schools, and we obtain 780 the total of children in European schools
98,022	*b786	556	86,360	7,812	35	1,321	2,191	

European and Oriental classical languages.
schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.
number of girls in boys' schools and the number of boys in girls' schools.
or creeds will vary according to circumstances.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Objects of Expenditure.	Public						
	Under Public						
	Maintained by the Department						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Arts Colleges.							
University Education. — English	9,753	...	...	761	...	..	10,514
University Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.							
University Education. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	
University Education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
University Education. — Engineering	..	...	...	...	...		
Total ..	9,753	..	..	761	...	..	10,514
Secondary Schools.							
School Education, General. — For Boys ... English ..	49,864	..	9,408	10,202	961	706	71,141
School Education, General. — For Boys ... Vernacular ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls ... English ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls ... Vernacular ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ..	49,864	...	9,408	10,202	961	706	71,141
Primary Schools.							
School Education, General. — For Boys	61,713	...	20,250	14,355	1,783	1,034	99,135
School Education, General. — For Girls	7,890	...	1,946	...	37	24	9,897
Total ..	69,603	...	22,196	14,355	1,820	1,058	1,09,032
Schools for Special Instruction.							
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters ..	20,254	...	..	...	...	...	20,254
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Mistresses ..	6,058	...	...	...	...	...	6,058
School Education, Special. — Schools of Art	..	...	...	..	...	..	
School Education, Special. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Engineering and Surveying Schools	..	...	...	...	..	...	..
School Education, Special. — Industrial Schools	3,326	...	24	...	...	...	3,350
School Education, Special. — Other Schools	.	...	...		...	930	930
Total ..	29,638	..	24	...	...	930	30,592
University	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in . Arts Colleges ..	8,507	...	...	...	...	126	8,633
Scholarships held in . Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Scholarships held in . Secondary Schools ..	10,077	..	..	...	...	358	10,435
Scholarships held in . Primary Schools ..	3,858	...	66	...	...	49	3,973
Scholarships held in . Special Schools other than Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Buildings	12,659	...	2,088	...	360	250	15,357
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	1,554	..	175	...	...	..	1,729
Miscellaneous	315	...	...		...	30,101	*30,416
Total ..	36,970	...	2,329	...	360	30,884	70,543
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction..	1,95,828	...	33,957	25,318	3,141	33,578	2,91,822

	Rs
*Book Depot charges .	27,797
Value of books lithographed in the press ..	2,304
Grant for vernacular literature ...	315
Total ...	30,416

TABLE IV.

in the Central Provinces for the official year 1884-85.

Institutions.													
Management.													
Maintained by the District Council and Local Boards.							Maintained by Feudatory States.						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native States Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
..	...	..	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	..	..	...	..
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...
911	...	...	168	840	..	1,919	...	..	..	.	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	..	...
...	...	..	..	...	..	.	...	..	..	...	...	..	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	..	...	...	...
911	...	...	168	840	..	1,919	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
3,924	1,22,249	576	7,942	2,465	409	1,37,565	3,575	..	..	...	..	..	3,575
...	4,561	50	..	...	...	4,611	305	..	..	..	..	..	305
3,924	1,26,810	626	7,942	2,465	409	1,42,176	3,880	..	..	..	...	...	3,880
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	372	...	...	...	...	372	...	...	..	.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...
...	372	..	...	...	...	372	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	.	..	...	...	...	...	1,021	...	..	...	...	...	1,021
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...
124	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
1,451	461	...	...	10	...	1,922	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
14,493	1,963	50	...	936	96	17,538	245	..	...	...	...	...	245
...	119	...	...	43	...	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
16,068	2,543	50	..	989	96	19,746	1,266	..	...	...	...	...	1,266
20,903	1,29,725	676	8,110	4,294	505	1,64,213	5,146	..	..	...	...	...	5,146

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Objects of Expenditure.	Public						
	Under Private						
	Aided by the Department, or by the District Council, or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5
University Education							
Arts Colleges.							
English	2,335	...	...	546	...	3,432	6,313
Oriental	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.							
Law	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,335	...	...	546	...	3,432	6,313
School Education, General.							
Secondary Schools.							
For Boys .. English ...	13,249	...	3,132	5,070	1,774	8,112	31,337
For Boys .. Vernacular ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... English .	1,101	...	135	957	320	478	2,991
For Girls ... Vernacular ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14,350	..	3,267	6,027	2,094	8,590	34,328
Primary Schools.							
For Boys	28,231	...	4,230	7,112	6,067	8,687	54,327
For Girls	6,815	...	1,284	4714	7,220	1,461	21,494
Total ...	35,046	...	5,514	11,826	13,287	10,148	75,821
School Education, Special.							
Schools for Special Instruction.							
Training Schools for Masters ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Scholarships held in							
Arts Colleges ...	1,625	...	...	...	...	...	1,625
Professional Colleges...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools ...	2,780	...	...	...	..	75	2,855
Primary Schools ...	45	...	...	...	...	...	45
Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	3,126	...	2,050	...	...	6,420	11,596
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...		...	...	..	...	...
Total ...	7,576	...	2,050	...	...	6,495	16,121
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	59,307	...	10,831	18,399	15,381	28,665	1,32,583

Total ... 30.416

RAL TABLE IV.—Concluded.

in the Central Provinces for the official year 1884-85.

Institutions Management. Unaided.				Total expenditure from.						
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources	Grand Total	Remarks.
6a	6b	6c	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
36	...	600	636	12,088	...	..	1,343	4,032	17,463	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	...	600	636	12,088	...	...	1,343	4,032	17,463	
...	...	...	...	64,024	...	12,540	15,440	12,393	1,04,397	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1,101	...	135	957	798	2,991	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	65,125	...	12,675	16,397	13,191	1,07,388	
330	37	2,604	2,971	93,868	1,22,249	25,056	29,739	26,661	2,97,573	
...	1,236	968	2,204	14,705	4,561	3,280	4,714	11,251	38,511	
330	1,273	3,572	5,175	1,08,573	1,26,810	28,336	34,453	37,912	3,36,084	
...	...	...	...	20,254	...	...	...	...	20,254	
...	...	...	...	6,058	...	...	...	..	6,058	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	
...	...	...	...	3,326	372	24	...	...	3,722	
...	...	326	326	...	...	...	...	1,256	1,256	
...	...	326	326	29,638	372	24	...	1,256	31,290	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	25,743	...	...	...	...	25,743	
...	...	...	...	83,501	...	...	...	1,021	84,522	
...	...	...	...	10,132	...	...	...	126	10,258	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	12,981	...	...	...	433	13,414	
...	...	...	...	5,354	461	66	...	59	5,940	
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	30,278	1,963	4,188	...	8,307	44,736	
...	...	...	...	1,554	119	175	...	43	1,891	
...	...	...	...	315	...	...	...	30,101	30,416	
...	...	...	...	1,69,858	2,543	4,429	...	40,090	2,16,920	
366	1,273	4,498	6,137	3,85,282	1,29,725	45,464	52,193	96,481	7,09,145	

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education

Class of Schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS—							
For Boys ...	Departmental ...	English ...	37	2,410	153	...	153
		Vernacular ..	5	208	..	...	...
	District Council	English ..	2	67	...	...	...
		Vernacular ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Feudatory States	English ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ..	..	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English ...	21	1,071	214	..	214
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	..	65	3,756	367	...	367
For Girls ...	Departmental ...	English ..	...	...	..	...	...
		Vernacular ..	1	29	...	...	...
	District Council	English ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	..	...	...	...
	Feudatory States	English ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English ...	3	46	...	...	...
		Vernacular ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	.	...	...
	Total	...	4	75	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools		.	69	3,831	367	...	367
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—							
For Boys ...	Departmental	... ...	285	21,178	...	...	...
	District Council	... ...	639	41,422	...	...	...
	Feudatory States	... ...	35	2,212	...	...	...
	Aided	... ...	574	23,193	...	...	...
	Unaided	.. ..	90	2,305	...	...	...
	Total	...	1,623	90,310	...	...	...
For Girls ...	Departmental	... ...	38	1,905	...	...	...
	District Council	... ..	25	1,023	...	...	...
	Feudatory States	... ..	1	64	...	...	...
	Aided	... ..	29	1,288	...	...	...
	Unaided	... ..	5	198	...	...	...
	Total	...	98	4,478	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools		...	1,721	94,788	...	...	...
Grand Total		...	*1,790	*98,619	367	...	367

NOTE.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number
Mixed schools should be entered as boys' schools or girls' schools,
* The 3 private schools and 51 scholars have been included in the
To obtain the total number of schools and Colleges 1,812 and of scholars 99,061 of Table III add 19

TABLE.—V.

in the Central Provinces at the end of the official year 1884-85.

Middle Stage.			Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.								
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage			Comprising all pupils who have passed the Lower Primary Stage but have not passed beyondthe Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Stage.						Total.		
						Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
2			3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
2,257	...	2,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,410	...	2,410
208	..	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	...	208
67	...	67	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
851	6	857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,065	6	1,071
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
..		...	...	..	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	..
3,383	6	3,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3,750	6	3,756
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	29	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	46
...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	75	75	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	75	75
3,383	81	3,464	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	3,750	81	3,831
822	...	822	3,514	...	3,514	10,514	10	10,524	6,314	4	6,318	21,164	14	21,178
838	...	838	6,652	...	6,652	17,682	22	17,704	16,206	22	16,228	41,378	44	41,422
55	...	55	161	..	161	1,267	58	1,325	650	21	671	2,133	79	2,212
64	...	64	1,726	12	1,738	8,957	39	8,996	12,374	21	12,395	23,121	72	23,193
6	..	6	59	...	59	668	...	668	1,572	...	1,572	2,305	...	2,305
1,785		1,785	12,112	12	12,124	39,088	129	39,217	37,116	68	37,184	90,101	209	90,310
...	14	14	...	90	90	...	741	741	...	1,060	1,060	..	1,905	1,905
...	...	...	...	46	46	...	430	430	...	547	547	...	1,023	1,023
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	52	.	12	12	...	64	64
...	...	...	1	124	125	14	575	589	21	553	574	36	1,252	1,288
...	...	...	3	7	10	12	82	94	...	94	94	15	183	198
...	14	14	4	267	271	26	1,880	1,906	21	2,206	2,287	51	4,427	4,478
1,785	14	1,799	12,116	279	12,395	39,114	2,009	41,123	37,137	2,334	39 471	90,152	4,636	94,788
5,168	95	5,263	12,116	279	12,395	39,114	2,009	41,123	37,137	2,334	39,471	93,902	4,717	98,619

returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Forms I and III.
according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.
primary stage. They should have been omitted.
industrial and other schools and 3 Colleges and 442 pupils attending Colleges and industrial and other schools.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions	Other Institutions	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arts Colleges—									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	* 4	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	10
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
4. First Arts	1	1	...	2	19	9	...	...	28
4. Previous Examination ...	† c 1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Colleges for Professional Training—									
Law—									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine—									
4. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—									
3. L. C. E.	* 1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of General Education—									
Matriculation ... Boys ...	1	5	...	6	70	97	...	34	201
Matriculation ... Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle School Examination ... Boys ...	34	15	...	49	428	245	...	57	730
Middle School Examination ... Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination ... Boys ...	792	104	17	913	8,408	1,019	192	...	9,619
Upper Primary Examination ... Girls ...	18	7	...	25	111	79	...	...	190
Lower Primary Examination ... Boys ...	883	196	39	1,118	11,384	1,911	322	...	13,617
Lower Primary Examination ... Girls ...	57	10	4	71	478	164	23	...	665
Public Service Certificate Examination ... English A. & C.	6	3	3	12	18	4	4	27	53
Public Service Certificate Examination ... Vernacular B. ...	36	8	13	57	122	13	15	64	214
Schools of Special Instruction—									
1. Training School Examination for Masters.. Upper ...	3	...	...	3	103	...	...	1	104
1. Training School Examination for Masters.. Lower ...	2	...	16	18	84	...	57	6	147
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses Upper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses Lower ...	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7
3. Examination in Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Examination in Surveying ...	7	...	...	7	118	...	...	2	120
5. Industrial School Examination ...	2	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	9

TABLE VI.

Central Provinces during the official year 1884-85.

Number passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.								Remarks.
Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Gonds.	Jains.	Parsis.	
11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f	16g	16h.	
..	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	..	..	...	...	.	
10	..	...	...	10		...	8	1	..	...	..	1	
...	...	...	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	
...	...	.	...	...	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
...	...		...	..	..	...	...	...		...	..	.	
7	3	...	...	*a10	..	...	9	...	..	.		1	*a 7 Passed in April 1885
1	.	...	..	1	..	...	1	...		.	.	..	
...		..	.	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	†c Already included in 4
...		.	..	.	...	..	...	...	.	.	..	..	
...	..	..	...	.	...	.	...	...	..	.	...	...	
..	..	...	..	...	.	.		..	.	...	..	...	
1	...	...	.	1	.	..	1	...	.		...	...	
...	..	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	..		..	
23	27	.	.	*b50	1	..	47	2	.	..	...	.	
...	†	...	..	*b	..	...	...	...	.		...	...	*b Passed in April 1885.
251	162	...	7	420	..	1	392	24	.	..	...	8	
...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	
5,210	553	127	...	5,890	18	19	,313	373	137	27	3	..	
83	21	2	...	106	18	2	78	5	3		..	.	
7,687	1,250	242	...	9,179	37	16	8,209	629	204	73	8	3	
303	34	11	...	348	24	1	299	8	9	3	4	...	
3	1	2	26	32	...	1	29	2	...	.	..	..	
80	9	9	55	153	...	...	109	44	.	.	..	..	
83	...	...	...	88	..	...	78	5	...	...	...	...	
55	...	6	...	61	..	...	55	4	2	.	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
5	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	
70	.	...	...	70	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	..	...	...	

* Foreign Colleges receive our senior College students. † Includes nine students from Sehore.

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure of the District Council and Local Boards on Public Instruction. In Institutions maintained by the District Council or Local Fund Boards.										
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.											
University Education. English	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Oriental	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	..	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.											
School Education, General. For Boys ... English ...	2	67	76	61	911	...	...	168	840	...	1,919
For Boys ... Vernacular ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls . English ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls . Vernacular ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total ...	2	67	76	61	911	..	...	168	840	...	1,919
Primary Schools.											
For Boys	639	41,422	39,896	26,862	3,924	1,22,249	576	7,942	2,465	409	1,37,565
For Girls	25	1,023	984	662	.	4,561	50	...	...	...	4,611
Total ...	664	42,445	40,880	27,524	3,924	1,26,810	626	7,942	2,465	409	1,42,176
Schools for Special Instruction.											
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..
Law Schools	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ..	4	49	53	34	...	372	...	...	...	..	372
Other Schools	.		...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Total ..	4	49	53	34	...	372	...	...	...	...	372
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in. Arts Colleges	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Professional Colleges ...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools ..	.	...	...	.	124	...	...	...	..	...	124
Primary Schools .. .	...	...	...	...	1,451	461	..	...	10	...	1,922
Special Schools other than Training Schools ...	...	...	..	...	...		...		...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	14,493	1,963	50	...	936	96	17,538
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	...	43	..	162
Miscellaneous	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	...	...	...	...	16,068	2,543	50	...	989	96	19,746
Grand Total ...	670	42,561	41,009	27,619	20,903	1,29,725	676	8,110	4,294	505	1,64,213

TABLE VII.

on Public Instruction in the Central Provinces for the official year 1884-85.

In Institutions maintained by			Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Public Instruction. In Institutions Maintained by Municipal Boards.											In Institutions maintained by			Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	Remar
The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	..		..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	.	..	...	...	...	9,408	..	3,132	12,540	12,540	
...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	135	135	135	
...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	.	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	.	...	..	9,408	...	3,267	12,675	12,675	
...	...	...	1,22,249	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	20,250	576	4,230	25,056	1,47,305	
...	...	...	4,561	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	1,946	50	1,284	3,280	7,841	
..	...	..	1,26,810	.	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	..	..	22,196	626	5,514	28,336	1,55,146	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	372	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	24	...	...	24	396	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	372	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	24	396	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..		..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	461	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	...	..	...	...	66	...	...	66	527	
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	.		
...	...	...	1,963	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2,088	50	2,050	4,188	6,151	
...	...	...	119	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	175	...	...	175	294	
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
...	...	...	2,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	2,329	50	2,050	4,429	6,972	
...	...	...	1,29,725	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	33,957	676	10,831	45,464	1,75,189	

EDUCATION SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. II.—FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on European Instruction in the Central Provinces for the official year 1884-85.

	Total Direct Expenditure.				Total Indirect Expenditure.			Total Expenditure.
	University Education.	School Education General.		Total.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Total.	
	Arts Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs
1. Institutions ... For Males	636	6,914	12,020	19 570	671	...	671	20,241
For Females	...	2,991	14,704	17 695	...	9,440	9.440	27,135
Total ...	636	9,905	26,724	37,265	671	9,440	10,111	47,376
(a). Percentage of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2 to 8 to total Provincial expenditure on European Instruction	...	24 4	55 3	79·7	3 7	16 6	20·3	100
(b). Do. Municipal Expenditure in columns &c to total Municipal expenditure	...	16·0	47·8	63·8	...	36·2	36·2	100
(c). Do. total expenditure in columns &c to total Municipal expenditure ..	1·3	21·0	56 4	78·7	1·4	19 9	21·3	100
Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Aided Institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ..	.....	35 7 2	16 3 1	19 6 8				
Cost to Municipal Funds ..	.....	5 5 9	3 3 3	3 9 1				
Total cost ...	.....	79 14 0	41 6 0	47 13 3				

EDUCATION SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. III.—FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.

Return of European schools and scholars in the Central Provinces for 1884-85.

Class of Institutions.	Public Instruction. Under Private Management. Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards. Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Unaided. Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of Public Institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning.— English.	A classical language.	A Vernacular language.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
University Education. *Arts Colleges.*														
English	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	
Total ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	
Secondary schools.														
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Boys	5	76	73	66	...	...	...	...	5	76	76	64	31	
For Girls	3	46	51	45	...	...	...	...	3	46	46	...	38	
Total ...	8	122	124	111	...	...	...	...	8	122	122	64	69	
Primary schools.														
For Boys	5	285	293	229	...	...	...	...	5	285	285	...	61	
For Girls	5	341	323	265	1	31	28	24	6	372	372	...	44	
Total ...	10	626	616	494	1	31	28	24	11	657	657	...	105	
Total of schools of Public Instruction...	18	748	740	605	2	32	29	25	20	*780	*780	65	174	28 girls in boys' schools. 44 boys in girls' schools.

* Add 6 Europeans reading in Native schools and we obtain 786 the total of column 27 *a* in Table No. 3.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. IV.— FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.

Return of Expenditure on European Instruction in the Central Provinces for the official year 1884-85.

Objects of Expenditure.	Public Institutions. Under Private management. Aided by the Department. Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Unaided. Fees.	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Total Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2	3a	3b	3c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4	
ARTS COLLEGES.																
University Education, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	600	636	...	...	36	600	636	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	600	636	...	...	36	600	636	
Secondary Schools. ENGLISH																
For Boys ..	3,295	530	1,116	990	983	6,914	...	...	...	..	3,295	530	1,116	1,973	6,914	
For Girls ..	1,101	135	957	820	478	2,991	...	..	...	...	1,101	135	957	798	2,991	
Total ..	4,396	665	2,073	1,310	1,461	9,905	...	...	...	..	4,396	665	2,073	2,771	9,905	
Primary English.																
For Boys ..	4,947	1,270	1,865	1,818	2,120	12,020	...	...	...	...	4,947	1,270	1,865	3,938	12,020	
For Girls ...	5,028	705	4,670	1,428	1,637	13,468	...	...	1,236	1,236	5,028	705	4,670	4,301	14,704	
Total ..	9,975	1,975	6,535	3,246	3,757	25,488	...	...	1,236	1,236	9,975	1,975	6,535	8,239	26,724	
Scholarships in Colleges (Unaided) ...	252	...	...	...	...	252	...	...	...	...	252	...	...	...	252	
Do Secondary Schools ..	384	...	...	..	...	384	...	...	...	...	384	...	...	...	384	
Do Primary do. ...	35	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	35	
Buildings	3,000	1,500	...	...	4,940	9,440	...	...	...	...	3,000	1,500	...	4,940	9,440	
Total ..	3,671	1,500	...	...	4 940	10,111	...	...	...	...	3,671	1,500	...	4,940	10,111	
Total Expenditure on European Instruction	18,042	4,140	8,608	4,556	10,158	45,504	36	...	1,836	1,872	18,042	4,140	8,644	16,550	47,376	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. V.—FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of pupils in European Schools for General Education in the Central Provinces at the end of the official year 1884-85.

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed the Lower Primary Stage but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage. 3			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. 4 Reading Printed Books			5 Not reading Printed Books			Total		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS																				
For Boys .. Aided English..	5	76	13	...	13	57	6	63	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	70	6	76
Total ...	5	76	13	...	13	57	6	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	6	76
For Girls ...Aided English...	3	46	...	...	...	...	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	46
Total ...	3	46	..	...	...	...	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	46
Total Secondary Schools ...	8	122	13	...	13	57	52	109	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	70	52	122
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys ...Aided ...	5	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	12	105	156	10	166	14	...	14	263	22	285
Total ..	5	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	12	105	156	10	166	14	...	14	263	22	285
For Girls .. Aided ...	5	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	101	102	14	171	185	21	33	54	36	305	341
For Girls .. Unaided ..	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	5	22	27	...	...	...	8	23	31
Total ...	6	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	102	106	19	193	212	21	33	54	44	328	372
Total Primary Schools ...	11	657	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	114	211	175	203	378	35	33	68	307	350	657
GRAND TOTAL ...	19	779	13	...	13	57	52	109	97	114	211	175	203	378	35	33	68	377	402	779

* To obtain 780 add one scholar reading in a College.

Appendix A.

SCHOLARSHIP RULES.

Dated Nagpur, the 8th December 1884.

No. 5695.—The following Rules regarding School and College scholarships in the Central Provinces have been approved by the Chief Commissioner and are published for general information :—

1. School and College scholarships for Native children are of six kinds :—

(I).—Primary School scholarships.
(II).—Lower Middle School scholarships.
(III).—High School scholarships.
(IV).—College scholarships, Junior.
(V).—College scholarships, Senior.
(VI).—Girls' School scholarships.

2. Besides the School scholarships for Native students for which rules are now published, there are especial scholarships for European and Eurasian children, and there are Technical scholarships, the rules for which may be had on application to the Inspector General of Education, Central Provinces.

3. The number of Primary School scholarships to be given annually is noted below. Each scholarship will be of the value of Rs. 4 per mensem :—

	Annual No. of scholarships for Competition.
Nagpur	8
Bhandara	4
Wardha	6
Chhindwara	4
Betul	4
Chanda	4
Balaghat	2
Seoni	3
Saugor	4
Jubbulpore	4
Damoh	4
Narsinghpur	4
Hoshangabad	4
Nimar	4
Mandla	2
Bilaspur	3
Sambalpur	4
Raipur	8
Total ...	76

4. No boy will be eligible for a Primary School scholarship who is above 13 years of age, who has not passed the Upper Primary Examination, who has not resided in the Central Provinces for two years previous to the examination, and who has not resided in the town or village from which he competes for 9 months previous to the examination.

5. Primary School scholarships will usually be given after competition to pupils who have passed the Upper Primary Examination. But in the districts of Balaghat, Mandla and Bilaspur, Primary School scholarships may be given by selection. Only pupils who have passed the Upper Primary Examination and are under 13 years of age are eligible for selection.

6. No boys living in towns where Middle schools are situated can compete for Primary scholarships.

7. The Primary School scholarship Examination will take place annually on the 1st Monday in January.

8. There will be in each district, except in the 3 mentioned in article 5, at least as many centres of examination as there are Tahsils. In most districts the centres of examination may be double the number of the Tahsils.

	Maximum Marks.
9. The subjects of the examination will be :—	
(1).—A Vernacular language and elementary questions in Grammar ...	150
(2).—The Geography of the Central Provinces, the outlines of the Geography of India and of the World, and the Mahomedan period of Indian History	100
(3).—Arithmetic—Rule of three, L. C. M., G. C. M., addition, multiplication and division of vulgar fractions, addition and subtraction of decimals, conversion of vulgar fractions into decimals, and of decimals into vulgar fractions. Mental arithmetic, if any local system of mental arithmetic is common	150
(4).—The Sanitary Primer and elements of natural and physical science, so far as they are contained in the 3rd Reader used in the school.	100

To be eligible for a scholarship the candidate must obtain 33 per cent of the marks in language and 33 per cent of the marks in artithmetic. In the remaining subjects credit will be allowed for all marks obtained. Under these conditions all marks will be added up and scholarships awarded according to the aggregate number of marks gained by each candidate. The examiners will be approved by the Circle Inspector, who will see the proposed examination questions.

10. To every Anglo-Vernacular Town school will be attached one lower Middle school scholarship of the value of Rs. 5 a month, tenable for one year at a Zila school. This scholarship will be competed for by the boys of the school at their annual examination. It will be tenable at the nearest Zila school from the end of the mid-summer vacation.

11. High School scholarships will be competed for annually as notified in the Government Gazette of these Provinces. 63 scholarships, at the rate of three scholarships for each Zila school, will be given every year to the successful competitors.

12. No boy can obtain a High School scholarship who is more than 17 years of age on the day of competition and who has not resided in the Central Provinces for at least 2 years previous to the examination.

13. High School scholarships will be of the value of 5, 7 and 8 rupees per mensem.

14. High School scholarship-holders, joining a High School in the town where their parents or guardians reside, will receive 5 rupees if in the 2nd class, and 6 rupees if in the 1st class.

15. High School scholarship-holders, joining a High School in a town where their parents or guardians do not reside, will if in the 2nd class, obtain 7 rupees per mensem, and if in the 1st, 8 rupees per mensem.

16. Five special scholarships are given annually to Saugor Zila school boys who pass the Middle School examination in the 1st or 2nd class. They are given in order of merit.

17. Fifteen Junior College scholarships of 10 rupees per mensem will be given annually at the Matriculation examination, tenable for 2 years at any College by a student who passes not lower than the 2nd grade.

18. Ten senior College scholarships, each of 15 rupees per mensem, will be given in competition at the F. A. Examination, tenable for 2 years at any College.

19. Four scholarships, each of 20 rupees per mensem, will be given annually at the B.A. Examination, tenable for one year at any College, to enable the student to read for the M. A. degree, or for a degree in Law.

20. Scholarships to girls are attached to certain schools, and are usually held by pupils who assist as Monitors. They are given by selection. The only conditions are :—

(1).—No pupil can hold a scholarship who has not passed by the Lower Primary standard, the questions in Arithmetic under that standard being much easier for girls than for boys.

(2).—No girl can continue to hold a scholarship after she is 14 years of age, except by the especial permission of the Inspector of Schools.

LINDSAY NEILL,
Secy. to the Chief Commissioner,
Central Provinces.

Appendix B.

Technical Studentships in the Central Provinces.

The 6th February 1885.

No. 458.—The following rules regulating Technical studentships in the Central Provinces, having been approved of by the Chief Commissioner, are published for general information:—

(1). The Government of the Central Provinces has established thirty technical studentships, of which twenty are for Natives; who must have attended at some school in the Central Provinces for two years before election, and ten are for Europeans or Eurasians who have attended a school in the Central Provinces for at least two years previous to election, or whose near relatives are domiciled in the Central Provinces.

(2). No boy will be elected to a technical studentship after he has passed sixteen years of age.

(3). No Native will be elected to a technical studentship who has not passed the Middle school examination.

(4). No European or Eurasian will be elected to a technical studentship who has not passed by the 6th Standard prescribed in the Code of Regulations for European schools in the Central Provinces.

(5). Subject to the above conditions the studentships will be awarded to the best scholars, namely to those Europeans and Eurasians who pass highest in the 6th or Higher standard or who have matriculated, and to those Native scholars who pass highest in the Middle school or higher examination.

(6). The selected students will be medically examined by the Civil Surgeon of Nagpur, and, if passed by him, will be on probation for the first three months, and at the end of that time they will be accepted as apprentices, if their conduct and aptitude for the work are considered satisfactory. The time spent on probation will count towards their service as apprentices.

(7). The parent or guardian of each student accepted as an apprentice must sign an agreement in the form appended to these rules, binding the student as an apprentice to the Locomotive Superintendent of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway or to the Assistant Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway, for 4 or 5 years, or to such other officer as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct.

(8). During the first two years of the apprenticeship each apprentice shall receive a stipend, if a Native of India of Rs 5 per mensem, if a Eurasian of Rs. 10 per mensem, if a European of Rs. 15 per mensem, subject to such deductions for irregularity in attendance for great carelessness or other misconduct as the officer to whom he is bound apprentice may direct.

In case of gross misconduct or inefficiency the stipend may be withdrawn altogether by order of the Chief Commissioner.

(9). After 2 years the apprentice's stipend shall ordinarily cease, unless for special reasons the Chief Commissioner allows it to be continued. The apprentice will then be paid by the department in which he serves according to his deserts.

(10). Parents or guardians wishing to obtain technical studentships for their sons or wards, who may be declared eligible under rule (5) should make application in the form appended to these rules, to the Locomotive Superintendent or Assistant Manager above mentioned.

(11). Each apprentice will be trained as a mechanic. Those who exhibit a talent for drawing will be trained as Draftsmen and will be eligible for appointments as Foremen. Those who show no aptitude for drawing, or for the higher branches of practical mechanics, will after serving for a short time as Firemen, be eligible for Drivers.

A

FORM OF APPLICATION*

(For Europeans or Eurasians).

I, the undersigned———son of———a resident of———Tahsil———District———in the———being the———of———the son of———a resident of———hereby

Apply to the { † Locomotive Superintendent, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, Nagpur, or † Assistant Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway, Warora. } for permission for the said———to become a candidate

for admission to the { † Nagpur or † Warora } Locomotive Workshops as a probationer with a view to his becoming an apprentice mechanic.

The said———was born to the best of my information and belief on the———day of———18 A D.

I hereby acknowledge that I have received a copy of the conditions on which this application may be granted, and understand that if this application be granted, it will be granted subject to the said conditions

Signed———

———

§ I, the undersigned———the son of———hereby acknowledge that the above written by———the son of———is my———, that the date of my birth is to the best of my belief correctly stated above and that the above written application is made with my assent.

Signed———

———

Signed by the above named———and———this———day of———18———at———in presence of me the undersigned.

———

———

B.

FORM OF APPLICATION*

(For Natives.)

I, the undersigned———son of———caste———a resident of———Tahsil———District———in the———being the———of———the son of———caste———a resident of———hereby

Apply to the { Locomotive Superintendent, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, Nagpur, or Assistant Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway, Warora, } for permission for the said———to become a candidate for admission to the Locomotive Workshops at———as a probationer, with a view to his becoming an apprentice mechanic.

The said———was born to the best of my information and belief on the———day of———corresponding to the———day of———18 A. D.

I hereby acknowledge that I have received a copy of the conditions on which this application may be granted, and understand that if this application be granted, it will be granted subject to the said conditions.

Signed———

the son of———

* By parent or guardian of the boy
† As the case may be
§ This Statement is to be signed by the boy selected as a technical student

† I, the undersigned————————the son of————————caste————
hereby acknowledge that above written by————the son of————is my————
that the date of my birth is to the best of my belief correctly stated above, and that the above written application is made with my assent.

Signed————————

the son of————————

*Signed by the above named————————and————this————
day of———— 18————at————in presence of me the undersigned.

————————

————————

C.

FORM OF AGREEMENT.

This agreement made this————day of————in the year——
between*————of————and——— Locomotive Suprintendent, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, or Assistant Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway, Warora. Witnesseth that the said————doth this day bind————
——a boy of the age of——years completed————of the said————to serve the { Locomotive Superintendent or Assistant Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway } an as apprentice from this day forth for a term of four years, and if the said { Locomotive Superintendent or Assistant Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway. } before the expiration of the fourth year by a notice in writing deliver to the said———— shall so require, for a term of five years from this day forth, during all which term, whether the same be four, or five years, the said apprentice shall duly and faithfully serve the said { Locomotive Superintendent or Assistant Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway. } according to his skill and ability in all lawful business and demean and behave himself honestly, orderly and obediently in all things towards the said { Locomotive Superintendent or Assistant Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway. } And the said { Locomotive Superintendent or Assistant Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway. } for himself and successors, in consideration of the faithful services of the said apprentice doth covenant and agree with the said————*his executors and administrators, that he will teach or cause to be taught the said apprentice in the best way and manner that he can the craft, art and employment of mechanic, during the said term, and will during the said term instruct or cause to be instructed the said apprentice in the method of employing or using the several machines and tools used in the building, repairing and working of steam Engines.

And further the————* doth covenant with the said { Locomotive Superintendent or Assistant Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway, } that the said apprentice during the said term shall be provided with food, clothes, lodging, washing and all things necessary, fit and reasonable for an apprentice, without any cost, charge or expense whatsoever to the said { Locomotive Superintendent or Assistant Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway } or his successors. And further that if the said apprentice shall be guilty of drunkeness, misconduct or ill behaviour the said { Locomotive Suprintendent or Assistant Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway. } or his successors, shall have the power to discharge him and to cancel the contract of apprenticeship.

And further the parties hereto agree that if by reason of the said apprentice leaving { Nagpur or Warora. } or for any other cause the said apprentice shall become unable to obtain a lodging at { Nagpur or Warora } the said { Locomotive Superintendent or Assistant Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway. } or his successors shall have the power to discharge the said apprentice and to cancel the contract of apprenticeship, provided that the said { Locomotive Superintendent or Assistant Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway } or his and

* Name of father or guardian of the boy bound apprentice.

† This statement is to be signed by the boy selected as a technical student.

successors shall give to the said apprentice a certificate of service for the time he shall have served under the said contract. And further, that if the Workshops shall be abandoned by the Government before the expiration of the said term, the said { Locomotive Superintendent or Assistant Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway } or his successors shall give to the said apprentice a certificate of service for the time he shall have served under the agreement, and the said apprentice shall be at liberty to complete (but will not be entitled as of right nor be bound nor shall the Government be bound to permit him to complete) the said term in any other Government Workshops in which apprentices are received.

And further that the said apprentice when he has mastered the rudiments of the craft art, shall receive from the said { Locomotive Superintendent or Assistant Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway } or his successors, such pay or wages as may seem to the said { Locomotive Superintendent or Assistant Manger, Wardha Coal State Railway } or his successors proper and reasonable.

In witness therefore the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year above written.

Witness. _____ Seal. _____

_____

Witness. _____ Seal. _____

Locomotive Superintendent, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, Nagpur, or Assistant Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway, Warora.

LINDSAY NEILL,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

Appendix C.

The following rules fixing the fees of the Jubbulpore College and High School, will come into force on the 1st June 1885 :—

The fee from pupils in the High school is Rs. 18 per annum, to be paid in six instalments of 3 rupees each.

(2). The fee from students attending the College is Rs. 27 per annum. This fee will be paid in six instalments of Rs. 4-8-0 each.

(3). The instalments of College and school fees are due on the 1st June, 1st August, 1st October, 1st December, 1st February and 1st April.

(4). Fifteen days' grace will be allowed for the payment of the fee instalments, but should this period be exceeded students will be liable to an extra fee.

(5). There will be no entrance fee.

The 4th April 1885.

COLIN BROWNING, M. A.,
Inspector General of Education,
Central Provinces.

Appendix D.

Grant-in-aid rules for Vernacular primary schools in the Central Provinces, registered as schools receiving aid under the result and combined systems.

1. Aided primary schools in the Central Provinces are of three kinds :—
   (*a*) those supported by recognised societies, or by associations of proprietors.
   (*b*) those maintained by school masters for their own advantage or by patrons for charitable and religious objects.
   (*c*) those supervised by school committees usually subordinate to Local Boards and maintained either on the result or combined systems.

2. The result system is that system which gives to a school aid calculated principally on the average attendance of the scholars and on the number of passes in examinations conducted after prescribed standards.

3. The combined system is one that allows of a fixed monthly grant for a year or term of years, and the payment of a result grant, and permits of the eventual complete introduction of the system of payment by results, and the withdrawal of the fixed grant.

4. Primary schools belonging to Class (*a*) of rule 1 can receive fixed grants under the ordinary grant-in-aid rules, or, at the option of the proprietors, may receive aid under the result or combined system.

5, Primary schools, often called indigenous schools, of the kind described in Class (*b*), receive aid according to the payment by result rules.

6. The schools of Class (*c*) are maintained on the combined system as described in article 3, or on the result system, *vide* article 2.

7. In schools maintained on the combined system, the fixed grant will not exceed 6 rupees per mensem for the Head Teacher and 2 rupees a month for each monitor employed for every 20 boys in average attendance exceeding 50

8. *In schools maintained on the combined system the money paid at the first year's examination as a grant, shall be subject to the deduction of the fixed monthly grant for the whole year, and the balance that remains made over to the managing committee for distribution, a portion to increase the pay of the teachers, and the balance for school furniture, books, apparatus, and repairs to the school house.

9. If when a school has been maintained for three years on the combined system, two-thirds of the sum to be distributed as a result grant do not equal the fixed grant paid during the last year to the teacher, a special report is to be made, so that the fixed grant may be reduced.

10. The teachers employed in combined schools shall, as a rule, have received either temporary or permanent certificates. The pupil teachers must have at least passed the Upper primary examination, and by this or by a higher standard, at their option, they will be examined.

11. No school can be aided on the combined system without the consent of the Local Administration. Application will be made to the Inspector General of Education through the Circle Inspector in the usual form.

12. Before a school is registered as a school to receive aid on the result system, application must be made to the Zila Inspector of Schools, who, on receiving the assent of the Inspector General of Education conveyed through the Circle Inspector of Schools, will register the school and certify the fact of its registration as an aided school to the master or Managing Committee or to the School Board.

13. Every school maintained on the combined system must keep :—

   1st.—A register of admission and discharge according to the form prescribed in the School Manual or other sanctioned form.
   2nd.—A register of attendance, *vide* School Manual.
   3rd.—A School Minute Book.

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* This rule should not apply to the Raipur combined system schools until such schools earn larger grants than is necessary for their efficient support, including school house repairs &c.

14 Every result aided school is advised to keep the registers of article 13 In the case of indigenous schools the failure to keep a minute book will not entail the forfeiture of the grant But the failure to keep an attendance register will deprive a school of any aid, and if an admission and discharge register be not kept, a part of the result grant will be deducted by way of fine

15 The managers of combined and result aided schools are supplied with a form of examination schedule which they are required to have ready on the day fixed for the Inspector's annual visit on such occasion they must produce the registers, the school minute book, and the grant in aid Code

16 In the case of schools maintained on the combined system, the Inspector will note the state of the school house, and the school room and furniture And if he finds them very defective, will, after giving warning at a previous inspection, recommend a deduction from the grant, that is from the balance to be paid, *vide* rule 8 such deduction will be remitted when the school room and the furniture are declared by the Circle Inspector to be fairly suitable

17 The School Masters and school Managers of all aided Schools will prepare and send any returns that may be required by the Education department In the case of indigenous schools that have not received aid a small sum not exceeding 8 annas will be paid for every return required and sent This payment will cease so soon as the school earns a grant exceeding Rs 6 a year.

18 All registered schools will be examined or inspected once during the official year, by a Government inspecting officer, who will give notice to the managers beforehand of the probable time of examination

Circle Inspectors will so arrange with District Inspectors that the annual examination of each school shall take place as nearly as possible in the same month every succeeding year The school year will count from the time of the examination for a grant That is if a school aided under the result or combined system is examined in August, the new school year will commence from the 1st August, the old school year will terminate on the 31st July

19 *Provided that if the inspecting officer, on his visit shall consider the arrangements of any non indigenous school to be manifestly very defective as regards accommodation, registry of attendance, or otherwise, he may decline to examine, forwarding, however, a full report of his reasons for so declining to the Inspector General of Education and to the school managers

20 The total number of pupils for whom payment is made for examination under standards shall not exceed the average attendance for the previous 6 months

21 No payment shall be made for any pupil who has not attended the school in which he is enrolled for a period of 3 months prior to the examination, and payment of the examination grant for boys newly enrolled during the year shall be made for the period each boy may have been in the school

22 No pupil can be presented more than once under the same standard, except that any pupil who may have passed under not more than two heads of a standard may be presented in the subsequent year (if the school is examined) under the heads in which he or she failed or omitted to pass, in lieu of being presented under a higher standard in these subjects

23 A day of attendance shall mean in a boys' or girls' school not less than 3 hours secular instruction given on the same day, in an infant or evening school a day's attendance shall be 1½ hours.

24 In a school that meets during the day no pupil will be examined or have his attendance counted in calculating the average attendance grant, who is below 5 or more than 18 years of age, unless he is a pupil teacher receiving instruction from the master.

25. In an evening school for adults no payments will be made for any scholar under 18 years of age or above 30

26 The inspecting officer will examine the pupils presented to him according to the standards under which they are presented (see schedule), and will furnish the Managers with a certificate of the number of pupils passed by him under each head, and of the number entitled to capitation A school manager may the year after his school has been examined, receive a grant equal to that of the previous year without a fresh examination under standards, on condition that the Inspector certifies that he is satisfied with the school as regards accommodation, registry of attendance, and discipline, and that he has orally examined a sufficient number of classes to enable him to speak well of the quality of instruction and of the intelligence of the pupils

* It is hoped that eventually this rule as regards accommodation may be enforced even in indigenous schools.

27. No pupil can be presented at any examination under the heads of more than one standard. To pass under any head a pupil must obtain one-third of the aggregate marks given for that head, and one-fourth of the marks assigned to each sub-division of the heads.

28. Teachers of aided schools in order to obtain certificates may either attend a Training school and pass the required examination, or must be examined and must undergo probation by actual service in a school.

29. The examination for certificates is open to students who have attended a Normal or Training school for at least one year, and to candidates who being upwards of 18 years of age have either (1) been employed for not less than 2 years, as provisionally certificated teachers; or (2) served as Assistant Teachers for at least 12 months in inspected schools under certificated teachers, and have in either of such situations obtained a favourable report from the Circle Inspector.

30. A list of candidates who have passed the Teacher's certificate examination, is published annually; and printed certificates are given either after the examination, or after a further period of probation, as may, in the opinion of the Circle Inspector, be most suitable.

31. Teacher's certificates are of three classes.

32. Certificates are open to revision at any time after they have been held for three years.

33. The Inspector reports each year on the efficiency of all the teachers engaged in any aided school.

34. After his annual visit to any aided school maintained on the combined system or managed by recognised societies, to any aided school in fact that is not an indigenous school, the Inspector enters on the certificates of all teachers employed in the school and holding certificates of the 2nd or 3rd class a concise report on their work.

35. Teachers holding certificates of the 1st class have no entry made on their certificates.

36. A certificate may at any time be recalled, suspended, or reduced to a lower class, but not until the Inspector has informed the teacher of the faults for which his certificate has been recalled, or suspended, or reduced and has given him opportunity of explanation.

37. In all combined schools and in all aided schools managed by recognised societies the time table must be approved for the school by the Inspector and must be shown to him whenever he visits the school.

38. The curricula of all the schools mentioned in article 37 must be approved by the Circle Inspector.

39. Indigenous School Masters will be encouraged to keep time tables and to prepare curricula for the schools under their charge.

40. The Inspector, when he visits any schools, shall not express any opinion regarding any religious observances. He shall confine himself to seeing that the prescribed amount of time is secured for secular instruction.

41. All schools receiving aid shall be inspected in *situ* and as far as possible the examination for the grants shall be conducted in *situ*.

42. Aided schools not registered as special schools shall be open to all classes and castes of the community, especial aid being given if necessary to girls' schools and to schools attended by low caste pupils.

43 The principal teacher of any aided school is not allowed to undertake duties not connected with the school, which occupy any part of the school hours; except when the master has charge of the village post office, or is employed to issue forest licenses, or receives other employment by permission of the Circle Inspector.

44. The subjects of instruction for which grants may be made are the following:—

a.—Obligatory subjects. Reading, writing, arithmetic, see schedule of standards. These subjects are called elementary subjects.

b.—Optional or class subjects.—Taken by classes throughout the school:—

No scholar can be examined in more than three of these subjects besides recitation. They are:—

Recitation, Geography, History, Sanitary Primer, and elementary Physical science.

c.—Specific subjects. Taken by individual scholars in the upper classes of the school:—

1. Surveying with the plane table, the calculation of the area surveyed and plotted.
2. Principles of Agriculture.*

45. No scholar may receive a grant for passing in a specific subject unless he has passed the elementary subjects of the Fourth standard, *see schedule*, and is a *bonâ fide* student of the school that presents him for examination.

46. No scholar at a combined school or at an aided school managed by a recognized society may be presented for examination in any specific subject for which provision is not made in the time table. If the scholar is presented for examination in a specific subject at an indigenous school, the Inspector must satisfy himself that the scholar is really taught the specific subject at the school in which he was presented.

47. By mental arithmetic mentioned in the *schedule* is meant such mental arithmetic as may be usually taught in indigenous schools of the Central Provinces.

48 The Inspector may award a special grant for gymnastics and drill not to exceed 12 rupees for each school.

49. No scholar may be presented for examination in specific subjects in any school in which at the last preceding examination the percentage of passes in elementary subjects to boys presented for examination was less than 50.

50. Grants to pupils passed under the several standards:—

	1st Head.			2nd Head.			3rd Head.			Class subjects.			Total.		
	Rs	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a.	p.
Standard I.	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	...	..		1	8	0
„ II.	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	4	0	2	0	0
„ III.	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
„ IV.	0	12	0	0	12	0	1	8	0	2	0	0	5	0	0
„ V.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	8	0	3	0	0	6	8	0

With capitation* allowance of 8 annas on the average daily attendance of pupils throughout the year; pupils below 5 years of age and above 18 shall in day schools be excluded from this grant.

51. To girls, double the above grants for passing heads of standards and class subjects will be awarded until further notice.

N. B—The examination in Arithmetic will be more lenient for girls than boys.

52. For any girl who passes under two heads of any standard a further grant may be made for passing in needle-work, see schedule.

53. For every boy who passes the examination in plane table surveying, plotting and finding the area of the field surveyed a grant of 3 rupees will be made subject to rules 45 and 46.

54. To boys passing an examination in the elements of agriculture a special grant of 1 rupee will be made subject to rules 45 and 46.

55. A special or merit grant to be determined by the Educational Department, and subject to a favourable report from the Inspector may be made to schools. Especial grants will be given *usually* only to schools situated in places of very small population or to schools intended for low castes or to girls' schools. The especial grant becomes a merit grant when it is given for the degree of success with which especial difficulties, such as the fewness, and poverty of the people where the school is situated, the lowness of their caste, their dislike to education, especially to the education of their girls, the prevalence of epidemics, and scarcity, &c. have been met and overcome.

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* When a text book is ready.

† The average attendance is found by dividing the total number of attendances by the number of months the school has remained open. Thus if a month's continuous holiday is given in the year, the divisor would be 11 not 12.

56 No master shall receive payment for more than 50 pupils in average attendance, unless he keeps a pupil teacher for every 20 boys in average attendance above 50.

57 At the recommendation of the examiner a portion of the grant in result aided indigenous schools, not exceeding one fourth may be given to the master in the shape of maps, and books This does not apply to schools maintained on the combined system (see rule 8)

58 In schools that are not indigenous schools no capitation will be paid for any scholar whose stay in the lowest class has exceeded one year, or whose stay in any of the other classes has exceeded two years

59 To money provided locally for school buildings or furniture, Government, on the recommendation of the Inspector may give an equal sum, (1) provided the buildings and site be approved by the Inspector, (2) provided the house be made over to the Government if the school is not maintained, (3) provided if the school ceases to exist within three years after the furniture grant was given, the grant be returned to the Education Department

Standards of Examination in Elementary and class and specific subjects.

			Amount R. a p
Standard I —(1)	Reading	Ability to read easy words as in the reading sheets supplied to village schools N B —In Marathi schools if Modi, as well as Balbodh is taught, 12 annas will be paid for each pupil who passes in *both* Modi and Balbodh	0 8 0
(2)	Writing	Any word contained in the Alphabet sheets *N B*—In Marathi schools if Balbodh and Modi are taught 12 annas will be paid for each pupil who passes in both Balbodh and Modi	0 8 0
(3)	Arithmetic	Figures to 100, the multiplication table to 10, and mental addition and subtraction of figures of one or two digits ...	0 8 0
		Total Rs	1 8 0
Standard II —(1)	Reading	To read and understand an easy narrative from a reader not more difficult than that used in the 2nd class of a primary departmental school .. *N B*—In Marathi schools 12 annas will be given for pupils who pass in both Balbodh and Modi	0 8 0
(2)	Writing	Easy sentences to be written from dictation from the reader used *N B*—In Marathi schools both Balbodh and Modi must be written	0 8 0
(3)	Arithmetic Mental (a)	The multiplication table to 16, and fractional tables to 2½ The addition and subtraction *viva voce* of numbers, one of which may be of one digit and the other of one or two digits Questions arising from the multiplication tables will be asked	0 4 0
	Slate (b)	Simple addition and subtraction and multiplication of numbers to 10,000, The division of numbers by a divisor of one digit	0 8 0
	Class subject	Repetition of 20 lines of simple verse ...	0 4 0
		Total Rs. ...	2 0 0
Standard III, or Lower primary standard.	(1) Reading	To read and understand a reader not more difficult than that used in the 3rd class of a primary departmental school *N B*—In Marathi schools Modi and Balbodh must be read	0 8 0
	(2) Writing	A para of not less than 3 lines slowly dictated, once by a few words at a time from the same book but not from the paragraph read Exercise and copy books are to be shown *N B*—In Marathi schools Modi as well as Balbodh must be written.	0 12 0

		Amount. Rs. a. p.
(3) Arithmetic.	Mental .. (a) The tables of weights and measures used in the district. (b) Arithmetic involving the addition and subtraction of compound quantities.	0 6 0
	Slate or paper. (c) Arithmetic to the end of the compound rules with very easy problems ...	0 6 0
Class subjects.	(1) Repetition of 40 lines of poetry and explanation of their meaning ...	0 4 0
	(2) To point out nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections and to form sentences containing them ...	0 4 0
	(3) The Geography of the Central Provinces ..	0 8 0
	Total Rs. ...	3 0 0
Standard IV, or Upper primary standard.	(1) Reading. To read with fluency and understanding two or three passages in prose, and verses in poetry, from a reader not more difficult than that used in the 4th class of an upper primary departmental school ...	0 12 0
	N. B.—In Marathi schools Modi as well as Balbodh must be read.	
	(2) Writing. To write from dictation a passage of not less than four lines and to write a letter.	0 12 0
	Exercises or copy books to be shown.	
	N. B.—In Marathi schools Modi as well as Balbodh must be written.	
	(3) Arithmetic (1) Problems on the compound rules. (2) Rule of three including simple and compound interest so far as interest sums can be worked without decimals .. . (3) Vulgar fractions G. C M., L. C. M., the addition and subtraction of decimals, the conversion of vulgar fractions into decimals and of decimals into vulgar fractions ...	1 0 0
	(4) Mental Arithmetic and Mensuration as taught in indigenous schools ...	0 8 0
	N. B.—The Arithmetic must be on paper or slates; except mental Arithmetic ...	
	Class subjects (1) Repetition of 60 lines of poetry and to explain words and allusions; and two of the following subjects :—	0 8 0
	(2) The Geography of India, and the Central Provinces ...	0 6 0
	(3) The History of India to the close of the Mahomedan period. ...	0 6 0
	(4) To parse easy sentences, and to show by example the use of each of the parts of speech ...	0 6 0
	(5) Doctor Cuningham's Sanitary Primer. (Maps to be shown) ...	0 6 0
	Total Rs. ...	5 0 0
Standard V.—(1) Reading.	To read fluently with understanding a passage of prose and verses of poetry from the reader used in the 5th class of an upper primary departmental school or from any standard author, as for instance from the Ramayana in Hindi by Tulsidas, or from Hari Bijya or Ram Bijya, or the Abhangs of Tukaram in Marathi	
	Any allusions occurring in the text book must be understood ...	1 0 0
	N. B.—In Marathi schools Modi as well as Balbodh must be read. ...	
(2)—Writing.	Letter-writing and writing from memory the substance of a short story read out twice; spelling, handwriting and correct expression are to be considered.	
	Exercises or copy books to be shown.	1 0 0

		Amount. Rs. a. p.
(3)—Arithmetic.	Decimal fractions, simple and compound proportion, simple and compound interest, square root and the mensuration of plain figures and circles ...	1 8 0
Class subjects.	(1)—Recitation of 100 lines, from any of the standard poets, with explanation of words and allusions, and any three of the following subjects	1 0 0
	(2)—The elements of grammar as in any grammar used in the Upper Primary classes of a departmental primary school, and parsing. Prosody may be omitted ..	0 8 0
	(3)—The Geography of Asia and India or outlines of the geography of the World, with special attention to Asia and India. Maps are to be shown. Longitude and Latitude are to be understood, and the causes of day and night, the seasons and monsoons and eclipses are to be explained. ...	0 8 0
	(4)—The elements of physical science as in the Science primer or in the work of Mr. Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M A. ...	0 8 0
	(5)—The outlines of History of India ...	0 8 0
	Total Rs. ...	6 8 0
Specific subjects	(1)—Surveying with the plane table, plotting and the calculation of the area of the field surveyed	3 0 0
	(2)—The elements of agriculture when the text book is ready ...	1 0 0
	Total Rs. ...	4 0 0
*Specific subjects in girls' schools.	Standard II.—Ability to hem ...	012 0
	" III.—Ability to sew a bodice when cut out ...	1 0 0
	" IV.—Ability to cut out and sew a bodice.	2 0 0
	" V.—Do. and embroider ...	2 0 0

* See rules 44, 45, 46 and 49.

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